





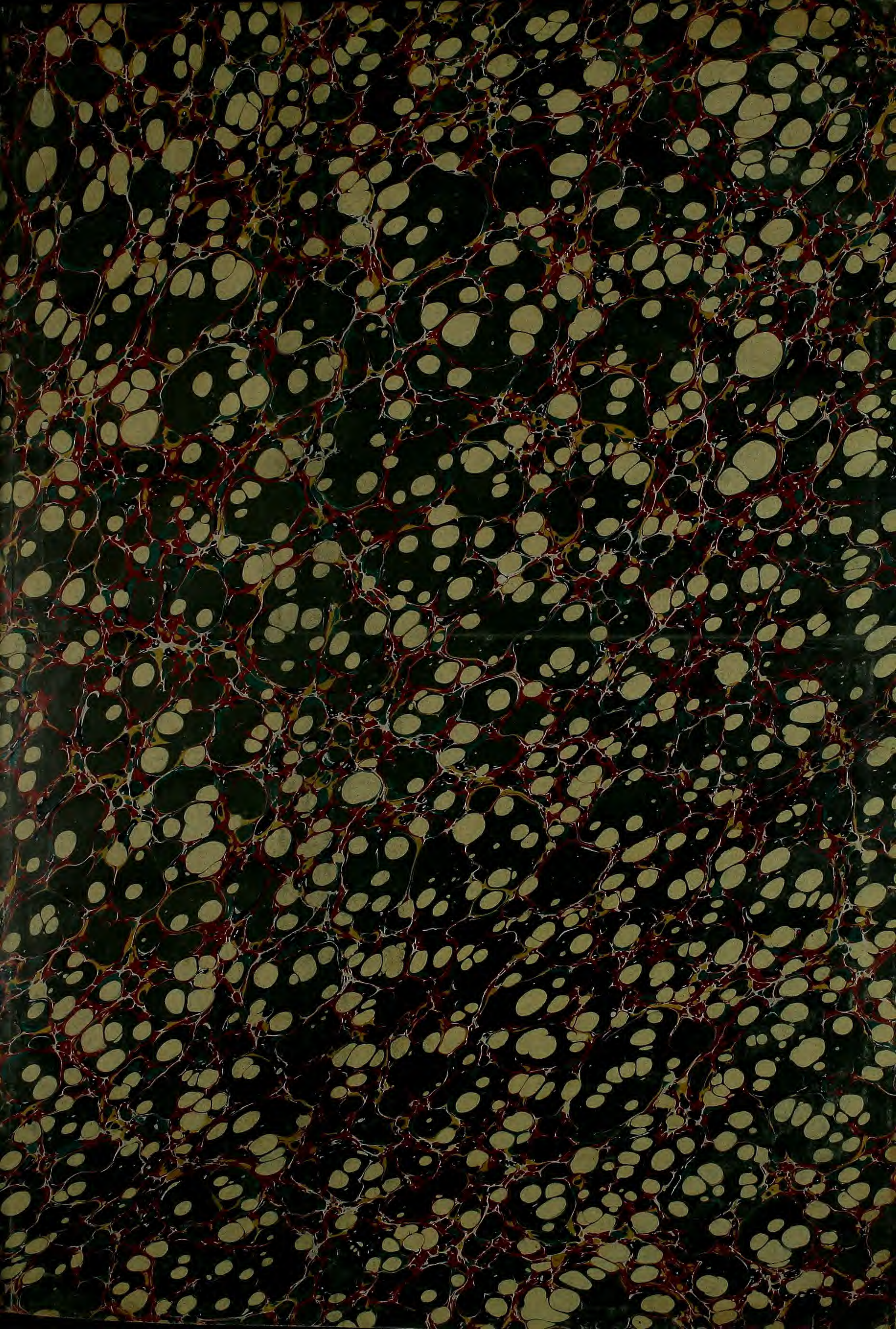
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

NUMBER 1.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.  
Terms.—For one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

#### The Propriety of a Due Attention to the Promotion of Agriculture by the State.

[Most admirably appropriate and truly acceptable comes the following excellent communication at this time, from our highly esteemed friend and worthy advocate and pleader for true Scientific Agriculture. We feel it but an act of justice to our valued correspondent to say of him, that his writings, his laborious efforts in the cause of Agriculture, has made the State a large debtor to him; and we know of no man who can come with a better grace before our Legislature and ask a boon, or plead in behalf of others, than our highly esteemed and truly scientific correspondent Agricola; and we most sincerely trust that this clear, explicit, and truthful appeal may receive at once the reward it merits, by being taken in hand by some of those real friends of the State, of whom we are glad in believing we have in the present session a goodly number.]

ERRATA FARMER: There are, as must be apparent to every one, reasons why Agriculture should receive the special attention and fostering care of the State. It is not only one of the mainstays on which the prosperity of every country depends; but there are circumstances connected with it, which render it of the greatest importance for the legislators of every country never to lose sight of the manner in which it is conducted. Merchants and manufacturers, in their respective businesses, are necessarily brought into frequent contact with others who follow the same calling, in consequence of their being chiefly conducted in crowded cities. But the farmer is as necessarily drawn away from intercourse with others, and left to rely on previously acquired knowledge and the resources of his own ingenuity, in meeting those obstacles with which he has to contend. Hence appears the advantage of making such previously acquired knowledge as complete as possible, so that his ingenuity may not be taxed beyond what it may reasonably be expected to furnish.

In Great Britain, where the land is owned by one class and farmed by another, the proprietors of the soil have availed themselves of the assistance of scientific men, to provide them with rules according to which their lands may be cultivated on the most approved principles; and they are careful in letting them to bind their tenants under stringent conditions to farm in a particular way. The farmer may not in every instance be aware of the propriety of the course prescribed; but he cannot help himself. He must abide by the regulations of the landlord, or his lease would be forfeited. Will he, will he, he is thus constrained to be a good farmer, by a species of compulsion. Again, the landlords are themselves farmers. The owner of an estate yielding a yearly rent of \$5000, has almost invariably a home farm of three or four hundred acres, which he cultivates himself, on the same principles which he makes compulsory to be followed by his tenants; and thus shows them by example the propriety of a system which might otherwise be looked upon as an evidence of mere tyranny.

The example afforded by three or four such highly cultivated farms in every parish, where the attention of the owner is not so much directed to immediate profit as to having everything done in the most proper manner, forms a constant school, from which merely practical farmers receive much valuable information. Taken conjointly, the two become the means of having the whole country cultivated on scientific and correct principles, although the common farmer should not be acquainted with the alphabet.

Here, where the farmer owns his own land, the Government, which considerably puts it within his power to obtain it with so much ease, would do well to consider that its beautiful designs are incomplete, except it in some measure place a similar amount of knowledge within the immediate reach of the cultivator of the soil, as is secured to his brother farmer in Great Britain. We feel disposed to ask more; and instead of soliciting from the State to stand in the shoes of the British landlord, and convert the cultivators of our soils into mere mechanical agents, working by rules which they do not comprehend, to put them on a par, as regards knowledge, with their brother landowners in Britain. Even there, the common farmers are not now content to learn their business by rote and imitation, but are themselves becoming the preceptors instead of the taught, and successfully contest with their landlords for the various premiums at their agricultural exhibitions.

Science is the magic spell, at whose "Open sesame" an entrance is to be gained to that respectability of position, without which our farmers ought not to be content. His broad acres convert the owner of land in Great Britain into a millionaire. Our soils are as good, and our minds are as

good—why should not both be cultivated to the same extent by our landowners as by theirs? The answer is obvious. They have facilities of acquiring knowledge which are not within our reach.

Whose fault is this? I am willing to suppose that it is nobody's. We are a growing country; and if we have not attained in every respect our full maturity, our sun has not yet reached his zenith. The day is yet before us. But let us not waste our precious time. Already has California made such progress as the world can afford no parallel to. Why do not our farmers bestir themselves now, and urge with louder demands the importance of immediately having an Agricultural College established in this State?

The Agricultural Society, almost our only institution which undertakes to promote Agriculture, has labored strenuously and with increasing success in attracting the public attention to its importance, and has, as we are assured by the Governor, succeeded in producing a spirit of emulation among farmers. But there is some danger of the Society allowing itself to be used by designing parties for other purposes than the promotion of the Agricultural interest; and besides there are several objects deserving of immediate attention which the Society has not yet found itself in a position to undertake. It appears to me that the State has a duty to discharge, in taking a more extended interest in our Agriculture, which it ought not to neglect; and that farmers ought to urge upon our legislators, not to delay in using means to have it performed.

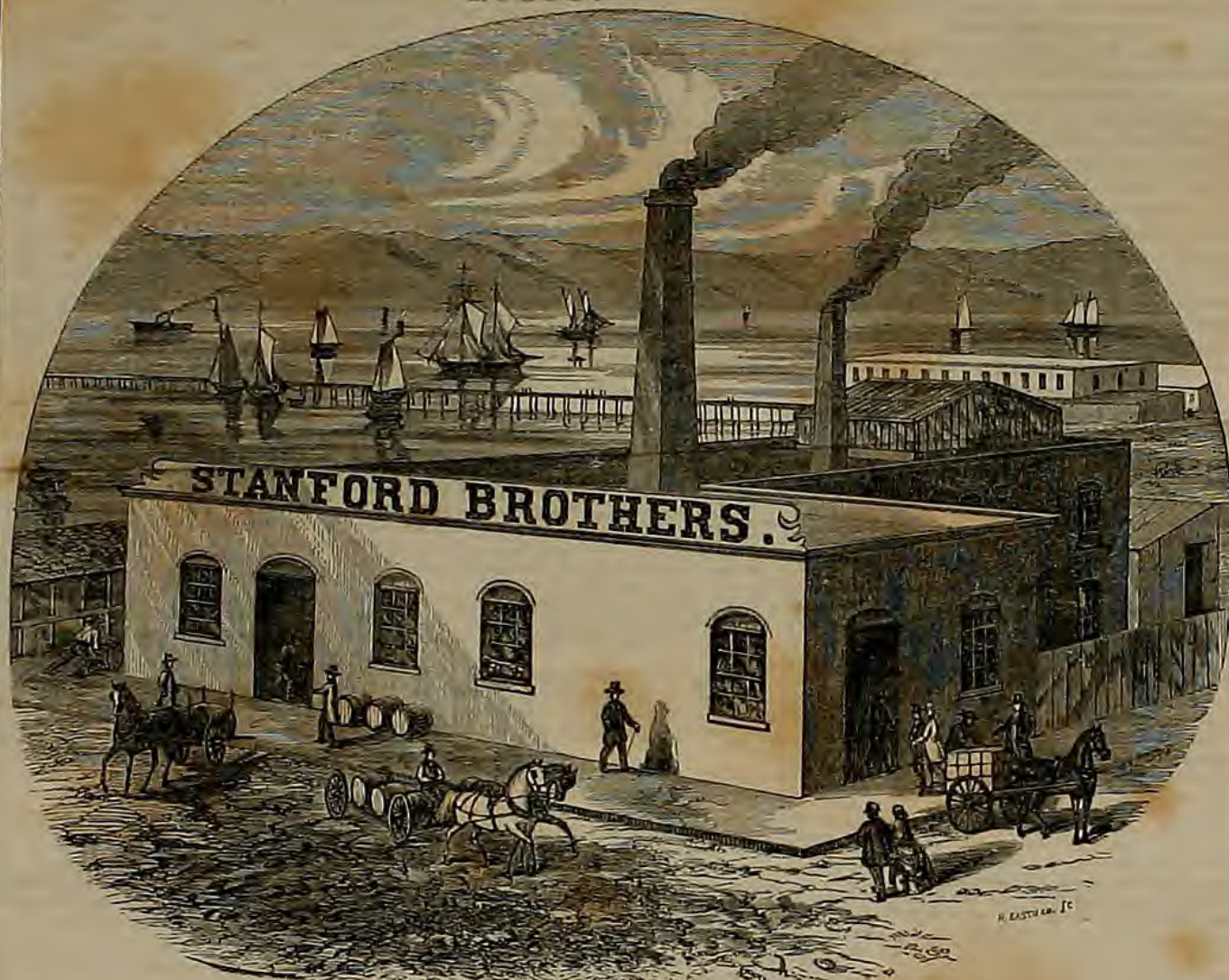
AGRICOLA.  
MILLENBURY, January 24, 1859.

#### Exposing the Roots of Trees and Plants.

We would call the attention of every purchaser of a tree, shrub, or plant, to the fact, that more than half the trees that are hawked about the country in wagons, or lying in the auction rooms, or exposed at the corners of our streets, or any where else, with their delicate fibrous roots open to sun and wind, knocked about, the roots broken and bruised, must die. Such exposure, such neglect and abuse is certain death. And we would add further, a moiety of the balance can never become quick-growing, healthy, and fruitful trees or vines. They receive a check by such an exposure which they never outgrow.

Every injury to root or branch that is not removed by pruning beyond the injured part, becomes to the tree a gangrene, and affects all its future life. We wonder every grower is not more careful, more tender of nature's beautiful handiwork. The roots of a tree are the arteries; they send life up to the branch, that it may put forth leaves. The leaves are the lungs, and they continue perfecting their work until the bud, blossom, and fruit give evidence of health; and thus they reward all the care bestowed by the hand of the skillful gardener. We only hope every purchaser of trees and plants will think of these things.

PRUNE YOUR GARDEN ROSES.—All who desire to have healthy garden roses, large full buds, should remember to head them down closely, pruning in to a good form. As with roses, so with nearly all plants.



STANFORD BROTHERS' PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTORY, SAN FRANCISCO.

#### The Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

We present, in this our opening number, a true and faithful engraving of the manufactory named above, connected as it is with one of the most important interests of the Pacific coast, the Whale Fishery, of which we have spoken elsewhere.

We have often spoken of the great enterprise of the Brothers Stanford, for they are worthy citizens; gentlemen who have been not only long here, early pioneers, but have identified themselves with many of the industrial interests over our State, as well as being largely and widely known to the mercantile community as men of high integrity, sterling worth, and liberal to all the claims of humanity, education, and all the varied institutions of the State, besides the true friend of the working man. We knew the Brothers Stanford at Mormon Island in 1849; the time that tried the pioneer's soul; we knew them as merchants in Sacramento; when the flames swept that city, their large warehouse, full of goods, stood a monument, fire-proof, and they escaped that terrible devastation. Messrs. Stanford have indeed been prosperous merchants, prosperous men. They now have large interests in Sacramento (the house of Stanford, Brothers & Meeker), they have large property elsewhere; and it can be truly said of them they are the men to whom the free talents have been extended, and it will also be found that when they are called to account they will say, "behold we have gained five talents more." These gentlemen have not hid their talent in a napkin, but have kept the wealth with which they have been blessed constantly employed in those channels that have been most truly advantageous to our State.

We have recently visited the manufactory of these gentlemen, and can speak but briefly, now, of all we saw. We shall give some of the material facts connected with these works, and hope our citizens will go and visit them. They are most interesting, and well worthy a visit. The Manufactory, as shown in our engraving, covers a fifty vara lot, and is finely located near the beach, where the music of the breaking waves is in harmony with the works of man, who is preparing the oil to pour on the troubled waters, and to scatter light to the nations around. The main building is two-story, brick, one hundred feet by forty-five. The Camphene works attached, forming an L, are forty-five by thirty-six feet. All the buildings, and all the machinery, have been thoroughly built, and constructed with reference to completeness and excellence, and we are satisfied that this Manufactory can and does turn out the most perfect manufactured goods, of this kind, on the Pacific coast. Messrs. Stanford have spared no pains or cost to strive for excellence in their Oils and Camphene. In each and every article they determine to give satisfaction: oil for light and camphene for light; pure oil, of the purest character, for mechanical purposes; it is here that our manufacturers in all departments, and our farmers, can find oil for their machinery that will not injure or corrode. This is all-important to such, as machinery will last far longer with such care.

Upon entering the Oil Manufactory we note the first process: The Sperm Oil is brought from the ship, poured into the kettles, to be passed through the graining process, at a high temperature. Here lies the secret of success in the manufacture of pure Sperm Oil; here science must be displayed in ascertaining the true heat necessary. After the oil has attained the proper heat it is drawn off into casks, and rolled under the shed to cool—there to remain forty-five days; the casks are then rolled into the press-room, the body oil put in strainers, the head matter (a thick, heavy matter), is put into heavy canvas bags, put under a press of great power, and from this the Sperm Oil is extracted, and drawn into casks, ready for market. The bags, containing what is called "slack-pressed spermaceeti," are then emptied into casks, and the cake sent to New York, to be manufactured into sperm candles. This stock, on arrival in New York, is passed through a powerful hydraulic press, then refined, and moulded into candles. Query—Where are these candles sent? Answer—Back to California?

The next thing we examined was the Whale and Polar Oil department. The Whale and Polar Oil, like the Sperm, is brought into the Factory, and placed in enormous kettles of from 900 to 1500 gallons capacity, and then bleached down by powerful alkali. This process is for the purpose of subtracting the gluten and making the Oil of light and transparent color. It is then drawn off into casks, and rolled under the shed, for graining; there to lay fifteen and twenty days. When cooled and grained, it is again brought back to the Factory, and passed through the strainers. The Oil passes off into large coolers, and from thence dipped into packages as wanted for market. The residuum left in the strainers is termed "whale foots." This article is again put into the kettle, again heated up, and put into the shed for cooling, after which it is put into the screw press, like the spermaceeti. This last remains of the foots is put into bags and sold to soap manufacturers, for a low price. The difference in value between this article and the spermaceeti is as only one-fifth. Oil-soap is made from the several residuums of oils made in the bleaching process by the alkalies. This is shipped east, for the woolen manufacturers to wash the oil from woolen goods. It is a singular fact that these residuums, the very sediments of oil, should be used to extract oil itself from woolen goods, and that no other article will do this but the oil-soap thus made. We are glad to know that soon a large Woolen Manufactory will be in operation in our own State, which will consume this valuable article. The amount of the residuum thus shipped is large and valuable.

The amount of spermaceeti, shipped by this house the last year, was 13,000 pounds, on the Flyaway; 14,000 pounds on the Rattler, and about 10,000 pounds now ready to go, from the cargo of the whaleship Massachusetts, which made this port in November last.

We next visited the Camphene Factory. The manufacture of this article is begun by introduc-

ing the turpentine (imported from abroad) into the Factory. [Have we no pitch pines on our coast? Who will find them?] The turpentine is then taken from the five-gallon cases in which it is imported, and emptied into a large tank, then let down into a large copper still, of 900 gallons capacity, boiled up and turned into vapor by the steam pipe leading from the boiler; in this state the vapor passes through the strikers into two large condensers, thence through the long worms of the still. These worms and condensers lie in large tanks of water, holding 5000 gallons, supplied from the roof tanks. The Camphene, being condensed, comes from the worm mixed with water in equal proportions. The Camphene being the lighter body floats on the surface in the receiving-tank, from whence it is drawn off into a large camphene-tank, and from thence put into the same cases in which the turpentine was brought. It is now ready for market.

The new still for this Factory has just been put into operation, and can turn out 150 gallons Camphene an hour. Camphene is a simple article, being pure turpentine, merely. The distillation separates the resin from the turpentine, which gives to the Camphene its bright, burning quality.

As we have said, this is the largest Factory on our coast, and the best. The capital employed is about \$50,000. Ten men are employed in the Factory and Store, besides the Superintendent, S. Dietz, Esq. (who kindly showed us over these interesting works), and Mr. Brown, the Cashier and Bookkeeper, in this city. Thus this pioneer establishment gives support and employment to this number of workmen, several of whom having families, and the amount of cash distributed every week among laborers in every department, amounts to thousands of dollars; but this is not all the capital these gentlemen use for the good of our State; more than \$100,000 are invested in the city of Sacramento, and more in our city—not a dollar dead property. They keep it moving, doing good, and encouraging industry. It is such men who build up our State, and we can only say in closing, that we hope our Senators and Representatives will take the omnibus and ride out to these works and see them for themselves, for the day is coming, if our Legislators are but true, when the three hundred whaleships that now fit out at the Sandwich Islands, and other ports in the Pacific, shall find their home in San Francisco Bay.

[For the California Farmer.]

#### To Rena.

Angels bright come flitting by,  
With sweetest songs from memory.

It was evening! the sun had just passed over the hills of this great city, and gone down into the waters far away beyond our Golden Gate. Clouds, dressed in regal robes of gold and purple, hovered over the place where the god of day went down into the deep; the waves rolled in upon the shore, scattering a wreath of foam gleaming with diamond drops, and uttering their farewell to Day, as each receding wave passed away to mingle in the great ocean of waters.

The song of the waves had not hushed, when quickly from out the twilight sky, from its pale blue curtain above, a brilliant star burst forth, and, there suspended, that Star, in its diamond effulgence, reigned supreme in the firmament of Heaven.

In a quiet and beautiful spot, "to memory dear," the light of this star fell on "Two Roses," twined from their infancy, ever blooming together: twilight dew rested upon their first leaflets, beneath which the embryo buds were coming forth in all their beauty and fragrance: the guardian of these lovely roses was standing near; the earth had been newly lifted with his own hand, and the early breath of the genial sun had awakened a new life into these Twin Roses.

'Twas twilight hour again! the guardian of these Roses stood near them; that Star again came out from its blue home in the Heavens, and its now brilliant ray rested on the Roses. A voice came, like softest music on the air, echoing in song

Watch o'er these Roses! soon shall they live!  
Rich the reward for the labor you give!  
Guard them! for these, this bright star doth shine;  
For leaflet, and bud, and blossom are thine.  
Hast thou not wisdom? Never despair!  
Thou shalt have aid! in this thy fond care:  
Guard well these Roses! to thee they are given,  
Types of the beautiful, of Love, and of Heaven.

JULIUS.

#### Special Attention to Planting.

Now is a good time to plant forest-tree seed, and all kinds of fruit and ornamental-tree seed.

Prepare now your land for your alfalfa. This clover is to be the principal grass and hay for California.

Prune your roses and garden plants, plant your ornamental shrubs, make your flower-borders anew and enrich them.

Plant your bulbous roots in the borders. Don't forget to plant tuberoses; their fragrant breath, when in bloom, will richly repay the cost and care.

To our Advertisers.—We must ask the indulgence of our advertising patrons, for being obliged to omit many new advertisements, in this number, for want of space, and for omitting to notice several of an especial character, for the same reason; but the matters we this day present are all so important, we know our kind patrons will excuse us till the next issue. Our new Business Directory will speak for them.

AN ESSAY ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY, is the title of a pamphlet by Henry S. Fitch, embracing a new plan and suggestions, and the good influences resulting, presented in a masterly manner. As the sale of the work is for a benevolent purpose, we hope all will assist it, and thus spread information to urge the great project.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER has been delayed several days in consequence of our engraver finding it necessary to devote more time and labor to the new head, and the engraving of the Pacific Oil Works, than he at first anticipated. The illustrations reflect great credit upon the artists, whom we shall further notice.

CROWDED OCT.—Notwithstanding our new type, being smaller than the old, enables us to publish more matter, we have been obliged to omit: the valuable Essay Number 4, on the United States Coast Survey; "What California should do, and what she will do," by B.; "The Solar System—the Plurality of Worlds," as well as a summary of State news, and other articles, all of which will appear in our next.

FREE COPIES OF THE FARMER.—We shall mail marked copies of our journal to many friends over the State and elsewhere, and we ask their kind and generous interest in behalf of the FARMER. We wish to place it in every family in the land, and we believe each and all our large number of subscribers can send us one or two more. Read the number we send you, and hand it to your neighbor.

SEND THE FARMER ABOARD.—Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the FARMER. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

## Our New Volume.

"Press on! for it is God-like to unloose  
The spirit, and forget yourself in thought;  
Bending a pinion from the deeper sky,  
And in the very feters of your flesh,  
Mating with the rare essence of heaven.  
Press on! for in the grave there is no work,  
And no device. Press on! while yet ye may."

As the eagle sends forth its young eaglet from its lofty eyrie among the rugged rocks and sharp crags of the mountain high in some barren wilderness, so did we send forth our young fledgling, the FARMER, five years since, in this then almost new and barren country; barren of that scientific and practical agriculture which now beams from every valley, hill-side, and mountain, in this God-blessed land. In that early day it was like the dangerous trial of skill of the young eaglet, for all around were sharp rocks, and keen thorns, and dangerous defiles, upon which the young bird of hope might fall and be crushed, or the thorns pierce it, or its way be lost in those dark passages that have closed upon many a hopeful bird, that sprang bounding from its young nest like ourselves. But our cause was a noble one, and our trust was in God. Our cause was the cause of the whole earth, and God's promises were: "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Five years since, like a young bird, did we spring forth upon the breeze of public favor, well knowing the wide field over which we were to roam; well knowing, too, the food on which we were to live, though scattered here and there at vast distances, so great that it would test our strength and endurance often. But though we knew we should be required to hunger and fast often, the "well-springs of faith" were gushing up full and bright with their sparkling waters, and taking one good, full drink, we threw to the breeze our banner, on which is inscribed "excelsior," and leaped forth in hope and joy. From the issue of our first number to the present moment, our hope and trust have never failed us. Though "tried so as by fire" often, we could ever cry:

"Let fortune empty all her quivers on me,  
I have a soul that, like an ample shield,  
Can take in all, and verge enough for more."

In the retrospect of the past we have much to be grateful for. To the giver of all good, for our continuance in life, health, and strength; and though often sorely tried, "He has put no more upon us than we were able to bear." To Him in grateful reverence first we bow. To the Press of this State and everywhere, we have often been much indebted. The words of cheer given to the early fledgling and to the growing bird, will never be forgotten. Our gratitude we tender to them all. If duty required of them to criticize, and words of sharp wit have been hurled at us, we take it in no unkindness; it did us good; we give the same liberty we take. The freedom of the Press is the bulwark of our liberties. May every journal that fights valiantly for truth, liberty, science, industry, and the good of man, be abundantly prosperous.

To our patrons, many of whose names stand recorded on our first number, what shall we say? We have but one word that can speak all our mind—its GRATITUDE; take that, kind patrons, and may God bless you in basket and in store. To woman, as the "better half" of man, we have spoken as we ought, in a special editorial. To farmers and to mechanics: we ask them with us to look around them and see this "goodly heritage," the fertile valleys and flower-crowned mountains. We ask them to read the prophecies of sacred writers and apply them to this land, and it will be found the best practical essay for the happiness of man. We believe no man can read the books of Isaiah and Jeremiah, without being struck with the applicability of those remarkable writings to our land and our times. To the manufacturer and the merchant: we ask them to read and reflect upon these truths, and apply them to the present work needed of them. To all our friends and fellow citizens, to professional men, politicians, laborers, all, we extend a kindly greeting. Take us into your family, and let our now full-grown bird sing to you the sweet song of home, glorious, happy home. Our journal shall never utter discordant notes on themes unfitted for the sacred sanctuary of home.

Our journal now wings its way upon its sixth year, prosperously we can say, even beyond our most sanguine expectations; and we repeat, our gratitude is due to those who have so kindly sustained us, and hope they will ever be with us, and link their friends also, to us and them.

But we have not done; there is one chord of

our harp of gratitude we must touch: if we have been successful so completely, we would testify in a proper manner from whence great aid has come to us, and we would speak in the truthfulness of our heart of the gratitude due the printers of our journal, for their faithfulness to our interests during our long connection of five years. To J. K. Phillips, Esq., our foreman, who has been with us from the first issue of the FARMER, much of our success is owing. His works have spoken in the typographical neatness and beauty which have marked our paper. And there was one who commenced with us also, who, the past year, has finished his labor on earth, and gone to his reward. And there are others, whose fidelity to us demand our just praise; for no employer could have had, for so many years as we have had, men more faithful or more true; and it becomes us as a man to speak of this as one of the main causes of our success. To the printer justice should ever be given. Friends all, we wish you peace, prosperity and happiness; our own is best promoted while we labor for yours.

## The Old and the New.

How many interesting thoughts have come crowding upon our memory, during the past week, as we have witnessed our typos performing that most interesting labor, in a publishing office, the tying up the old type. As we gazed upon the now dark forms we called to mind our first acquaintance with them five years since; they then seemed beautiful to us, with their bright, silvery faces, as they nestled down smilingly in their newly made cases; but now they will rest, tied up, laid away, their work for us finished—they have worked well and faithfully in their day. These once bright and beautiful types have, we trust, not lost by their years of labor; their brightness has been scattered world-wide, in words of truth and usefulness, words, too, of kindness and love, which have reached many a heart, and been welcomed as kindly messengers. Could we follow the labors of these silent but potent messengers, what would they say to us? and where tell us they have been? There is no theme connected with human happiness of which they have not spoken, no science calling forth man's genius and skill in which they have not been interested. They have visited the capital of every State in our own glorious Union, conversed in every reading-room in every city, and found a heart-welcome with thousands of those true spirits in our home circles who move the springs of this progressive age, but their influence stops not there. Across to the Old World they have gone, carrying with them the breath of liberty, and love, and human brotherhood: To Britain's fairy isles; to the land of sweet Erin; on Scotia's heather hill and mountain; to sunny France; beneath Italia's skies; to the mountains of Switzerland; to Germany, Holland, and wherever the Stars and Stripes may have floated on land or sea, there have these winged messengers of thought sent their breathing, to plead for that industry which makes man a true, progressive, independent soul; and now these darkened and faithful laborers rest, rest from their labors in our cause, and we say to them, "well done, good and faithful servants;" we take them up kindly, tie them up carefully, and lay them away to rest awhile, until they shall be called into a new field of action, which we hope may be soon, for they have done worthily and well with us.

And now a new scene gladdens our vision:  
A silvery beam, like a lightning gleam,  
Is shed from each case, as new type we place.

It is the laying the new type that now most deeply interests our present thoughts. At the moment we write, pure as the virgin snow from its fount, the cloud, come these bright, silvery types from their font, where they were born. As yet, they have formed no thought or word of themselves; in innocence and purity they lie, just like a sleeping infant; but now, as they are taken in hand, and placed in their cradle cases, they will soon grow restless, and, ere another week, they must speak; with us, we feel, rests the responsibility of what they shall say. Heaven is our witness, in the prayer we make, that these now pure and spotless messengers of thought may ever, hereafter, be the heralds of truth and usefulness only; that in all their power and potency they may speak only for good, for the highest advancement of mankind; ever placing in the foremost rank the Honor and Glory that ever attends Human Industry. Could our most earnest wish be fulfilled, we would say, "Go forth, ye little messengers, and carry to all the world, peace and good will to man; teach mankind to prepare for the speedy approach of that 'good time coming,' when Education shall show man in his great triune character of a well trained physical, intellectual, and moral being; and woman, alike well trained, qualified in her appropriate sphere of wife and mother, to educate and train the sons and daughters of our race for the duties and responsibilities that await them in this the greatest age of world.

These fonts of type, the old and the new, awaken a train of meditation, singular, curious, and interesting. How many times have these little apparently insignificant bits of type metal been handled by the typos of the FARMER in the five years past! The number of single types contained in our journal amounts to about five hundred thousand. The setting up and distributing the same would be one million types a week. Thus, then, these types that we now meditate upon, have been handled by our typos, in these five years, the extraordinary number of more than a hundred million times, and were we to estimate the distance traveled by the human hands that have set these types, in passing over the cases, it would be still more extraordinary. But our meditations verge to the result of all this labor. These types, the typos, and the press—far too little esteemed, yet mighty weapons for good or evil. We are happy in the belief that in our case the good shall greatly preponderate, and the grand result of our labor with the type

"Their printed word, though very large, is less  
Than that which, yet unprinted, waits the press."  
And while the past we carefully review,  
We hope there's much recorded, good and true;  
This hope shall guide us in our future plan,  
Which is to elevate the working man.

## The Whale Fisheries of the Pacific.

This vast and most important subject is now about to receive that attention which its widely extended and extraordinary interests demand. A very few, even of our commercial men, have a just idea of the great wealth invested in this trade. From the first publication of this journal to the present day, we have again and again urged the attention of those who are engaged in mercantile matters to this subject; and to every Legislature that has convened we have often presented the importance of their giving heed to this interest. As early as the first issue of the FARMER this great interest was urged, and the attention of Congress was called to the vast interest that would open up on these shores between California, the Islands, China, Japan, and every other portion of the world; and during that year and the following, we published important facts connected with the importance of the Pacific; and in a memorial to Congress, which was presented by Hon. J. B. Weller, and referred to a Committee, asking for other interests was presented. Valuable statistics and important facts have been published in this journal for years, urging the merchants of this city, and our legislators, to look to this great subject, and aid, by wise laws, in every way, in bringing the trade of the whale-ships to our harbor.

We truly rejoice to know that a just attention is being now awakened to this subject. It is time, for millions of trade would thus be secured to this port, greatly adding to the prosperity of all classes of our citizens. The following extract we take from the excellent Message of our Governor, to show he has eyes and heart now at work for California interests: it speaks volumes:

## COMMERCE—WHALE FISHERIES.

For more than half a century our whaling fleets have been accustomed to raft at the Sandwich Islands—although, during that period, the harbors of California were known to be the best in the world. The reason for this may be found in the fact, that during that time the people of this coast had but very limited commercial relations with our Atlantic possessions. Distant from the center of Government, its advantages scarcely known, California was commercially regarded as a terra incognita.

But its acquisition and settlement by our people soon attracted the attention of the commercial world to the importance of our harbors. Immediately after, following the discovery of gold, an immense fleet visited our shores, the crews of which, excited by the richness of our mines, soon left them unmanned. The frequency of desertion at that time prevented whalers from visiting our ports, as it was a matter of uncertainty whether they could obtain sufficient crew to take them out again. This fact, united with the then high cost of supplies, port-charges, the want of facilities for repairs, and exposure to vexatious law-suits, induced this immense interest to rendezvous at the Sandwich Islands. Some of the difficulties which existed a few years ago have been removed, to a great extent, by time and legislation, and at the present moment our ports offer greater inducements, as the depot of the whaling fleets, than the Island ports of the Pacific. The pilotage has been reduced to a mere nominal sum—one dollar per foot on draught of water. Our coast is studded with lighthouses, and the dry-dock at Mare Island presents, at a price but little higher than in the Atlantic States, the best facilities for repairs; while seamen can always be found to ship at rates differing but little from those obtaining elsewhere. In San Francisco, supplies of every description necessary for a whaling voyage, can be obtained at rates far lower than in the Sandwich Islands. The apprehension that sailors may desert is now more imaginary than real. It is a notorious fact, that in the port of San Francisco sufficient numbers of seamen can be obtained for any voyage. Within the past few years, no vessel has experienced serious difficulty in leaving that harbor, for want of a sufficient crew. It is quite probable that heretofore difficulties have been thrown in the way of ship-masters, and temptation presented to seamen to desert, but these causes have been partially removed, and, by the creation of a tribunal similar to that existing in New York, may be wholly obviated. This may be accomplished by devolving the duties of Marine Judge upon some Justice of the Peace, in conformity with the Act of Congress of twelfth July, 1850. To effect this object, an Act should be passed, authorizing the people of San Francisco to vote for one Justice of the Peace, who would be styled Judge of the Marine Court, and for the service he would be required to perform in this capacity, he should receive a reasonable compensation from the State.

Inasmuch as the whaler is not entitled to the privilege of entering the United States Marine Hospital, the City of San Francisco might permit the sick or disabled seamen admission into the County Hospital, at a tariff so low as merely to cover the cost of his maintenance. It can scarcely be believed that, looking to the interest of the city, they would be unwilling to do this.

We intend to keep this subject before the people. We have only room now, after thus introducing this subject, to take from that excellent paper, the Commercial Advertiser, published at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, the following facts, of the date 9th December last.

The North Pacific Whaleman's List, as reported in the Advertiser, shows the number of whale-ships cruising in the North and South Pacific to be two hundred and thirty-nine vessels. The sperm Whaleman's List numbers sixty-seven vessels. Here is an aggregate number of three hundred and six whaleships, that enter principally the Island ports to land their cargoes, repair their vessels, get their stores, and do their trading; and yet we know that it is an admitted fact that the port of San Francisco is not only a far better port, but all the varied interests and conveniences here now seem to point out that it is designed by Providence to be the great entrepot of the whale fleets of the Pacific.

Why should not this trade be given to this, the better port? We no of no reason in the world, only our laws have placed obstacles in the way of all this good to our State. We rejoice to know that many former obstacles of a serious nature, such as heavy pilotage, facilities for repairs, desertion of seamen, want of proper supplies and necessary outfits, as well as trouble in our Courts, and want of attention in our Hospitals, are all, or nearly all, now removed; and it only needs that just attention to this subject (which has been so wisely called by the Chief Magistrate) on the part of our legislators, to secure to California a trade that will not only amount to millions of dollars annually, but which will set in motion the wheels of a new and vastly increasing trade. Every branch of commerce and manufactures will be at

once affected. The farmer is deeply interested. A vast amount of the produce of the farm, orchard and garden will find a new and ready market—vegetables in masses, butter, cheese, poultry, hogs, beef, pork, mutton, fruit, &c. The wool of our flocks will be converted into our sailors' flannels, and into coarse woollen and blankets. A thousand of Wheeler & Wilson's and Brigham's sewing machines will be set in motion by our industrious women, to make up the shirts and drawers of the hardy sons of the ocean.

These are but a part of the advantages and blessings that will accrue to San Francisco and California, if this question shall be taken up and met in the right spirit. Shall the whale fleet of the Pacific center at San Francisco? We could pile up facts of importance, were it needed. We shall often speak on this theme. We ask attention to the fact, that already those interested at the Islands in this great trade are beginning to feel alarmed at the prospect of losing it. Read their papers—straws show which way the wind blows. One great fact, that the exchange upon whaler's draft's are from ten to twenty per cent in favor of this port, speaks volumes. If our citizens, of every interest, will look to this subject in all its bearings, they will act; and if they will only act, in a little time we shall see the Pacific whale fleet center in San Francisco, as sure as we shall see Cuba and a portion if not all Mexico under the glorious stars and stripes. Fate? Not that great and good Providence that has ever watched over our nation, to build up and increase it for the good of the world, has decreed this work, and man cannot hinder it; they that now aid will enjoy the benefit.

We now ask the attention of our readers to the beautiful cut on our first page. Here is the proof of what we say. *Ecce signum!* Here is the evidence of the "good times coming."

## County Agricultural Societies.

The following are the main sections of a bill for the incorporation of County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, as introduced into our Legislature by Mr. Redman, of Santa Clara, and published in the Sacramento Union. We are truly glad to notice this interest in behalf of Agriculture thus early in the session; it betokens well. We notice in the twelfth section, that the supervisors of each county are empowered, if they see fit, to grant \$500 annually to such society. We would most respectfully suggest to the Hon. Chairman the importance of making it obligatory on each county to do so; and then we would hope that the State would add \$500 annually to each county, thus giving them \$1000 each year. We feel fully confident that it would be a good investment for County and State, and pay a better interest than any other expenditure made. We trust the Agricultural Committee will give a thorough overhauling to the famous Report of the Recording Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. We notice a discrepancy of some \$500 between his Report, which he says is from the Treasurer's book, and the one recently published by us, which was direct from the Treasurer. There is a singularly equal and uniform expenditure in each of the two Secretaries' offices (some \$1954 each), together making about \$4000, or one-seventh of the whole income of the Society. The Committee, however, will ascertain how matters stand. But in the mean time we hope every county will be aided in establishing a good society of its own:

SECTION 1. Authorizes any seven or more white persons to form an Agricultural Society, with the usual powers delegated to organized bodies.

Sec. 2. In addition to these they shall have authority to purchase and hold lands not to exceed in the aggregate 160 acres, with suitable buildings, etc., and to make such improvements as are necessary "to foster and encourage agriculture, horticulture, domestic manufactures, mechanics, household economy, rural taste and practice, and general domestic industry, stock raising in the various branches thereof, and for the trial of the speed of horses."

Sec. 3. The officers are to be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and two Directors, all of whom shall be members of the Society, and who shall form a Board of Managers. They shall be elected annually, and perform such duties as are usually imposed upon similar officers.

Sec. 4. The meetings to be semi-annual; the first is to be held in January, at which officers shall be elected for the year. The second meeting shall be held at such time as may be fixed at the first. The semi-annual meetings may be adjourned from time to time, as a majority of the members may deem proper.

Sec. 5. The Board of Managers to declare what amounts, articles or objects may be exhibited at any annual Fair, the value and kind of premiums, and make other rules regulating the exhibition.

Sec. 6. Prohibits the contracting of any debts exceeding the amount of money in the treasury, except from the purchase or lease of place of meetings, and for holding its annual Fairs; and for these purposes the debt contracted shall not exceed \$1000. In case of any excess, those members of the Board of Managers who may have caused the same "shall, in their individual and private capacities, be jointly liable to such Society for the full amount of such excess."

Sec. 7. It shall not be lawful for any person to sue the Society for the failure to award any premium, or for the failure to pay any premium when awarded.

Sec. 8. Within three months after the organization of the Society, the Board of Managers shall file, in the County Clerk's office, in the county in which the Society shall be organized, a certificate, stating its name, object, date of organization, names of officers thereof, etc., any copy of which shall be received in all Courts and places as presumptive evidence of the matters therein stated.

Sec. 9. The Board of Supervisors of any county in which such Society may be formed are authorized and empowered, if they deem it expedient, to appropriate annually any sum not exceeding \$500, to be used by Society exclusively for payment of premiums.

Sec. 10. Such Society and members thereof shall be subject to the conditions and liabilities herein imposed, and none others.

The remaining two sections provide the manner in which vacancies may be caused, and elections for officers conducted.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.—We have been favored, by our able legislator Banks, with copies of the Annual Reports, of the Treasurer of the State, of Public Instruction, and of the State Registrar, with other valuable documents. We have also received Congressional copy of a splendid Address on the Northwest, delivered by a splendid Address on the Northwest, delivered by Hon. Isaac J. Stevens, from which we shall make notes in future. To all these gentlemen we tender our thanks.

## Woman's Influence.

"And if a trouble dimmed their golden joy,  
'Twas outward dross and not infused alloy;  
Then how knew but affection's look and speech,  
A little Heaven above dimension's reach."

As the Sun is the center of the solar system, giving light and life to all that revolve around it, so Woman is the center and soul of Home, around which all lesser planets, in that sphere, will ever revolve, and from which all must draw light, life, love, hope—Heaven.

We sit not down now to write a fulsome panegyric upon Woman, but to give utterance to earnest, honest, heartfelt truths, that were planted in us at our conception, strengthened in us till our birth; then nourished, and fed to us, as we drew our life-food from our blessed mother's warm breast. These truths have grown with our growth, strengthened with our strength. They are a part of our being. In all our boyish sports—in youth, in the flush of manhood, and in our riper years—we have seen, heard known and felt that Woman—"Last at the Cross and first at the Grave"—ever has been, and ever will be, the great, mighty, potent, all-pervading influence and power that controls man's physical, intellectual and moral destiny, both in Time and for Eternity.

Who can, or who dares, deny this? The general work of creation was not perfect till Woman was made, and we have the Word of the Almighty for this assertion; in all his other works, the record says, and "He saw that it was good." Lastly, He made man in his own image, after his own likeness and similitude, and He breathed into him the breath of life, and "Man became a living soul." And all things that God had made he pronounced good; and, although the Earth then was complete, and Adam stood a perfect man, made in the "image of God," yet there even, in the perfect Garden of Eden—"everything good, everything perfect—it was not good for 'Man to be alone,' and 'Woman was created: created too from Man—taken from his very side—a part of himself. From that moment her influence has been the most potent. It was Woman that caused Man to sin, which drove him from Paradise, and it will be Woman that will restore and save him and bring him back to Paradise again."

It was from Mary, the mother of Jesus, that a Savior was born to the world; and, from that hour, the Marys and the Marthas have led, influenced and controlled the world. And their control is of a two-fold nature: the one is *within* the sphere of Home, the other *without* it: the one is from the Divine, springing from Bethlehem, and is full of love, peace and joy; the other is tainted with the Fall, and tends to the ruin of Man: the one is marked by ignorance and selfishness, and is controlled by fashion and worldly passions; the other is known as the well trained, physical, intellectual and moral type of perfect Woman: the one is Man's slave and play-thing, mistress; the other Man's equal and companion, the wife and mother. And yet, both characters wield a power that has, thus far, controlled the world—the one for evil, the other for good.

A bright day, we believe, is now dawning upon the Earth; and Woman, redeemed, appreciated, elevated to her true place in the temple of Home, will become the sun-light of that Home—the guide, guardian and educator of the sons and daughters of the Earth. It is thus believing in the mighty influence of Woman, in redeeming our race from error and sin, that we desire to have the full power of her influence in our journal. We already owe a debt of gratitude to Woman, for the character and influence she has already shed on our pathway for good; and we rejoice to know that the "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of THE FARMER is known and appreciated in Europe and America—abroad as well as here, in our own Golden Land. And it is here, in an especial manner, we desire to have its influence felt and its circle widened. And it is to Woman we must look, and on her rely, for aid in extending the voice of THE FARMER, until her voice and her influence shall, by means of our columns, reach every family altar in our land. Our aim is to spread the great truths of Woman's wants, until conviction is followed by conversion, and Woman is freed from the chains that bind her—those of ignorance of her own physical, intellectual and moral nature—then will come the day of Redemption; and Man, through her restored power, will himself be restored to Paradise, and will in his heart say:

"When sorrow rends the heart, when feverish pain  
Wrings the hot drops of anguish from the brow,  
To soothe the soul, to cool the burning brain,  
Oh! who so welcome and so powerful as thou?"

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—Fortune seems to smile on us most propitiously, by sending to us rich and appropriate gifts from our correspondents, by the last steamer, the J. L. Stephens. We have a very liberal and most acceptable bevy of good things, besides our private letters, all speaking harmony and kindness. We have a beautiful song of Spring from our kind friend Leonore; it will appear in our next. We have, too, the "Mountain Bud," a reply to the goose-quill of our mountain correspondent Alice, on the subject of "Old Maids." Alice must expect a sharp shot soon. She had better look up a new goose-quill to reply. The "Sketch of the Pictures," from our friend Northana, will soon appear.

We regret to hear of the feeble health of our highly gifted correspondent, Grace Greenwood, which has so long detained her in Michigan. Heaven grant she may soon be restored to her wonted health, and to the sanctum of the Little Pilgrim, which she has so long and so honorably graced. Florence Percy, we trust, will soon fill her place in our columns, where she has done so much honor to herself, and given so much pleasure to our readers. We have two valuable communications from N. B. H., two from Bertha Bay, one from Alice, one from Edith, one from Emma; each and all full of truth, beauty, and harmony. These all will have our earliest attention, and will duly appear.

Our highly esteemed friend B., of the sterner sex sends us a valuable communication, "More about the Steamships;" also, other valuable matter, all most acceptable, and will appear. Several valuable letters of inquiry, and also, several from different sources touching matters of the State Agricultural Society, we defer till the Report of the Legislative Committee upon the subject. We ask indulgence of our correspondents, for this reason, although they request immediate publication.



## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**BANKERS.**  
 Atlantic Monthly, Phil. & Co., Boston, Mass.  
 American Stock Journal, D. C. Linsley, New York City.  
 Blood stock, J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.  
 Parsons & Co., trees, shrubs, etc., Flushing near New York.  
 Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, F. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.

**BLACKSMITHS.**  
 Hurst, Wm. B., blades, skins, wool and tallow, Second near M.  
 Marble Works, Penn., P. J. Devine & Brother, R. cor Sixth  
 Pioneer Fish Bait, Geo. Cooper, Central Islip, Long Island.  
 Rippon & Hill, carriages and wagons, cor. Thirteenth and J.  
 Smith's Agricultural Engine, City Office and depot, 44 J.  
 Zeiler, Chas. & Co., hardware, farming tools, etc., 144 J.

**DRUGGISTS.**  
 Agricultural Imp., T. Ogg Shaw, cor Sacramento and Davis  
 Brumfield, Mark & Co., Bankers, cor 110 Montgomery  
 Coal Yard, C. H. Eastman, cor Battery and Oregon  
 Clark, Jonas G. & Co., furniture, manufact., 128 Washington  
 California Steam Navigation Co., 128 Washington  
 Delabre, commission produce merchant, 82 Clay  
 Day, Thomas, table and pocket cutlery, 148 Montgomery  
 Domestic Fur, game fowls and laying hens, Farmer Office  
 Edwards, A. L. & Co., choice family groceries, 81 Clay abv Front  
 Farham, Jennings & Co., Grocers, cor Front and Battery  
 Genelle, Joseph, Pioneer Grocery store, 188-189 Montgomery  
 Grover, F., 110 California  
 Hacks & Lumber, Anti-Friction Axle-Grease, 101 Jackson  
 Holcomb Brothers, boots, shoes, etc., Kearny cor Washington  
 Hewitt & Co., 110 California  
 Home of Beauty, Vance's Gallery, Montgomery cor Serrano  
 Hotel International, A. S. Haley, Jackson above Montgomery  
 Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Mrs. D. Norcross, 114 Sacramento  
 Lawson Blackberry, etc., Graves & Williams, 117 Clay  
 Lawrence & Houseworth, 114 Sacramento  
 Loomis, Hall & Co., commission merchants, 3 Washington  
 McLaughlin & Dakin, commission agents, Davis near Calif.  
 Miller & Courtaz, pianofortes, melodions, 188 Montgomery  
 Mansfield & Wood, cloths and clothing, 128 J. Montgomery  
 Merrill, R., 110 California  
 Smith's Agricultural Engine, City Office and depot, 44 J.  
 Winchester, harnesses, saddles, etc., 83 Battery  
 Moore, Wm. H., Brass and Bell Foundry, 58 Hall  
 Oliver & Buckley, paints, oils, glass, Washington and Oregon  
 Pacific Fringe Factory, 128 J. Montgomery  
 Serrano, Samuel, game fowls and laying hens, Farmer Office  
 Roanoke, B. F., butter and family groceries, 115 Clay  
 Schreiber, Jacob, genuine oil, Jackson near International  
 Stanford Brothers, Pacific Oil and Campden Works, 43 Front  
 Sheep wanted, American ewes, 128 J. Montgomery  
 Sewing Machine, S. O. Brigham, 110 California  
 Sportsman Emporium, Bogart Brothers, 112 Washington  
 Thoroughbred Devon Cattle, entire herd, Charles Arthur Ely  
 Taylor & Post, paper bags wanted, 117 Clay  
 Turner, W., blacksmith, willow ware, toys, etc., 92 Battery  
 Type for sale, second hand Bourgeois, Farmer Office  
 Vance, R. H., ambrotypes, ahead, Montgomery cor Sacramento  
 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, H. O. Hayes, Montgomery  
 Whittell, Dr. F. G. Johnson's patent, D. Van Pelt, 90-92 Bush

**GRAVES & WILLIAMS.** commission merchants, 57-71 Front  
 Kellogg & Co., New York seed warehouse, 111 Sansome  
 Moore, S. W., seed warehouse, 110 California  
 Pangburn, J. L., seeds, crop 1888, 85 Washington abv Front  
 Peach Pie, O. T. Adams, fruit trees, etc., San Joaquin  
 Walker, W. Co., Golden Gate Nursery, cor Fourth and Polson  
 Serrano & Co., agricultural and seed store, 108 California  
 Sewell & Stoddard, 57 Front, up stairs

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 McKee & Co., manufacturer window and plate glass, Oakland  
 Polhemus, J. L., Druggist, 118 J. Montgomery  
 Self-adjusting Post Driver, Hyde & Houghton, 110 Vallejo  
 Nursery

**CAHON'S** seedling plant, Bailey & N. Cook, Clinton  
 Golden Gate Nursery, ornamental shrubbery, San Francisco  
 Hope Nursery, 117 Clay  
 Harshbarger, A. H., grape vines and fruit trees, Sonoma  
 Mountain View Garden Nursery, Wm. O'Donnell, San Joaquin  
 Myers, A. H., Pioneer Nursery, fruit trees, etc., Alameda  
 Nurserymen's Circular and Price List, 1888-1889  
 Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery, Sacramento  
 San Joaquin Nursery, L. Prevost, trees, roses, etc., San Joaquin  
 Shell-mound Nursery Fruit Garden, B. W. Washburn, Brooklyn  
 Shrubbery and Raspberries, plants, D. E. Hough, Oakland  
 Santa Clara Nursery, L. A. Gould, fruit trees, etc., Santa Clara

**HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.**—The best proof of the approbation of one's patrons, is their continued and increased patronage. We judge others by ourselves, their success by our own; the change that is constantly going on in every community brings new faces and forms to us in place of those that must pass away; but when we see old friends remain, even the good friends until we call them all patrons, and when new faces come and gather thickly round us until they are off-familiar and pleasant words we hail them as old friends, we know they are permanent friends—and such we take to be the case with the patrons of the Hotel International. Hundreds of old and familiar faces are ever seen at this most excellent house. Mr. and Mrs. Haley deserve very great credit for the high rank to which they have raised this house as a First-class Family Hotel.

We speak from personal knowledge when we say, it is not surpassed on this coast, for elegance, comfort and luxurious living. Parlor and chambers are furnished in the best style; beds and bedding such as to insure health, comfort and pleasant dreams. The table is bountifully supplied with every luxury of the season. The vegetable department being from the garden of the proprietor, fresh every day; the butter, eggs and poultry also from the dairy and farm of the Hotel. In short, the Hotel International is just what is needed in our city, and strangers from abroad can be assured of comfort, luxury and a home. Mr. and Mrs. Haley are constant attendants to the welfare of their guests, and Mr. Robinson, the gentlemanly cashier, will always be found at his post to receive all who call. Strangers from abroad should remember this Hotel.

Our New Type.—The beautiful type, on which our paper is printed this week, is from the celebrated Type Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, established in 1786. For the splendid specimen book presented us by Messrs. O'Meara & Painter, the Agents for L. Johnson & Co., for this State, we return thanks.

**SEEDS! SEEDS!!**  
 Crop of 1888.  
 Just Received by Express, on the steamer John L. Stephens,  
 A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS,  
 Selected by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society, from reliable Growers, and warranted to be the CROP OF 1888.

**TAKE NOTICE,**  
 The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation, and being aware of the importance that has been placed on Farmers, thinks proper to state, that he has not a OLD Seed in the Store. All Seeds sold guaranteed true to name. Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to secure GOOD, RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as they would have to pay for worthless trash.

Have also on hand and for sale, a very desirable assortment of  
**Foreign and Fancy Grape Roots,**  
 Peach and Cherry Trees,  
 Together with a full and complete assortment of  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
 For sale by  
**J. L. PANGBURN,**  
 85 Washington street,  
 1-2m Between Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.

**Thorough-bred DEVON CATTLE.**  
 HAVING JUST COMPLETED AN ARRANGEMENT with Mr. HENRY WILLIAMSON, of San Pablo, Contra Costa county, to bring from his place in Ohio, my entire herd of Devon Cattle, I am able to announce that they will be here for sale and for service during the present year. They are all THOROUGH-BRED, and number at the present time about fifty head, comprising about a dozen young bulls, as many heifers, and a remainder aged animals, including the celebrated Bull of Devon, bred by Mr. "Victoria" and "Jenny Lind," which have been winners of First Prizes at Agricultural Fairs in Canada West, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and at the National Fair held at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1877, as have also the younger animals which will accompany them. I am desirous of securing their arrival, due notice will be given, and Catalogue forwarded to those who send in their applications.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, January 31, 1889.

**RICH QUARTZ DISCOVERIES IN MARIPOSA.**—The Gazette says, last week Messrs. Sanders & Diagon, while prospecting for quartz, near Horse Shoe Bend, struck a vein the richness of which is unprecedented, and seems almost fabulous—24 pounds of the first rock taken out, pounded up in a hand mortar, yielded \$928. Some pieces of the ore are so solid with gold that they will flatten out when struck with a hammer. The vein is of considerable thickness. Also, Joshua George, and W. N. Johnson, struck a quartz vein near the above, that appears equally rich. Up to Saturday night, 100 ounces had been pounded out in a hand mortar. The vein appears to be extensive. Thus, in a day, the fortunate discoverers, in both the instances mentioned, are raised from poverty to comparative affluence. The foregoing statement may be relied upon as strictly the truth without exaggeration.

**SEEDS FROM HON. M. P. WILDER.**—We call the attention of all to the collection of Seeds sent to this country, selected expressly by this distinguished friend of Agriculture.

**MCGLAUFLIN & DAKIN,**  
 Purchasing and Forwarding  
**COMMISSION AGENTS,**  
 FOR

**Purchasing and Forwarding Goods and Merchandise,**  
**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**  
**TO ALL PARTIES RESIDING IN THE**  
**INTERIOR OF CALIFORNIA,**  
**AND OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.**

**HAVING LIVED AND CARRIED ON BUSINESS** in the Mountains of California for the last seven years, and learning the necessity of every business man having an Agent in San Francisco, through whom, in one order, he may readily procure any articles he might want, at less expense and trouble than the present facilities afford; therefore, we have now established a Commission Agency, and hold ourselves in readiness to attend to and fill all orders that may be sent to us with promptness and great care, and at as low rates as the times and the market will allow.

We propose purchasing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandise: To Blacksmiths: Coal, Iron, Steel, etc. To Wheelwrights: Hardwood Plank, Spokes, Hubs, Fellows, and all their different kinds of Stock. To Farmers: Tools, Seeds, Trees, Provisions, etc. To the Miner: Machinery, Tools, and to the Trader: All the different kinds of Goods he may require.

Mechanics and others may forward their orders, and have any kind of Machine-work done at short notice, and at reasonable prices.

**COMMISSIONS.** For all sums less than \$500, five per cent. For all sums over \$500, at one time, three and a half per cent. Please send your orders, with cash, through Wells, Fargo & Co., or otherwise, stating plainly what marks to put upon them, in whose care you wish the money, and how to send them by steamer, express, or otherwise.

We shall send the bills with the goods, at all times, that parties may understand all about them, keeping our accounts so that all parties may see at a glance how we stand.

Having a general understanding of our business, being mechanics ourselves, and applying our capacities to your wants, we hope to secure a liberal patronage.

For business capacity and honesty of purpose, we refer you to the following persons:

Thos. H. Selby, A. N. Fisher & Co.,  
 Hayward & Harmon, G. S. Ladd & Bro.,  
 Hon. G. W. Deek, Sacramento, Stockton.  
 C. Cooper, Downsville, Dr. E. G. Mack, Nevada.  
 Geo. B. Taylor, Columbia, Wm. Rufous, Sonoma.  
 D. M. Locke, Knight's Ferry, James McGowan, Murphy's.  
 E. Bannister, Fatsima, Robert McCulloch, Chinese.

**LEWIS MCGLAUFLIN,**  
 m Davis street, near California.

**SAMUEL PILLSBURY,**  
 DEALER IN  
**BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,**  
**Hams, Bacon, Lard,**  
**APPLES, CRANBERRIES,**  
 And all other kinds of FRUITS in their season.

**No. 48 Washington Market,**  
 SAN FRANCISCO.

**TO DAIRYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS.**  
 Consignments respectfully solicited.

Refers by permission, to—  
 Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., Mr. H. G. Bladell,  
 Beechey & Co., Mr. T. Ogg Shaw.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at lowest market rates. Articles delivered free of charge.

**PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,**  
 &c., &c., &c.  
**OLIVER & BUCKLEY,**  
 HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE, AND FOR SALE AT LOW RATES:

2,000 kegs White Lead,  
 2,000 kegs pure white Zinc,  
 20,000 gallons Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),  
 10,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine,  
 2,500 gallons Alcohol (95 per cent) in tin,  
 2,000 gallons Varnish (English and American),  
 5,000 boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes),  
 700 dozen Paint and White Wash Brushes (best do),  
 6,700 pounds Glue (assorted qualities).

Together with a large stock of all articles in our line, which we are receiving regularly from the best Manufacturers.

**WE ALSO HAVE ON HAND,**  
 Camphene, Spirit Oil, Polar Oil, Tanners' Oil,  
 Lard Oil, and Solar Oil.

**In lots to suit,**  
**At 86 and 88 Washington Street,**  
**And 87 and 89 Oregon street. 1-3m**

**Pianofortes, Melodions.**  
 MESSRS. MILLAR & COURTAZ,  
 Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES and MELODIONS, Boston, have established an Agency for the Sale of their Instruments, AT

**MOORE'S PACIFIC FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,**  
 No. 186 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Mr. COURTAZ will superintend the Fitting up and Tuning of the same. The above Instruments have been awarded the First Premium at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at Richmond, Va., 1877, and are not surpassed for tone or finish, by any instruments of the kind in the United States; and will be offered at lower prices than ever before sold on the Pacific Coast.

All persons wishing to purchase Pianofortes or Melodions, are particularly invited to examine those of Millar & Courtaz, which are kept in store at the above place, and are being received by nearly every ship from Boston, during the coming year.

No one will go away dissatisfied with the Instruments or price.

**CALL AND SEE THEM.**

**CALIFORNIA**  
 General Intelligence and Emigration Office,  
 No. 323 Greenwich street, corner of Duane,  
 NEW YORK.

**THE SUBSCRIBER** is prepared to give information to those wishing to go to California, as to the best route, and what may be necessary for an outfit for single persons or those with families. Much expense might be avoided by those going, if they knew where to leave home just what would be necessary for their comfort.

Tickets will also be procured for those wishing them, thus securing passengers against the gross impositions and swindles often practiced upon them, particularly unprotected families going to meet friends and visitors in California. Any assistance in securing a desirable berth, or any advice sought, will be cheerfully given—rates of fare, time of sailing, etc.

The subscriber has spent four years in that State, and made six trips between New York and San Francisco, and passed over both routes.

Letters addressed as above, enclosing Three Dollars (\$3.00), will be promptly attended to. When a ticket is procured, an additional sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00) will be required.

I am permitted to refer to the following well-known gentlemen, who have long known me:

The Rev. Drs. S. J. Prime, and E. D. G. Prime, Editors of New York Observer; Hon. A. Wakeman, 37 Fulton street; Cornelius Mathers, Editor of the New Yorker; Dinmore & Co., of Dinmore's Railroad Guide; Capt. Henry Randall, of the California, New York and European Steamship Company; New York—and Col. Warren, of the California Farmer.

These living in California, sending for friends and families in the East, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the subscriber, as above.

**JOSHUA BUTTS,**  
 1 323 Greenwich street—(corner Duane), New York.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**WE are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes;** we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerrotypes. We have documents to prove it, the whitewashing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "vera."

My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brags so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

**R. H. VANCE,**  
 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

**SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!**  
 "To each and all, a fair good night,  
 And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
 Rest! Rest! Rest!  
 Who is the man who doth keep  
 A mattress the finest and best?

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
 Rest that refreshes most true!  
 The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew,  
 Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
 Rest! Rest! Rest!  
 Economy tells us to buy and to keep  
 The mattress that is cheapest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
 On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!  
 If he be the single, then life will not jingle  
 Till they're married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go where, where,  
 Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

**J. SCHRIEBER,**  
 23 Jackson street, near Hotel International.

**THE HOME OF BEAUTY.**  
 "Creative Genius! from thy hand  
 What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
 When waves thy potent, mystic wand  
 To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius! Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle,  
 And here our gods;  
 But they are mortal.  
 Around these fated ones  
 The good, the great, the living and the dead;  
 And yet they speak—speak all:  
 "We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
 But we are known, and, knowing,  
 Fain would hold sweet converse."

But as we gaze upon their clored life,  
 We know that they are silent  
 While they speak, and gaze on us.

Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
 And gather round us where we stand  
 Within these halls, a living throng:  
 That we may raise a glorious song  
 To all who set the noble part;  
 And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
 And here shall wondrous thousands come;  
 Here send a season free from care,  
 To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
 For it is not a freeman's duty,  
 To worship at the shrine of Beauty!

Behold these flowers that grow the land,  
 These little children in groups they stand,  
 While here and there, like angels, seek  
 They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
 Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
 Joined hand in hand they're linked together;  
 Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
 They, hand in hand, together go.  
 Young men and maidens, free from care,  
 Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
 Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
 This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
 We now would ask, O let him stand  
 Before us; him who all this beauty planned.  
 Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!  
 Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

**Daguerrean Gallery,**  
 Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

**Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seed.**—A small invoice of valuable Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seeds, for sale at the Office of the FARMER.

**The Oxygenated Bitters.**—For the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Colic, neuralgia, loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Break, Acid Stomach, Sick Headache, Nausea, Headache, Excessive General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion.

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers, and others, testify are the only safe, certain and sovereign specific for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race.

These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Green, and to their formula differ entirely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drug; in their nature tonic, not stimulating; retaining their virtue in any climate; they are a "cure-bination" and a form of "blood" of Medicine which knows no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or however induced or chronic in its character, the disease may be; no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and resisted the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is made to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

**SETH W. FOWLE & Co.,** Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.

For sale by—**HARLES MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co.,** and **REED & Co.,** San Francisco; **Chas. MORRILL**, and **R. H. McDONALD & Co.,** Sacramento; **Smith & Davis,** Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere.

**Building Knives.**—Those who desire a very superior Building Knife, can secure one by sending \$1.50 to our Office.

**SEWING MACHINES!**  
 First Premium, 1858.

**WHAT MACHINE TOOK THE FIRST AND ONLY** Premium for WORK, at the State Fair, at Marysville?

**GROVER & BAKER'S.**  
 What Machine took First Premium for Work at Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco?

**GROVER & BAKER'S.**  
 What Machine took First Premium at San Jose county Fair, for Fancy Sewing and Embroidery?

**GROVER & BAKER'S.**  
 I will simply state that I have the documents to prove all the above statements.

**S. O. BRIGHAM,** Sole Agent,  
 17 62 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

**The Genuine Dry PULU**  
 IS IMPORTED FROM THE  
**SANDWICH ISLANDS,**  
 AND SOLD ONLY BY  
**JACOB SCHRIEBER,**  
 180 Jackson street,  
 Next door to International Hotel.

**DRY PULU** is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest, and most Durable material for Bedding now in use.

Fleas will not live in Pulu Bedding.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.  
San Francisco, California.

**THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES** the attention of the Travelling Public and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House.

It was established under its present management on the 1st January, 1857, as a

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,**  
 in every particular. The present Lessee and Managers,

**A. S. HALEY,**  
**JNO. J. HALEY, and E. R. ROBINSON.**

with a delicious not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which their enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the

**FIRST RESPECTABILITY,** showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most POPULAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, THE PRINCIPAL THOROUGHSFARES, THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADES, AND STEAMBOAT LANDINGS; thus rendering it at all times the most

**DESIRABLE STOPPING-PLACE** For Families or Single Gentlemen, during their sojourn in this city.

**THE "INTERNATIONAL-HOTEL"** COACH, under the superintendence of P. B. SMITH, late Stage Agent at Sacramento City, is in attendance at all hours to convey passengers to and from the Hotel, for One Dollar each, including Baggage.

**A. S. HALEY, Lessee.**  
 ASSISTED BY: JOHN J. HALEY, and E. R. ROBINSON, formerly of the New York Hotel.

**Some of the Patrons of the Hotel International:**

Gov. Jno. D. Weller and Family, Sacramento.  
 Gen. Vallejo and Family, Sonoma.  
 Gov. Boggs and Family, Napa.  
 Gen. Hodge and Family, Sacramento.  
 Thomas Findley, State Treasurer, Gracia Valley.  
 Hon. Ferris Forman, Secretary of State, Sacramento.  
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 Maj. Ragan and Family, U. S. Army, Oregon.  
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 Capt. Geo. B. Barclay and Family, San Francisco.  
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Lt. Gen. Walcott, Auburn.  
 Hon. Samuel A. Merritt, Senator from Mariposa county.  
 Hon. S. M. Johnson, do Eldorado do.  
 George H. Carter, do Sacramento.  
 H. W. Larkin and Family, do do.  
 George W. Moore and Family, do do.  
 B. S. Nichols and Family, do do.  
 Wm. F. Wood and Family, do do.  
 Wm. H. Chevers and Family, San Francisco.  
 Jos. Emery and Family, San Pablo.  
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 Gen. Smith and Family, U. S. Army, Oregon.  
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 W. H. Keith and Family, do San Francisco.  
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 Capt. Penne, Rev. Cutler, W. L. Marcy, do Washington.  
 Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, do do.  
 D. D. Colman and Family, do do.  
 Judge Borden, U. S. Commissioner to Sandwich Islands.  
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 Col. Gardner and Family, do San Francisco.  
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 J. M. Maxwell, do do.  
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**BANKERS, ETC.**  
**MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
 110 Montgomery street,  
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**DRAW**  
**SIGHT AND TIME BILLS**  
 American Exchange Bank, New York,  
 Payable in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canada.

**ADVANCES ON GOLD DUST** for Sale at the U. S. Mint PURCHASE GOLD BARS AND MINER'S CERTIFICATES. RECEIVE DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.

**ON RECEIPT OF GOLD DUST FOR COINAGE**, we will pay Checks drawn against the same, or return Coin by Express. A favorable rate of interest will be charged on such Advances, and charge made for commissions.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium.

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**Wm. Mansfield, T. M. Wood,**  
**MANSFIELD & WOOD,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,**  
 Sole Agency for the Sale of  
**WYMAN & CO**



## Ladies' Department.

## AN ORIGINAL POEM BY SERENA

We need an inspired pen, to express in fitting words,  
The full force of our admiration of the beautiful Poem  
which we have had presented for our columns, from one  
of the most gifted writers in this golden land. We  
know our readers will feel that the writer was inspired  
with the gift of true poetry, for from her soul she has  
indeed breathed a song that will be like a beacon light  
on our hill tops, awakening every true spirit to the glo-  
rious dawn of better days near at hand. The strain of  
just and truthful enthusiasm will start the life-blood  
of every heart, the same fire that awakened Pol-  
lock in his "Course of Time," pervades these lines:

"He touched his harp, and nation's heard, entranced,  
As some vast river of unending source,  
Rapid, exhaustless, deep, his numbers flowed,  
And opened new feelings in the human heart."

So will this Poem awaken new and glorious antici-  
pations of the speedy and permanent evidences of this  
promised good.

The following beautiful tribute, paid by Sherburne to  
Byron, is applicable in this case:

"Immortal bard! thy name shall be enrolled  
Among the first to claim the poet's crown;  
Thy fame the archives of the world unfold,  
And future times shall tell of thy renown."

## IS IT COME! AYE, IT IS COME!

AYE, it is come! the world's long promised day:  
It dawned, O, Syria! on the night of years  
When tyrants ruled thee with despotic sway,  
And earth was maledicted with thy mother's tears.  
The "wise men" saw the gleaming of thy star,  
The star of love, the herald of the dawn,  
And Westward turned to follow it afar,  
And watch the breaking light of the transcendent morn.

The "Sun of Righteousness" arose on earth  
To warn the cowering millions into life,  
Oppressed by Kings and Priests; 'er from their birth  
Condemned to live-long toil and bloody strife.  
Then was the Christ, the anointed oil,  
On our humanity poured from above,  
And we were crowned (daughters and sons of toil),  
All, Kings and priests of God— heirs of the Father's love.

But clouds of error dimmed its early light,  
And superstition cast a deeper shade,  
Emerging from the dread chaotic night  
That ignorance and human we had made.  
Yet higher it arose, and brighter beamed,  
Revealing light immortal to the world;  
Far 'er Intercession's waves sublimely streamed,  
And in Italia's sky the bannered cross unfurled.

And warrior Kings paid homage to the Cross,  
But in the name of heaven their armies led  
To spoil, and bloody strife, and reckless loss  
Of heaven's despairing millions, meanly fed.  
And hireling Priests, with bold and impious thought,  
Attempted to monopolize the light  
That beamed for all their heritage unbought,  
And in sepulchral cells to hide it from the sight.

Cells where the lamp of knowledge feebly glowed  
For the sleeping few—and, there to dole,  
For gold and penance, wrung with many a groan,  
Just light enough to save the ruined soul!  
They proudly boasted, then, 'ere earth and heaven,  
All light and truth were captives of the hour,  
And to their regal head alone, was given,  
As God's anointed one, illimitable power.

The "Sun of Righteousness" ascended still—  
Barred 'neath fretted vaults, in forms and creeds  
They saw it not; nor could they stay at will  
The light divine, bedimmed by their deeds.  
Westward its steady course the Christ-light kept,  
And 'er Britannia's Isles in glory broke!  
Immortal genius, that for ages slept,  
Unfolded her bright wings—once more on earth awoke.

And, where her shadow glanced upon the sod,  
Embryo Art and Science sprang to birth;  
And great Philosophy, serene like God,  
Familiar converse held with sons of earth.  
The covering millions heard, with deep heart-throbs,  
The truth that made them free—sublimely, then,  
Inspired with hope, forgetful of their woes, [men]  
They shook their trammels off, and walked erect like

Thy monuments of deathless fame arose  
Prouder than Egypt's in her Pharo's days,  
Or Grecia's temples in sublime repose,  
Above the marring crowds that thronged her ways;  
O, Europe, then, vast monuments of thought,  
Immortal aspirations rose to heaven,  
Whose spirit columns richly were wrought  
With priceless gems of mind thy God had freely given.

And when the Kings and Priests, in evil hour,  
Their fetters forged for freedom mind again,  
They roused a spirit mightier than their power  
To check their pride, their tyranny restrain.  
Thy "Pilgrim" launched their bark upon the sea,  
Foraking "Father-land," dear kindred ties,  
And Westward turned, America, to thee,  
"Inalienable rights" to seek 'neath freer skies.

Then from its center shook the moral world!  
Rent was the tie 'twixt rulers and the ruled—  
When to the brave the brave their flag unfurled  
In "higher law" of human rights well schooled,  
Then Despotism hoary bowed his head  
Upon his ancient throne—and on that morn  
Intolerance cried out with fear and dread—  
In that auspicious hour Democracy was born!

Westward the Christ-light kept its glorious way!  
Westward fair Liberty her altars reared!  
Westward Equality tore gentle away!  
The many there the few no longer feared;  
Accepted was the brotherhood of man:  
The School-house and the Church rose side by side  
Open to all, upon the heavenly plain,  
With knowledge to enlighten, truth divine to guide.

Aye, it is come! "the world's long promised day!"  
It signs be held, O, faint and doubting heart—  
The people from the loins they will obey,  
And wield the wealth of the great public mart.  
And from the people spring the chosen few  
To execute the people's sovereign will:  
"Old things have passed away, and all are new,"  
The humble, and the poor, the seats of honor fill.

Millions in ignorant poverty and shame  
No longer toil, from youth to helpless years,  
To crown a despot with immortal fame  
Whose reign was a sad reign of human tears.  
But millions, for the millions, work and thrive—  
For them the Farmer reaps the golden grain—  
For them the Sculptor hews the marble life,  
And bold Discoverer tracks the distant, pathless main;

For them the Inventor tasks his giant powers—  
For them the Student burns the midnight oil—  
For them the Artist spends his youthful hours,

And weaves bright garlands for the sons of toil;  
For them the Poet plumes his eagle wings  
To catch the anthem of Angelic spheres,  
And soaring heavenward, "ever soaring, sings"  
"Lanon is wondrous" meet, through the eternal years.

Aye, it is come!—the world's long promised day—  
And Westward still the path of empire leads  
To the Pacific's rock-bound shores away,  
Far, far away 'er mountains and 'er meads,  
Where the "Lone Star" of the Pacific shines  
To lure the traveler to that land of gold,  
Where earth looks up within her secret mines,  
For future generations, her vast wealth untold!

Where every flower of every hue and clime,  
In regal beauty its liars rears,  
And primal trees aspire to heights sublime  
In green old age of 'er a thousand years;  
Where lavish nature to the laborer yields,  
Of vegetation, marvelous in growth,  
Supplies exhaustless from her fruitful fields,  
Where summer's lingering sun rivals the genial South.

O, California! young each passing year,  
And yet, a giant in thy youthful might,  
Pause, for a moment, in thy swift career,  
And dedicate thy strength to God and Right.  
I see, 'er now, thy guardian Genies stand  
Sublimely forth in all her maiden pride,  
The empress of the sea and of the land;  
While thro' the conquered air her winged coursers ride.

Sublime and calm, as Deity, her mien—  
Toward the South she turns an earnest eye—  
Her robe is brightly flecked with ocean sheen,  
And on her brow, the glory of the sky.  
One hand, upraised, a magic trident grasps,  
Insignia of her power and triple sway—  
The book of fate the other firmly clasps—  
Her will omnipotent earth, sea, and air obey.

The sister Arts are grouped in beauty near,  
With thoughtful Science who their work commands—  
Labor with sinewy arms, the pioneer  
Of mighty nations, in the fore-ground stands  
With great invention busy with his plan  
To lighten toil, control the resisting earth,  
And elements to will of lordly man—  
As Providence decreed at the Creation's birth.

Thy genius points her scepter, toward the waste  
Of hill and vale, and far extending plain—  
And the down-trodden of the nation's waste,  
And gardens bloom, and fields of waving grain.  
She turns it Westward toward the open sea,  
And all its thousand Isles are winged with fleets  
That skim the crested waves, as light and free,  
And lay their richest treasures proudly at her feet!

Fill up the valleys! bring the mountains low!  
Ye hardy toilers for the golden ore!  
Make straight the highway of the nation—lo!  
The eagle's flock from every distant shore!  
The anointed sons of genius swiftly come  
To the MEXICAN of "the promised day"—  
Our God hath given another Eden home!  
Sons of the "Pilgrims brave," prepare the nation's way.

SERENA.

## A Letter from Alice to the Correspondents of the Farmer.

Most welcome, at this time, are the following  
heart wishes and communions of our long known  
and highly esteemed correspondent Alice, and we  
know that each and all to whom Alice sends her  
thoughts will most kindly receive her glad message  
and respond early. The beautiful tribute to flowers  
expressed for our humble self and our journal our  
heart's gratitude is tendered. We must say, how-  
ever, that, laborious as our duties have been, se-  
verals have been our trials for the past seven  
years, these have never bowed our head or crushed  
our spirit, nor can such events do so, so long as  
we have continually coming, from every source, by  
every mail, words of generous cheer, earnest  
prayers and wishes for our success, and the cordial  
approval of the wise and good of all classes.  
For the especial wish tendered to us of a social  
and domestic nature we send to Heaven, for Alice,  
a prayer that her prayer may be granted; so that  
we could make a suitable return to those dear  
friends who have so long and so often made our  
duties pleasant amid the clouds that will some-  
times come across the brightest and sunniest  
pathway. Alice and her letter come now at the  
propitious moment—the dawn of our new volume.  
We send it forth with our own added best wishes  
to all that it greets, and if we have merited a  
title of the good wishes so generously tendered us  
we are then richly repaid, and we here renew our  
pledge to be still more worthy of the golden words  
found in the closing paragraph of the following  
tributary missive:

## The Heart's Offering, or Wildwood Inklings.

Oh! let my friendship in the wreath,  
Though but a bud among the flowers,  
Its sweetest fragrance round thee breathe;  
Twill serve to soothe thy weary hours.

[MRS. WELLS.]

Bessie, I've been thinking, thinking of you all,  
this New Year's evening; I have pondered, I have  
ruminated, and kept my lonely vigil so long, that  
the large pine logs in the fireplace have burned  
down to a few coals and wasting embers; ever and  
anon a faint streak of fire flashes up nervously,  
and lights up the little cabin walls with a sickly  
glare; while I have been trying to read my future,  
read my fortune, on the sides of the blushing  
coals, where the gray ashes fall, one by one, and  
the coals grow smaller and smaller, till I lose sight  
of the bright images I see mirrored there. What a  
sombre study this castle mirrored among the em-  
bers is! I can look further on, and see lonely  
streets of deserted houses, and the silence is  
enough to startle one, for the leprosy or the pesti-  
lence hath been there, and upon every door-knob  
and window-sill are banners of crype, sluggishly  
floating in the sickly atmosphere, and all looks  
black as the Plutonian shore of darkness; empty  
heavens stand about in deserted streets and by-  
places, and tell the mournful tale that the destroy-  
ing angel hath been there; now and then, the  
dense and melancholy air becomes thicker and  
thicker with tears, sighs, and groans of those who  
have departed to that undiscovered land, whence  
no traveler hath yet returned to tell us whether  
the soul is immortal, and shall live for eternal  
ages yet to come. Still, I look farther on into this  
moving panorama of wasting coals: I behold a  
bridal train, where young girls are bearing upon

dimpled arms fresh garlands of dewy flowers, to  
deck the timid bride, who stands arrayed in virtue,  
youth, and innocent beauty, with gems and dia-  
monds flashing their brightness amid the shining  
wealth of curls, as brown as a chestnut bud. I  
look again; what a transformation! the timid  
bride has changed into an aged woman, an old  
wrinkled crone, with disheveled locks, tattered  
garments, hollow cheeks, and shrunken form; for  
the bridegroom, the beautiful of manly beauty, has  
bartered, has given, his soul for rum, and the hy-  
dra-headed serpent that lay coiled within the wine  
cup has stung the father, the husband, to the core  
of the heart, and the husband, of a few months,  
has been changed to an incarnate rum-fiend.  
Bessie, I dare not trace these images on the coals  
of the hearthstone any further, for I hear, through  
the thick blackness of the night, voices, well  
known, familiar voices, calling me back, way be-  
yond the treacherous deep. On every wave of  
darkness is borne a Happy New Year to the wan-  
derer in the golden land, far from friends and  
home; these voices are ever ringing in my ear, and  
singing in my soul, up through the dim arches of  
the past; I behold my dear old mother, just as I  
saw her ten years ago this night. There was a  
wedding in the old farm-house; there was merry  
making around the old hearthstone, where my  
small feet had pattered in helpless infancy: then  
there were stifling sobs, and hot tears, and "God  
bless and protect my child!" from tender, doting  
parents \* \* \* and I went out into  
the cold world, led forth to be a helpmate to one  
who yet lives to bless and protect me in the rough  
journey of life.

Oh Bessie! isn't ten years a great chasm in time?  
I begin to see the penning of this monster who  
is leisurely writing his wrinkles upon my forehead.  
How we all hate the old thief who is ever robbing  
us of blooming youth, of girlhood, and leaving  
naught in his wake but wrecked hopes, shattered  
nerves, faded joys, and an old withered heart,  
where the twilight and dews of sorrow have gather-  
ed thickly with the mildew of time! This old,  
hoary-headed venerable is ever busy pilfering away  
our jewels, our gems, and in what home is he a  
welcome guest? My dear Bessie, have you quite  
forgotten where the homely Alice was two years  
ago, this New Year's night? Don't you remember,  
after the gray crowd had been shut out into the  
noisy, jostling streets, how you and I, and Katie  
King, stole way up stairs to your quiet sanctum,  
and closed the door against the prying eyes of the  
world, and shut our hearts all in, that we might  
enjoy the quintessence of life, and how Katie kept  
on laughing and talking like a magpie, and how  
her black eyes flashed and sparkled like the jewels  
of night? Ah! think you we were not a happy  
trio? Bessie, dear Bessie, that visit makes one of  
the brightest pages in my lengthened existence,  
and every New Year's night, while God spares my  
life, will Alice, though widely separated, drop a  
tender tear on the altar of affection, and breathe  
softly the cherished names of sister Bessie, Katie  
King, and days of auld lang syne. I will ever pre-  
serve untarnished by the corroding tooth of time,  
two miniatures, daguerreotypes in the sacred cor-  
ner of my heart (which is fenced off expressly for  
those I love), and, Bessie, may these few lines  
which I now indite, revive our old love, and may  
the good God of another realm watch over and  
guide you safely through this new year, which is  
full of hope and brightness to us all. This is only  
one of the many good wishes I would shower upon  
my best and earliest California friend.

Edith, bless me! do you think I am forgetting to  
say a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to  
you? Sooner would I forget my birthright and  
memory, become a bankrupt, than to forget one  
(whom my eyes never gazed upon), but there is  
that nameless something which makes the fibers of  
my soul twine about your heart, that I know you  
to be as beautiful as Byron's Haidée, with a soul  
as big and as lofty as the Andes. And where are  
you to-night? mixing up in the noisy crowd, try-  
ing to forget yourself in the whirl and maelstrom  
of gayety, or, like myself, are you seated alone in  
front of your own fireside, holding soul communion  
with yourself? Edith, it is now mid-winter with  
us, and Jack Frost is doing his best to bite our  
toes, fingers, and proboscis extremity, and he is  
cutting up all sorts of antics on the outside win-  
dow-pane, covering it with a fretwork of frosty  
crystals, and breathes upon the springs and lakes,  
and with his refrigerators turns everything into  
ice and snow that is not able, in autumn, to hobble  
out of his dominion. By and by the old bluster-  
ing storm-god will have retired to his Arctic snow  
caverns, and the green Flora will breathe her  
sweet-scented fragrance on the cold Sierras, way  
up so high that one can almost stand and pluck  
the stars from the brow of Night; and then the  
little Johnny-jump-ups will peep out again with a  
host of other floral beauties, to bless the human  
family. Edith, don't you really think flowers are  
the language of angels? The words of love and  
purity are plainly written in the soft cheek of the  
blushing rose, and the little forget-me-nots, and  
the white, modest lily, have been painted by the  
benignant hand of the Creator. Edith, love flowers!  
The associations of birds and flowers purify the  
human soul; there is that simple loveliness among  
them that fascinates and lures one from the gilded,  
ostentatious display of this fault-finding world.  
Edith, did you ever take a beautiful flower, and  
gaze way down into its sweet upturned face, and  
think it had a living soul; and if it could only  
speak what pure and tender thoughts it would  
breathe? Who knows what a depth of pure feel-  
ing those silent little beauties might have? They  
speak right to the inner soul, and are emblematical  
of God, the angels, and the celestial kingdom  
above. How the shy violet, upstarting from a  
moist stone, will laugh at the going spring morn-  
ing, and permit the busy humming-bee to kiss her  
purple cheek all day, and laughingly linger in the  
warm honest sunlight till night draws her darkest  
curtains around the cold brow of the towering  
mountain; then, when the blessed morning star  
goes down, she shakes the pure distillations of  
night from her drooping eyelids, and laughs and  
smiles on till her season of beauty has past and  
gone. For a person who loves birds and flowers

you need entertain no fears; his heart is beating  
in the right place, for filth and sin cannot throne  
where there is so much purity and godliness, and,  
Edith, when I die and am laid away in the dank,  
loathsome tomb, who will care and bring God's  
flowers to deck my lowly resting-place? the echo  
answers, who?

And Sallie, a Happy New Year to you, and how  
I wish you were sitting beside me. I should like  
to look up into your sunny face, and tell you how  
many bitter lessons there are in life's experience;  
and, Sallie, if my pen don't like "Old Maids,"  
Alice is quite friendly disposed to all mankind and  
the women in particular. I know I should envy a  
chat with Sallie, and talk over things that lie  
nearest the heart.

There is "Old Block," too, where is he, this  
precious moment? More than likely sending a  
Happy New Year to all of the Colonel's correspond-  
ents, from the land of Nod. "Agricola," "Ben-  
bolt," "Mary Glen," "H. E. S.," "N. B. H.," and  
a host of others whom I have never seen; may the  
evening zephyr waft my blessings and Happy New  
Year to you all, and hope there is yet many a  
happy new year in Time's storehouse waiting to  
make you blest and joyous. And, in my heart's  
offering, can I forget the Colonel, the worthy editor  
of the FARMER, he who toils early and late, up in  
a crowded sanctum, picking out of musty half-  
written manuscripts something for hungry book-  
worms to devour? Who that has known his in-  
domitable will struggling through misfortune, fire,  
and flood, will not, in their heart, wish him, the  
benefactor of mankind, many, many a Happy New  
Year? My wish is that one who could enjoy do-  
mestic life as he could, would bury his old love and  
take to his fireside one who could cheer him in the  
arduous duties of life. Who that knows and  
loves him, would not invoke the rich blessing of  
Heaven to rest upon his head? How glorious, at  
the evening of life, will be his retrospect! How  
many, very many, homes has he made prosperous  
and happy in this land of gold and avarice, and,  
beyond the blue ocean, the Colonel and the FARMER  
have a host of warm friends and admirers, and  
when the light of this terrestrial sphere grows  
dimmer and dimmer to that faithful heart, his  
freed spirit will ascend to paradise amid the tears,  
blessings, and prayers of those who have loved  
and blessed his labors on earth; and none among  
the many will miss your glad presence more than  
Alice. A Happy New Year and good night to you,  
Colonel, and your large family of contributors.

ORDELL C. HOWE.

## A True Woman's Opinion of Dr. Cole's Report.

We feel most happy in laying before our readers,  
especially the wives, mothers, and daughters of  
California, the following most valuable letter, upon  
the subject of Dr. Cole's Report, its meaning, and  
the effect of it. We feel glad to know that the  
opinions we had advanced upon the subject in our  
remarks published in our number 24, of January  
14th, have now been approved and endorsed by  
one who occupies the high position of wife and  
mother; and one, too, whose influence has been  
felt, known, and acknowledged in a wide circle of  
relations and friends. The aim of our journal will  
ever be to make our Ladies' Department the herald  
of those great progressive truths which are now  
dawning upon the world, which, when received,  
appreciated and acted on, will assuredly elevate  
woman, and by her influence in that new and proper  
place, as the equal of man in the sphere of home,  
the homes of the Pacific will send forth to the  
world a race of men and women of physical, in-  
tellectual, and moral beauty and perfection. We  
are fully aware there are many minds not yet ready  
to give to woman her proper influence and power;  
but when female education is properly understood,  
when daughters are educated to know the duties  
which nature and progress demand of them, when  
they are educated to become worthy wives and de-  
voted mothers, then may we hope for a race of  
men who shall, by their lives and actions, honor  
the father and mother that gave them being; but  
never till woman is properly educated and elevated  
can we hope for an improvement of our race.  
Woman, the earliest educator of man, must be  
first acknowledged his equal in her Heaven-designed  
sphere; this is the will of God, for he hath said,  
"They twain shall be one flesh." We most heartily  
commend the following valuable letter of our most  
excellent correspondent, as worthy their highest  
and most considerate attention:

## Woman Mentally and Physically Considered.

How my heart thanks Heaven for the privilege of  
writing; how thankful I am for having devoted a  
part of my precious time in the study of the phy-  
siology of woman, physical and mental. O ye sons  
of Æsculapius, have you indeed given a report of  
your transaction in your Medical Convention,  
which has been served up in such style as to be of  
a double meaning, one all fair and truthful in re-  
lation to woman, the other susceptible of the vilest  
construction. Ah! ye learned men, let a woman  
of California, one who has been here since 1850,  
beg of you to be so clever as to render your re-  
port of the women of this fair land in such terms  
as to be understood by one single construction,  
truth in the premises, and then we can know what  
we are defending ourselves against. Is that Re-  
port in veiled language or terms, relative to the  
women of California; are technicalities used, not  
comprehended by any save the few who have made  
use of them; or are most people so ignorant as not  
to understand sentences written or printed in the  
English language; or has all been properly under-  
stood, and as properly resented. Nay, some one  
must be mistaken as to the true import of that Re-  
port. Who is it? The man that made the Report  
and gave it to the swift-winged messenger, the  
press, to go forth to the world; or we, the dear  
public, some of whom, alas, are most interested in  
a correct version of the whole affair. Certainly  
what it said; doubtless it was all plain enough to  
those who made it, but it does not seem to be so  
in the public mind, or the ear of Dr. Cole is worth-  
less. Friend FARMER, I am going to tell you and  
your readers just what I think about this Report.  
It is a subject on which every woman who chooses

should be allowed to speak. I accidentally read  
the extract from the Report of the Society, and the  
remarks made in the Alta California a few days  
ago, and pronounced it one of the foulest slanders  
against woman that has fallen under my notice in  
California; but a ray of light just then seemed to  
light up my mind, when I reflected upon the man-  
ner and style used in the commencement of the ex-  
tract. I read it with care and satisfied myself I  
was not mistaken in the terms used. They cer-  
tainly are plain in the commencement; the further  
we go the more complex, unless, indeed, we were  
willing to attach to it just the construction that  
has been attached, which the card of Dr. Cole  
denies having been the construction intended by  
the Society. Is it not enough that woman in Cali-  
fornia must suffer in a thousand untold ways by  
the unsettled state of society here? Are there not  
social miseries here to feed a morbid appetite, with-  
out such a sweeping assertion as that Report would  
be if understood just according to the language,  
under a common interpretation thereof? Ye learned  
ones, please say what you did mean in relation to  
the mothers, wives, and daughters of California?  
If your report only had reference to diseases of a  
uterine character, I see not as many sufferers here  
in our cities as in other cities where I have resided;  
and why need they be considered so frail because  
they are the subjects of diseases peculiar to women?  
If you wished to convey an idea that novel reading  
induced a train of diseases, by inflaming the im-  
agination of young girls, until they were unable  
to procure sleep without resorting to laudanum or  
ether, why not make a plain statement that would  
be calculated to enlighten the mind on this subject?  
If dissipation and fashionable life is a fruitful  
source, weakening and prostrating the physical  
economy of woman, why not be a friend to the  
human family, by teaching them the effect of  
fashionable folly, and also fashionable reading,  
too, upon the mind, to corrupt it, and on the body  
to weaken and destroy? But to give a Report,  
couched in such terms as to be liable to any con-  
struction other than the one intended, was, I must  
say, culpable in the extreme.

But, gentlemen, little by little, human beings  
are being led up higher and higher to a knowledge  
of themselves, and soon, I trust, the young wo-  
men of California will be so instructed in relation  
to the laws of life and happiness, as to be far re-  
moved from the power of such insinuations being  
applied to them in any sense whatever, by obedi-  
ence to the natural laws regulating all the diseases  
which are peculiar to them. Let woman seek to  
know herself and her peculiar organization; seek  
to learn that manner of life that will insure her  
health, and the power to burl such imputations  
upon her will be shorn of the ability to reach her.

That Report, as it now reads, is a falsehood an-  
timinated against every virtuous, suffering woman,  
married or single, in California. Will those gentle-  
manly characters who gave it, make it plainer to  
the comprehension of every mind, or else acknowl-  
edge and maintain the ground, abiding the conse-  
quence? I can read the extract, by leaving out  
expressions applied to the female herself, and see  
the truth in speaking of disease, and some causes  
mentioned as producing a train of disease to which  
woman is liable; but when I read it all together,  
it is a cruel, wicked thing to hurl at woman. O,  
how cruel the construction that may and has been  
put upon it; and it was cruel to send it forth  
without taking more pains to make it plain. When  
a physician talks to me of a woman indulging in  
dissipation, I understand him to have reference to  
that manner of life that is injurious to health, and  
contrary to the laws of life; I do not understand  
him that such are licentious. If he talks about  
the ruinous effects of reading trashy novels until  
her mind is so excited that she must take an anody-  
ne to sleep; that this, if persisted in, will de-  
stroy her life, and that this dissipation in fashion-  
able living and trashy reading is the employment  
of the married as well as the unmarried, and leads  
to immorality, I do not understand him to mean  
that they are debased, in the commonest accepta-  
tion of the term. What is immorality? What is  
dissipation, in the medical understanding? Let us  
who do not know set ourselves to work to learn.  
And I will tell you, dear loved ones of my sex,  
how young girls are removed from the proper  
guardianship of their mothers, at the particular  
period specified by the medical men, by seeking  
pleasure among young people outside of home  
influence, and by getting married often before ma-  
turity. These, I think, are some of the things,  
and the effects of these upon the mind and consti-  
tution, in that immature age, is the evil resulting  
therefrom, engendering female weakness not easily  
removed.

Had these medical men taken time, and on this  
head been more elaborate, showing what was meant  
by them in the terms they used, such as dissipa-  
tion; shown what it was; what immorality, or  
every species of immorality, which they had on  
their minds in connection with uterine disease,  
they might not now be the subjects of so much in-  
dignation as they are. Medical men speak of things  
as immoral, and of living as dissipated, which is  
followed by many as fashionable and genteel.  
One of these is not to work; another is to dress  
fashionable, though the body is pained by being  
dressed in an uncomfortable manner, and one which  
has the effect on the system to induce diseased  
action of some of the organs of life. Ask your-  
selves is this immoral? It is suicide; is want of  
proper balance in the system, lost by a routine  
of fashionable follies called pleasure (but which a  
medical man calls dissipation), and is succeeded  
by aches, pains, depressions, and exhaustion, and  
also suppressions, in the female at war with health,  
and liable to destroy life. Is this also immoral?  
Is it suicide? Let us read this extract, attaching  
this kind of meaning to it, and it appears different.  
Let them, in the mean time, refute the foul im-  
port which can be drawn from that article. There  
are women in California who have suffered enough  
by evil being spoken of them without cause, save a  
giddy life. O, that all would arouse themselves  
to healthy action, to moral, elevating pursuits, and  
all that can be said will not prevent their occupy-  
ing an exalted position in point of moral purity.  
California is destined to produce a host of



women who will be hailed on earth as those who will, in spite of all calumny, live in accordance with the laws of their being, instead of sacrificing life, health, and domestic happiness at the shrine of folly or fashion. Some are laboring now in the decline of life to promote the better education of all; and especially that females be taught the responsible duties of maternity, in order that a race of better developed beings may bless the world; one of fewer excesses; one of more harmoniously developed natures; one of better and more healthy progenitive or hereditary influence. O, then ye women of this fair land, heed it not if the Reports of Medical Societies do occasionally startle us to a perception of the great work of redemption to be done by woman. What if they should, in their veiled manner, give to the world such statements as startle every true man and woman in the land; it will only tend to awaken a deeper interest in the welfare of the coming generations: good will come after all.

It is now almost midnight, but I know that I too cannot sleep until my mind is free from this subject; and I now wish to make a suggestion to those medical men, if they are really interested in the welfare of women in general, if it would not be a blessed deed in them to come right out and tell just precisely what they did mean in relation to poor, frail, desponding creatures, in connection with their aches and pains, and their disagreeable sensations; tell them what is meant by dissipation and every species of immorality, and they will be better understood. If they wish to benefit woman, let them say plainly to man and woman too, that a violation of the moral laws of their being, no matter how trifling, is immorality; that any departure from the organic law, affecting health, is dissipation, and may possibly destroy life by disease; and tell them in plain terms, that both married and unmarried women, who are leading what is called in general fashionable life, are wasting the powers of life in folly, to the destruction of moral purity, however much they may abhor and detest a life of licentiousness, however far they may consider themselves above such a degraded state. Teach them just enough of metaphysics to know how reading trashy, unwholesome productions will affect the mind, and how, through the nervous sympathies, the body is affected, thereby producing a train of weakening, destroying diseases, all connected, more or less with the uterus, inducing a state of misery intolerable to every female to endure, and all from an excited, then an inflamed and perverted action of mind; all calculated to produce untold debility and suffering in the peculiar organization of woman, and to corrupt the fountain of life in her; and then will suffering woman know and feel in her heart that these physicians are her friends. If they do point out what is dissipated and immoral in such a veiled manner as to be misconstrued and misapplied, it will end in more light among mankind on these delicate subjects. Then let not any virtuous woman shrink from the truth, no matter if it does appear clothed in fith and rags.

The whole truth is briefly told (all that is necessary for mankind to know), and that is, that girls are allowed to marry before maturity of mind or body; that this is prejudicial to health and life; that leading a fashionable life and indulging in the excesses of its foolish requirements, wastes the vital powers and produces a train of diseases called uterine; and that in this suffering condition physicians estimate two-thirds of females in California are now placed; and they esteem them poor, frail, desponding, dissipated, immoral beings, because they are so weak-minded as to conform to follies in their employment of time, to customs not increasing but destroying a healthy action of the organic system of woman.

If we look at the general terms used by medical men on these subjects, we can then see the true import of such a Report as that made in Convention by them. They all understood it in few words; the public requires to have it different and more elaborate, and will continue to require it while there is a disposition to attach only one meaning to general terms, dissipation and immorality.

I have written enough. Let those doctors be more explicit, to satisfy all concerned, and then let observation determine if indeed it is true that uterine diseases are hurrying their many victims to an early grave, and seek out the causes operating and producing them. These will startle us from our position of indifference, so long occupied, to a determination to know ourselves and all that has an influence to detract from the true character of woman.

January 16, 1859.

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 STREET, San Francisco; where the Manufacturer will  
 take pleasure in showing and explaining the mechanical  
 principle upon which reliance is had for their superiority  
 over all other Mills known, or of which we have knowl-  
 edge.

D. VAN PELT.

C. M'KECHNIE & CO.,

MANUFACTURER

OF ORNAMENTAL STAINED

WINDOW AND PLATE

GLASS,

OAKLAND CITY, ALAMEDA COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

Where the Manufacturer is ready to fill all Orders

for

STAINED, PAINTED, ENAMELED,

ETCHED, EMBOSSED, BENT, GROUND,

AND

CUT GLASS,

To Order or Design,

Having Designs for Church Windows and other Public

Buildings, constantly on hand.

The Manufacturer warrants his work not to be sur-  
 passed for Beauty of Design or Durability of Color,  
 by any of the Eastern Manufacturers.

Samples sent to any part of the State.

STEAMBOAT CABINS

FITTED UP IN SUPERIOR STYLE.

16-3m

HUCKS & LAMBERT.

Patent Anti Friction

AXLE GREASE.

FACTORY NATOMA ST

DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST

SAN FRANCISCO.

DELABIGNE,

Commission Merchant,

No. 90 Clay street, San Francisco.

PURCHASER AND SELLER of all kinds of

Grain, and Produce.

Mons. Delabigne will also purchase and ship to

order, all the Products of NURSERIES, Trees, Shrubs,

and Plants, &c., being the Agent for several Nurseries

Mons. D. will purchase and sell for a Commission, or

by special Contract.

17

## HOLCOMBE BROTHERS,

NEW YORK STORE,---Down Town Store,  
 98 AND 100 COMMERCIAL STREET,  
 THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST.



NEW YORK BRANCH,---Up Town Store,  
 CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND KEARNY STREETS,  
 AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

## BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.

Goods sold at this establishment are superior to any offered in this country, as regards their beauty, shape,  
 workmanship and durability. The stock comprises, Gents', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', and Children's wear,  
 Hunting Boots, English Shooting Shoes, etc. FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES, from the first houses in Paris. New  
 York, Philadelphia, and Boston, Custom-made work, at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES,  
 98 and 100 Commercial street, and corner of Washington and Kearny streets,

HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

## FORDHAM, JENNINGS &amp; CO.,

GROCERS,



And Dealers In

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, FINE WINES, TEAS,

WOODEN-WARE, & C.,

Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers' and Ranchers' Stores,

Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

Goods delivered as usual. (19-10) FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.

## Cahoon's Seedling Pie-plant.

THIS SPLENDID VEGET-  
 ABLE is now offered in its  
 highest perfection by the un-  
 dersigned, who procured his  
 stock direct from the origi-  
 nal Nursery and brought  
 it to this State, and is  
 now ready to offer  
 it to the Trade on the  
 best terms.

The subscriber  
 resided near Mr.  
 Cahoon 15 years,  
 and knows the val-  
 ue of this RHU-  
 BARD well; it is  
 the finest in the  
 world, and has  
 won its title to this  
 fame.

The subscriber  
 will offer the pre-  
 sent autumn stock of  
 this most valu-  
 able Esulent, and  
 he feels confident  
 it will be appre-  
 ciated. The de-  
 scription upon the cut is literally  
 true, both in size and weight. Its  
 character has been fully proved,  
 by the exhibition of the samples  
 grown by the undersigned here  
 it has received Premiums at  
 every Exhibition, both for its size  
 and quality.

PLANTS will be on sale at the  
 Garden of the undersigned at  
 CLINTON, and by Col. Warren,  
 sole agent for the same in San  
 Francisco, where they can be  
 seen.

Patent—Large Roots \$3 single,  
 or \$5 for two; small and cut Plants \$12 per dozen,  
 JAMES BAILEY & NATHAN COOK,  
 CLINTON, Alameda county.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTER

AND

MANUFACTURER

FURNITURE,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

and would invite the attention of the public to

OUR PRESENT STOCK,

The Largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast.

Oct. 1. 93m JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

W. M. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

No. 55 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURES OF

BRASS, ZINC,

And Anti-Friction or

Rubber

Metal Castings,

Cuttings and

Steamboat Bells,

FORCE

LIFT PUMPS

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v10-93m

PEACH PITS—Fifty barrels of Peach PITS, of very

superior quality, for sale by the barrel, or bushel.

Early purchasers will secure a bargain.

For sale at the Office of the Farmer, 130 Washington

street.

16-12

J. L. POLKEMUS.

17



## From the Atlantic Side.

Editor Farmer: While tendering to you all kinds of good and pleasant wishes yesterday, I "fetched up in a tremendous snow storm," good, strong, and well laid on, thick, cold, white, deep, wide-spread, slippery, slushy, wet, uncomfortable, outrageously disagreeable, and good for nothing but for sleigh-riding purposes, etc. The boys, however, have had a good time, and the little girls, God bless them, have had a ride on the sleigh of brother or playmate. Fancy turn-outs have attracted much attention. The Gothamites look at them for a moment, and then plod along in the old way, or jump into an omnibus sleigh, pay their sixpence and are independent, having no horses to shoe, no hay to buy, and precious little money to take care of, anyhow, and they had a happy New Year's, good roast turkey, morning papers, and other fixings. They can ride five miles for five cents, or walk for nothing, wear good clothes, feel comfortable, and rejoice generally in all miscellaneous matters pertaining to politics, finance, pleasure and horse sleighs, fast horses, etc. The New Yorkers are a great people, and James Buchanan is about seventy years of age—so they say.

## THE SNOW STORM

Has been severe and extensive. In this city it is about fourteen inches deep on an average; in the country, some thirty miles off, it is nearly three feet, and plenty room for more. This is only the fifth or sixth snowstorm of the season, all really true and genuine. This is surely a great country, and its snow-storms are hard to beat, even in California, except in the mountains, and those should be regarded as the real pure unsophisticated Yankee storms, common to all true Americans. Well, all the city really enjoyed the storm, particularly the boys and girls, who anticipated fun in visions of sleighs and bells, and then again it is said that about thirty thousand dollars have been paid to street sweepers and snow shovelers in the city during the storm, thereby verifying the old adage, that "it is an ill wind that blows no one any small change, I believe. If I am not right in the quotation, I am wrong. I presume; and so let it go. The papers are full of incidents of the storm, which has so blocked up all the avenues of travel that several choice parcels of news on the way thereby became quite venerable.

## CONGRESS

Has re-assembled and commenced their labors again, for the good of the country and all parties. It is to be hoped that they will work a little for the good of the country, and not for the individual or party. They have now less than two months to work, and there is much to be done for the whole country. There are delegates from four different unorganized territories wishing to have the necessary steps taken to organize a territorial government.

## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL

Is attracting the attention of all parties, and all are in hopes that the right and efficient action in the premises will be taken. Senator Gwin is taking hold of the matter in earnest; others, also, are leading off. I am pretty sure it will pass through both Houses with a large majority, provided they will have the road pass through the farm and have a depot in or near the garden of each and all of the members of the aforesaid houses. For you would understand that there are wise and patriotic men there; besides, they are now in the new halls, and will doubtless try and signalize their advent by some extra patriotic measure, such as voting each member thereof a new hat, that all may appear before the people in a comely manner. Mr. Gwin has also brought in a bill to have the mail carried to California by four routes, the Panama, Nicaragua, Tehuantepec, and the overland routes, so that you will have a weekly mail, if the bill passes, which it is hoped it will do without any formidable difficulty.

## FROM EUROPE.

We have nothing of an important or exciting character. The general tone of the European press is pacific, though many believe breakers are ahead and that there may be a bombshell fall somewhere pretty soon, and make bad work for some of the great men of the age. Very likely.

## FRANCE

Is as quiet as she can well be, as it is not in French "nature" to be still long at a time anywhere. The Emperor keeps all moving in some direction. He is compelled to hold the reins of government with a firm grasp, to curb in the leaders, and whip the other spirited "varmints" into the traces, and make them all pull in the right way, and to go ahead anyhow and never take the back track. For him to waver, would be ruin; to turn back the reverse movement of the mighty machinery of his own power, would crush him in a day, and scatter all his fond hopes for a prolonged dynasty, never to be gathered again.

## IN ENGLAND

All is quiet. The money market is easy; and the general health and prosperity of the country are the subjects of gratulation in all quarters. The Government has recalled Lord Napier from our country, and appointed Lord Lyons as his successor. Many here regret the recall of Lord Napier, as he has secured the esteem of all parties with whom he has come in contact.

## IN IRELAND

They have had quite a hubbub about many little matters pertaining to the "Ribbon Men," as they are called, who are connected with a secret society, the intention of which is thought to be, in some way, to subvert the Government, and throw off the yoke of Merry England and set up on their own hook. Many arrests have been made, and it is believed that the hydra-headed monster, Rebellion, has been overthrown for the present.

## AUSTRIA

Is preparing for war, or peace, no one knows which, but is evidently very uneasy about the affairs of

## ITALY.

Which is in a feverish state of excitement, and another Revolution is daily expected. France wishes to have her say about matters there, and Austria makes wry faces at the Emperor and the pretty Empress, and Frenchmen cannot, and will not, stand that at all; and each nation is "raising the back" and bristling up a little—just for fun, you know.

## FROM INDIA AND CHINA

We have nothing of very late date; you are probably ahead of us in the news from your neighbors. The Emperor of Japan is dead.

You will see by the papers the doings of New Year's; of the sleigh-rides; the Douglas fairs; the Oratorio; the Houston dinners, that he would not eat; of the Presidential speculations that are to come off; of the various State Legislatures and Governors' Messages; the new Steamship Company and the old Monopoly; the news, the sayings, the doings, and the short-comings, of all kinds of people; and the price of turkeys, pork and all kinds of hardware, generally.

## The Glorious Rain.

"The clouds consign their treasures to the fields, And, softly shaking on the dimpled pool, Prolusive drops, let all their moisture flow, In large effusion o'er the freshened earth."

Why thus cast down? Why all this sad complaining, this fear, this want of faith in nature? Is it not written, there shall be the early and the latter rain; there shall be seed-time and harvest? The recent singular and severe weather, the severe cold, the biting frosts, the unusual gales of wind, the sweeping northerly, that seemed to dry up the moisture of the earth, these, together with accumulated ice and snow of the mountains, sent over our sky so cold and biting a blast, so searching and drying a wind, as to cause the very grass, the food of beast, to wither and die; and even the cattle of the field felt its severity, and fell before its power. For many weeks the weather has been very severe, causing, in many places, the husbandman to suspend his labors; and even then, with all his past experience, he almost forgot these promises, and began to murmur loudly at the absence of earth's accustomed refreshing. But the rain comes pattering down in big drops, the sky is darkened with a sable curtain, for a generous refreshing of the earth is near. How quickly man's hopes revive with the rain. Like as the withered leaflet, that has dropped in the sun's hot rays, is lifted by the refreshing dews of evening, so man's hopes of harvest are restored by these copious showers from heaven.

The rain of the last two days has indeed been a blessing to the earth. It will abate the earth and the vegetation upon it of the poisoning influence of the late bitter frost, restoring the face of nature and of man to their wonted cheerfulness and health. We hope that the rains have extended widely over the State, and carrying, as they must, a reviving influence upon all things, we shall soon see and feel good and grateful influences resulting from it.

**THE WINTER IN THE MOUNTAINS AND MINING.**—The Sierra Citizen says:—All are complaining of this winter, and they say it is more severe and regularly cold and stormy than the ones they have passed in these mountains. We have had about two weeks of pleasant weather since the middle of November; all the rest of the time has been freezing cold, or snowy, windy and rainy. This week opened gloomily; brief and brisk snow-storms have followed, creating the appearance of winter just commencing. We have never had so little to import relative to the mines of this region as at present. The miners are nowhere entirely idle, but are picking slowly, anxious for the winter to pass, and hoping to do well the following season. The large quantity of snow will be advantageous; the more snow the more mining, when freezing weather is gone.

**J. M. FREEMAN, Esq.**—This old pioneer expressman, and head of the Express office of Freeman & Co., arrived on the J. L. Stephens, after an absence of several months. Mr. F. arrived in excellent health and spirits, and the amount of good and business which the House with which he is connected is doing, is a strong evidence of its increasing prosperity. Hints are abroad, that a widely increased plan of business is on the carpet for the future.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in bilious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 89 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per box or pot.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

(Corrected by Loomis, Hall & Co., Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

February 4.	
Wheat, per cwt.	\$2.80-\$3.00
Barley, .....	1.10-1.25
Oats, .....	1.20-1.35
Do yellow, .....	3.50-3.75
Do black, per bushel	5.00-5.25
Flour, per bbl., .....	9.00-10.00
Ground, .....	7.00-8.00
Do, per ton, .....	25.00-30.00
Do, per cwt., .....	2.00-2.25
Do, per lb., .....	14c.-15c.

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.	
Dry Hides, each	2.50-3.75
Common coarse wool, 60 lbs.	1.50-1.75
Best quality, do, .....	1.25-1.50
Extra Merino, do, .....	25c.-30c.

## Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 4.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bbl., .....	20c.-25c.
Sweet Potatoes, per bbl., .....	25c.-30c.
Lettuce, per doz., .....	50c.-60c.
Radishes, .....	50c.-60c.
Do yellow, .....	50c.-60c.
Do black, per bunch	10c.-15c.
Cauliflower, per doz., .....	50c.-60c.
Broccoli, per doz., .....	50c.-60c.
Cabbage, .....	10c.-15c.
Beans, .....	50c.-60c.
Green Beans, .....	50c.-60c.
Green Peas, .....	50c.-60c.
Carrots, .....	50c.-60c.
Artichokes, per dozen	20c.-25c.
Asparagus, .....	50c.-60c.
Garlic, .....	50c.-60c.
Green Onions, .....	50c.-60c.
Broccoli, per head, .....	50c.-60c.
Egg Plant, .....	50c.-60c.
Cauliflower, per doz., .....	50c.-60c.

MEATS.	
Beef—Striploin, tenderloin, and rib pieces, per lb.	25c.-30c.
Pork—rib, etc., .....	25c.-30c.
Veal, .....	25c.-30c.
Chicken, .....	25c.-30c.
Smoked Beef, .....	25c.-30c.
Smoked Pork, .....	25c.-30c.
Mutton Chops, .....	25c.-30c.

POULTRY—FISH.	
Ducks, each, .....	50c.-60c.
Geese, each, .....	50c.-60c.
Chickens, each, .....	50c.-60c.
Turkeys, .....	50c.-60c.
Hens, each, .....	50c.-60c.

FISH.	
Salmon, per lb., .....	25c.-30c.
Smoked, .....	25c.-30c.
Rock, .....	25c.-30c.
Codfish, .....	25c.-30c.
Smoked salmon, new, .....	25c.-30c.
Do, herring, .....	25c.-30c.
Tomcod, .....	25c.-30c.

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.	
Butter, .....	25c.-30c.
Eastern, .....	25c.-30c.
Eggs, Cal., per doz., .....	25c.-30c.
Do Eastern, .....	25c.-30c.

FRUIT.	
Apples, per bbl., .....	12c.-15c.
Pears, .....	12c.-15c.
Oranges, .....	12c.-15c.
Strawberries, .....	12c.-15c.
Peanuts, .....	12c.-15c.
Almonds, .....	12c.-15c.
English Walnuts, .....	12c.-15c.

PIKE APPLES, ETC.	
Pine Apples, each, .....	50c.-60c.
Bananas, .....	50c.-60c.
Do, per bunch, .....	50c.-60c.
Guavas, .....	50c.-60c.
Grapes, .....	50c.-60c.
Almonds, .....	50c.-60c.
Cran Apples, .....	50c.-60c.

WILLIAM THURNAUER, Importer of French and German FANCY BASKETS, English and American Willow-ware, Cane and Willow Chairs, Ladies' Work-stands, TOYS, ETC.	
No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay, 19 3m.	

B. F. ROUNTREE, 115 CLAY STREET. BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!	
I HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE, AT GREATLY reduced prices:	
300 firkins Choice TABLE BUTTER, 100 firkins Cooking BUTTER.	

FARM STOCK, &c.	
French Merino Sheep	
DURHAM CATTLE.	
JOHN D. PATTERSON, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF French Merino Sheep and Thorough-bred Durham Cattle.	

Can supply the California market with Animals of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE, and at prices as low as the SAME QUALITY can be obtained, either in America or Europe. All Stock sold by him will be delivered in New York Free of Charge.	
COL. WARREN, Editor of the California Farmer, San Francisco, is authorized to act as Agent for the sale of my STOCK in California, of whom Circulars and further information can be obtained.	
JOHN D. PATTERSON, 18 WESTFIELD, Chautauque county, New York.	

Southdown Sheep.	
WE OFFER FOR SALE, splendid Southdown Sheep, of the noted Webb breed of England. These Sheep we now offer from the collection of J. C. Taylor, Esq., from whom these splendid Bucks came that were exhibited at the State Fair, Fortieth, and Young York, the finest Southdown Sheep on the Pacific coast. These two Sheep are now owned by Messrs. J. H. CARROLL & CO., and are with their flocks at Colusa, N. D. Stanwood, Esq., is one of the principal owners.	
Persons in want of splendid Sheep of this breed, are invited to call on us and examine our schedules, before making their purchases.	
WARREN & CO.	

SAORAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.	
Premium Marble Works!	
P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER, K street, corner Sixth, SACRAMENTO, CAL.	
Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Freestone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable terms.	
All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.	
Also, Calced Plaster for sale.	
v8-13-3m	

RIPPOH & HILL, AND EMPORIUM, Corner Thirteenth and J streets, Sacramento, Manufacturers of all kinds of Carriages & Wagons, Large and Small, for every business, OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL AND BY THE BEST WORKMEN.	
All Work Warranted.	
6-3m	

CHAS. ZEITLER & CO., DEALERS IN American and English HARDWARE, FINE CUTLERY, FARMERS' MECHANICS' MINERS' TOOLS.	
144 J street, Sacramento.	
A full assortment of the Best Agricultural Implements, HARVESTING TOOLS, GRAIN CRADLES, &c., &c., &c.	
6-3m	

Pioneer Establishment.	
FOR curing of FISH of all kinds AND BACON. Always on hand, the best articles of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herring, warranted of superior quality, in packages to suit.	
The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is desirous of extending the business; for that purpose he will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity. The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at this establishment.	
On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER, Front street, opposite Water Works Building, v10-1	

Gas Fixtures.	
THOMAS DAY, Importer, is constantly receiving GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., of superior quality, and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail. All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted.	
THOMAS DAY, 189 Montgomery street (near Jackson street), San Francisco.	

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM, 112 Washington Street, San Francisco.	
BOGART BROTHER, Importers of English Double and Single-barrel Guns, Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks, Coll's Revolvers, Eley's Caps and Gun Wads, Sharp's Rifles, Gun Metallics, Barrels, and every article in the trade necessary for the Sportsman or Manufacturer.	
All Guns and Rifles made to order, or sold at this establishment, are warranted to shoot well and give satisfaction.	
6-3m	

NURSERY BUSINESS.	
200,000 FRUIT TREES TO BE SOLD THIS SEASON.	
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE PIONEER NURSERY AT ALAMEDA, being determined to close out his entire stock of FRUIT TREES, this season, takes this method to make known to his patrons and friends, everywhere, that he will offer this large stock at such prices as to make it an object for all to buy large lots.	
This stock embraces all the most desirable kinds of fruit now grown, of the following kinds:	
APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUM, APRICOT, NECTARINE, FIG, and QUINCE Trees, from one to three years old.	
Also, GRAPE-VINES, STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY Plants, CURRANT, and GOOSEBERRY Bushes.	
Ornamental Plants and Shrubs, ROSE BUSHES, and GARDEN PLANTS.	
The prices, in all cases, will be very low, as I intend to close out my business. The Garden and Nursery are located at Alameda. The Oakland Ferry-boat stops at the Landing, from whence the omnibus takes passengers to the grounds. Stages from San Antonio come directly to the garden gate.	
Messrs. GRAVES & WILLIAMS, on Merchant street, will act as my Agents, where Trees can be seen, and orders can be left, and where I shall often be found.	
A. H. MYERS.	

HOPE NURSERY, Between William and San Carlos streets, In the Eastern part of the CITY OF SAN JOSE. D. T. ADAMS, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND the public that he has for sale a choice stock of APPLE AND PEAR TREES, that are hardy, and have been grown with much care as to selection of sorts, extent of variety, size and vigorous growth, to give entire satisfaction. <th data-kind="ghost"></th>	
A SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded to the proprietor by the California State Agricultural Society, at their Annual Fair, 1858, for the BEST APPLE NURSERY.	
Parties desiring to purchase large lots are especially solicited to call and examine for themselves.	
10,000 Apple Trees, 3 years old, 100 varieties.	
5,000 do do 1 year old, 100 varieties.	
2,000 Pear Trees, 1 year old, 100 varieties.	
1,000 do do on the trunk Broad-leaved Angers Quince, 100 varieties.	
Also—A good assortment of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; California GRAPE-VINES.	
Sold at as low prices as Trees of the same size and quality can be purchased at any responsible Nursery in the State.	
The larger portion of this stock has been propagated from Trees that have borne Fruit in California.	
All orders for Trees must be accompanied with the Cash, and persons ordering Trees will please state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be sent.	
Trees packed in the most thorough manner, enabling them to endure any probable exposure, delay, or handling; for which a moderate charge will be made, barely sufficient to pay the cost of material and labor. All packages delivered at the landing, Alviso, for the steamer, free of charge.	
21 3m D. T. ADAMS, San Jose.	

SANTA CLARA NURSERY, Half mile west of Santa Clara, On the San Francisco road.	
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER TH present season to his patrons, a choice selection of the very best kinds of FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE-VINES, The collection consists of the following:	
APPLE—Eighty kinds;	
PEAR—Fifty kinds;	
CHERRY—Forty kinds;	
PLUM—Eighteen kinds;	
PEACH—Forty kinds;	
APRICOT—Ten kinds;	
NECTARINE—Six kinds;	
Also,	
1000 Paper-shell Almond Trees.	
The Nursery of GRAPE-VINES, ready for Vineyards, embraces some Sixty kinds, and of the very best varieties known.	
A handsome collection of Figs, Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, and Gooseberries.	
The Proprietor believes he can, in offering his stock, claim to have given satisfaction to his patrons in past seasons, and his aim will always be to offer	
The Best Trees at Reasonable Prices, and such as can be relied on.	
L. A. GOULD, SANTA CLARA, Oct. 16, 1858. 11 4m	

GRAPE-VINES AND FRUIT TREES, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.	
300,000 Native Vines, 30,000 Cuttings, (165 Foreign Varieties), 2,000 Rooted Vines, (Embracing fifteen Foreign Varieties), which will bear the second year.	
Also, A fine assortment of Grafted and Budded FRUIT TREES, comprising the choicest Varieties.	
Apply to A. H. HAZEN, Sonoma; Or to G. W. KINZER, Chace's Saw Mill, Corner of Market and Beale streets, San Francisco. 14-4m	

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line TO PANAMA, CONNECTING VIA PANAMA RAILROAD WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE United States Mail Steamship Company AT ASPINWALL, For New York and New Orleans. THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE ROUTE.	
Departure from Folsom street Wharf.	
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. L. WHITING, .....	
Commander, Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA, ON SATURDAY, - - - FEBRUARY 5TH, At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.	
Passengers by the P. M. S. Co.'s Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminal, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, Immediately Across the Isthmus to ASPINWALL, Where the steamers of the U. S. M. S. Steamship Company are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.	
The Panama Railroad Company and the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.	
Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Friday, February 4th. No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 p.m., February 4th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.	
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

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### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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#### What California should do and what she will do.

CALIFORNIA embraces within its borders a great variety of soil, adapted to the production of all the necessities and luxuries of life. No country is richer in Agricultural products, and none can compete with it in Horticultural variety. At one point, the year begins, continues and ends amid sunny smiles and fragrant flowers; at another, the Sierra Nevadas rear their frigid crests, and there the frozen snows hold their eternal vigils. Within these two extremes, Nature has scattered with a lavish hand all that is really necessary for the comfort and well being of man.

This country has been in the possession of the United States a little over ten years; yet, in that short period, it has been satisfactorily demonstrated to the world that no single country on the face of the globe possesses so many of the substantial and indispensable elements of wealth and greatness. It was at first supposed that California could not become a grain-growing State, in consequence of the dry season. It is now demonstrated that the summer months are Nature's holidays instead of the winter. In the winter season the soil produces most abundantly. In the summer it is only laying off, keeping cool during the dog-days and resting, so as to begin its work again when it gets a sip or two of rain-water.

At first it was thought that only a few of the common vegetables, and scarcely none of the cereals could be produced. But now, we know that the products of every climate grow in great profusion within our borders. When farmers found that they could produce most, or all, of the grains or fruits known in the East and elsewhere, they began to turn their attention to this branch of productive industry. At first there were difficulties in their way. The climate was widely different from any that had ever come within the range of their experience. Several years necessarily elapsed before they could arrive at any satisfactory solution of the great questions as to the best method of tillage and of peculiar adaptation of different soils to the production of certain crops. The farmers were scattered over a great extent of country, could communicate with each other but seldom, that they could might profit by the experience of the others. To get any considerable portion of them together was very difficult indeed.

After great and long continued efforts, a State Agricultural Society was formed. The first meeting, for exhibiting the products of the soil and the skill of the mechanic, astonished the producers themselves. This meeting foreshadowed the high and commanding position California was destined to occupy among the States of the world. Its geographical position, on the border of the great American continent; a near neighbor to Asia, glittering with gems and pearls, studded with its spicy groves and palmy plains, renders her an object of interest and attraction to the denizens of both the Eastern and Western world. That she possesses some of the wildest and grandest scenery on the globe, no one can deny. And that she possesses vast mineral wealth is certain. That her vegetable productions are the most wonderful known to man, has been demonstrated again and again. That her population, as a class, have more energy, more determined perseverance, more practical intelligence; and that they would bear up under troubles, trials and disappointments that would crush almost any other people, has long since become a proverb.

It is our full belief, that California is yet to act a more important part in the history of the world than any other nation. From the midst of her wild and rugged scenery will spring up the master-spirits that will control the destiny of earth's proudest nations. There seems to be concentrated here all the elements of greatness and all the appliances of wisdom. How are her resources to be developed? By what process is she to be placed firmly upon the radiant path that will lead her to complete and successful triumph? It must be by combining the immense wealth of the country; by concentrating the wisdom, the talent and the energy now found in her borders, in such a form that it will attract, appropriate and render efficacious any and all similar qualities of mind that may be allured to our shores. Agricultural knowledge, science and skill, brought from every land, must be assimilated and combined, before it can in reality be rendered available. Let the amount of agricultural knowledge now in this State be widely diffused, duly appreciated and rendered available in the great farming interest of the State, and California would stand as high as any State in the whole Union in a single year.

In five years, the knowledge now in possession of her people, applied judiciously in all the various

departments of human skill and industry, would render California the first State in any country in its agricultural products, in the skill, and in the energy and perseverance of its population. The older States have, by a long and slow process, obtained the knowledge now in our possession. With them it has sprung up after many years of truly laborious toil, uninterrupted perseverance, and continued exertions. Standing here, on this side of the Continent, widely separated from our Atlantic and European neighbors, on the most prolific soil yet known to man, with the great store-house of agricultural knowledge thrown widely open before us, with practical men, skilled in all the departments of farm, garden and pomological science, and trained in the habits of industry, patient investigation and research, of our Eastern friends, what may we not expect from such abundant materials. Practical men, from every State of the Union, are here. All the great agricultural States have sent many of their sons here; the cotton and rice growing States are largely represented. Many of those skilled in the culture of the vine, from France and Italy, have made their home in our midst. Those acquainted with the rearing and feeding cattle, in all the great stock regions of our country, are also with us. The mechanics of California, in all the departments of human ingenuity and skill, are not surpassed by those of any other country. Our merchants, in their business habits, in their commercial enterprise, in their thrift, in their unwavering integrity, and their perseverance and energy, in the midst of almost overwhelming disasters, most deservedly stand high in every part of the commercial world. The general thrift, intelligence, industry and enterprise of our traders and miners are proverbial in every land. Our country and city papers will compare favorably with those of the most polished and oldest sections of the Union. Our professional men rank high in the learned professions of the world. In short, there is probably no nation on the globe, containing the same number of inhabitants, where a wider range of practical experience, a greater diversity of knowledge pertaining to the great industrial pursuits of men, can be found.

It is right to suppose then, that California must ultimately take a high stand, and even the front rank, among the States of the world. All that seems necessary to produce this result is, that the knowledge and experience we have be classified and applied in the various departments for which it is best adapted. That this may be properly done, there should be inducements held out to all to bring the sum of their knowledge, to engage directly in the production of some great benefit to the people. It is not the farmer and mechanic alone that should be interested. The merchant, the trader, the miner, the banker, the members of the learned professions—from the occupant of the gubernatorial chair to the lowest subordinate office—all should unite their efforts upon some plan to build up the great industrial interests of our State. Every one, by effort, by means, by counsel and earnest co-operation, may, and should, add something to the common stock of the State's wealth and glory. No one should, for a moment, suppose that his calling, position, or comparative independence, can excuse him from helping in this great work. From time immemorial the greatest kings and potentates of earth have been interested parties in, and promoters of, agriculture and the mechanic arts, knowing they were not only the strongest bulwarks reared around their thrones, but the mightiest pillars on which they might lay their permanent foundations. Even now, His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, is a practical farmer, and an active and efficient member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The King of Prussia spends much of his time on a farm, encourages agriculture and mechanic skill, and bestows princely rewards upon those who excel in either. The heir-apparent to England's throne, as also his royal brother, has been taught the trade of the carpenter. Most of the proudest nobles of England, and all the other European States, are great patrons and promoters of industrial pursuits. They vie with each other in honoring the most ancient, the most healthy and most important pursuits of our race. If Europe's haughtiest kings and emperors, and her most aristocratic citizens, engage with all their hearts in these great interests, and feel a very commendable pride in establishing for their country a glorious name and high standing among the nations, should not our own citizens be actuated with equally pure and disinterested aspirations? Let the wisdom, the learning, science and skill of our entire population be enlisted in the building up of the great interests of this Golden State.

We do not hesitate to say, that the gold of our mines is only an incidental, and not a primary or paramount, source of the wealth of the State. If another dollar should never be dug from our mines, we should continue, if all other things remained as they now are, to be a growing and prosperous State. But, if the earth should cease to yield her increase here and elsewhere, all the gold and gems of the world could not feed the hungry, clothe the naked, or enrich or save a starving nation.

Every one wishing the permanent prosperity of the State, should take such a deep interest in this subject, as to call forth his most earnest and effi-

cient action to promote and extend those interests far and wide around him. There should be no party, no clique, no one-sided interests permitted to interfere in this great work. Every true and good man should be found in the ranks of the party urging on this vital interest, doing his utmost to extend its benefits. The magnitude of this subject overshadows all others, and must eventually crush out all petty jealousies, narrow views, and selfish motives, of all those who seek to advance personal interest, instead of public good. No matter who may be leaders, all should be diligent workers in the great cause. No matter who may hold the scepter of power, unless it sway the hearts and receive the hearty concurrence of the masses, but little good can be effected.

The Legislature should be petitioned to establish, upon a wise, liberal and permanent basis, an Agricultural and Industrial Society; most liberal appropriations should be made for premiums, that every branch of productive industry may be stimulated, if it need such stimulus; for they all, in their inception and progressive development, need the fostering care of Government, and should most assuredly receive it. The talent, the intellect and the energy we have in our midst, ought to receive the interest and confidence of the great mass of our people. Do this: a moral power will be wielded by this Society that will operate most favorably upon the expanding interests of the entire country. Ample provision and encouragement should be afforded for the establishment of County Societies. It would seem proper that there should be one Vice President of the State Society in every county, who should be *ex officio* the President of the County Society.

These thoughts very naturally suggest themselves to the mind of any one who reflects upon the subject, in its important relations to the future of this State. We would most earnestly urge upon all our fellow-citizens the importance of acting in such a manner on this subject; that their own and their country's good may be promoted. In our isolated condition, the hearts of the whole people should be united, and ever act in concert. We have no material to spare; no good heart to lose. We need every heart and hand, that we may move onward and grasp the elements of our greatness, and together reach the magnificent destiny that awaits our glorious State. When we can produce our own bread-stuffs, manufacture our own wares, we shall be comparatively independent. Most of the luxuries we need can be produced here by proper industry, skill and patient perseverance. Let this be done, and we shall then have fairly entered upon our career of greatness, and will be justly entitled to the first rank among the States of the Union.

#### Rain! Rain!! Rain!!!

Down comes the pouring rain;  
The waters come gushing in rills,  
Refreshed are our valleys and grain,  
And bright gleam our flower-crowned hills.

A few days since amid the frost and chills of a hard season there went up many murmurs from as many faithless souls, who watch the clouds, feel every nipping frost, and lose all faith in God and his promises, unless it rains just when they want it to, so that they can have their work done according to their own convenience. But the Deity has laws, not for individual cases, separate localities, or peculiar times; his providence watches over Nations, States, countries, localities, and individuals, and his laws, though ever unchangeable, are perfectly adapted for times and seasons, localities, and persons. The early and latter rain, seed-time and harvest, summer and winter, all come and go in perfect order with him, without variability or shadow of change. It is man who is changeable, and if man would study God's laws, and their operation in the different parts of the earth, and conform to them, we should not hear so many complaints, for man would obey these laws, work by them, and prosper better. The recent most copious rains that have extended widely, are proofs of his goodness. Let man improve the blessing, *murmur less*, and work more. His heart would be better, his granaries better filled, and his pockets heavier.

#### How to Grow Tobacco.

Mr. BERRON: Will you have the kindness, through the Farmer, to give the proper directions for raising a crop of Tobacco in this State; and, by so doing, oblige  
A SUBSCRIBER.

SAN LORENZO, February 2, 1859.

[A deep, sandy, alluvial soil; made fine and porous, and, if not naturally rich, well manured with old rotted manure, well plowed in. Plants raised in a hot-bed, immediately, so as to be ready for transplanting in March; plant in hills, four feet apart, two or three plants, and in rows four feet apart; hoe and cultivate to keep all weeds down in the field. We will give further details in future numbers.]

BOUNTY PAYMENTS.—A requisition has been made by the Collector of this District for the sum of \$47,600, for the payment of bounties to vessels engaged in the cod fisheries the past year. A large number of vessels have been engaged in the mackerel fisheries during the season, and about \$40,000 less bounty will be paid in this District than for the fishing season of 1857.—[Barnstable Patriot.]

[For the California Farmer.]

#### The United States Coast Survey.

NUMBER FOUR.

Now for the results that are partly of practical, but more especially of scientific interest!

The most prominent one is a series of exact observations about the Gulf Stream; its temperature, depth, velocity, limits, and configuration. This great sea current, heretofore the subject of so many vague theories and speculations, has never before been examined with sufficient thoroughness; and though modern investigations are beginning to throw some light upon it, such authorities as Maury say that all is not clear yet. Hakluyt tells us that the first explorer of the Gulf Stream has been the Spaniard Alaminos; Benjamin Franklin, however, was the first who more closely observed the effects of this powerful stream, and suggested to navigators to make use of it as a means of giving them their longitude, and of warning them of their approach to the shores of this continent. Jonathan William's observations have been much thought of; also Major Rennell's explanation of this remarkable phenomenon. But the discovery of the cold wall, of the hot and cold bands, of the law that the temperature changes with the depth, and that configuration of the stream depends upon the bottom-shape, is of the latest date, and a fruit of the closest examinations of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professor Bache, and his assistants. The fact, established by Lieut. Craven, that the Straits of Florida, between Cape Florida and Bemini, are but 370 fathoms (about four-tenths of a mile) in their deepest part, overturns much of the speculation which has in former times been rife upon this matter. The existence of the waters of the polar current below those of the Gulf Stream, even as far south as Cape Florida, established by the same observer, is a fact of great interest, the highest surface-temperature being 80° Fahrenheit, and the water at the greatest depth just named 34° F., or within two degrees of the freezing-point of fresh water. The following up of the range of hills beyond the Gulf Stream, first discovered in 1853, and extending in the same general direction with the curve of the stream, from the Florida channel nearly to Cape Lookout, is a happy result of combined perseverance, skill, and intelligence.

The observations of tide and tidal currents along the coasts, are still being continued. The object is to obtain reliable data for the determination of the laws of the tides. Progress is being made in preparing prediction tables for the tides of the United States coast. As soon as tidal observations had accumulated in sufficient numbers, the Superintendent caused them to be treated by the methods in most general acceptance. The tide tables for the use of navigators have been revised; they will enable mariners to ascertain the time and height of high and low water at some of the principal ports of the United States. The results are approximate, the observations being still in progress; but, as the Report says, they may safely be used for practical purposes. The number of places of observation, and the time during which many of them have been made, are steadily on the increase as the Coast Survey advances.

Natural history, too, will be advanced, especially by the study of *infusoria* that have occasionally been brought up from the bottom of the sea, and of the coral reefs of Florida, which have been examined by Professor Agassiz, under the auspices of the Coast Survey.

The methods for determining longitudes and latitudes have been greatly improved, the latter by introducing Wurmman's new zenith telescope, the former by the application of telegraphy. The telegraph progresses for longitudes have been extended as far as Montgomery, Alabama, and will soon reach New Orleans. The programme of the longitude operations gives an excellent idea of the method of applying the telegraph to this purpose. The Report contains, also, memoranda in regard to the instruments employed.

During the progress of the Coast Survey, observations of the magnetic elements have been made at most of the astronomical stations, and near many capes and harbors, where a knowledge of the variation of the compass was requisite for the use of navigation. The number of magnetic stations at the close of 1856 amounted to about 160, distributed along the entire sea coast of the United States.

An improvement in the art of *electrotyping* has been made by the fertile invention of Assistant Mathiot. The saving in time and expense, by this process, and the economy of space and weight, and in preserving the plates, are great. It has passed into one of the regular applications of the electrotype process.

There are, in the archives of the Coast Survey, deposited, great numbers of original topographic and hydrographic maps, engraved plates of maps, and engraved plates electrotyped; the total number of printed sheets is 190,120, the extent of shore-line already surveyed about 15,000 miles.

The electrotype process permits, without waste, to begin a sea-coast-chart as soon as one season's work is done, and to add to it, year by year, as the work comes in. Thus it is no longer necessary to wait for the full results desirable for a complete chart before beginning to publish.

In short, the Coast Survey of the United States

is an enterprise of grand proportions, that does, in point of magnitude, not even yield to the immense trigonometric survey of Russia, which is being conducted by the celebrated Struve, and is now drawing to a close; nor to the meridian mensuration of Norway. But a complete survey of the whole work we cannot take before the labors of the institution have been brought to a close.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Benicia.

L. R.

#### A Letter from an old Pioneer.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

DEAR COLONEL: You will recollect when I went home after my family, and the time I got back (Jan. 20th, 1858), myself, wife, and ten children, besides three other families, and some single individuals, who came with us, in all amounting to about thirty, big and little. You will remember I told you that it cost all I was worth, to get my family here, and that I would have to begin the world anew. Well, I commenced with good pluck, bought my team, seed, and provisions on credit; I also bought my land of P. C. & Co., on credit, in the full faith and belief that I could pay for all in two years, with the help of my boys. But after getting in my first crop, and just as the heads were filling finely, out pops the gopher (one to about every square foot) with bag on each shoulder, and offered to harvest my crop, and appropriate it to his own benefit. Offer him any remonstrance, and he gets up on his hind feet, shows some mighty pugilistic evolutions, as though he was in for a prize fight, and with one paw (or thumb) at the point of his nose, he disappears in his hole, as much as to say, "We have got you, old man, and will help harvest your crop, in spite of you, and will take our pay as we go along." Well, after contending with the rascals for three years in succession I concluded to give up and look up some other location. About three months since, one of my sons, Colonel Watkins, two other gentlemen, and myself, took an excursion, to see if we could find land belonging to Uncle Sam. We thought, at any rate, it would do our eyes good to see some such land in California. We started well equipped for camping out, crossed at Benicia, went through Napa valley to the head of it, crossed over some mountains, and struck the Russian river about ten miles above Healdsburg; kept on up the river, and passed through Cloverdale. We are now eighty miles from Benicia. The valley land we passed through is splendid for wheat, corn, and stock, and held at nearly as high a figure as it is in Alameda county, and it all looked very Spanish. From Cloverdale we crossed a high range of mountains, with now and then a small valley, till we came into Ukiah Valley, on the river (all good land, but Spanish), and keeping up the valley and river to Capella (thirty miles from Cloverdale, and probably the future county seat of Mendocino county) at the head waters of Russian river, we began to hear of government land. From Capella we crossed another range of mountains, and fifteen miles brought us into Little Lake Valley. Here we found Uncle Sam's land. This valley contains about 10,000 acres of choice land, with groves of oak trees in the valley, and the hillsides well timbered with oak, large pines, and splendid redwood, sufficient to fence the valley in five acre lots, and do all the building. There are now about fifteen families settled in the valley, and a Mr. James is now building a grist-mill, which will be supplied with twenty feet head of water from a mountain spring. This valley is about thirty miles from the ocean, at the head waters of El River, which runs west, through Humboldt county, to the ocean.

From here, Col. Watkins and I went, horseback, thirty-five miles over to Round Valley (Clinton Valley on the map). We crossed two branches of El River, noble streams, said to be full of salmon and eels, in the spring. These two branches are about eighteen miles apart. On this trail, and betwixt the two, Eden Valley, of about 2000 or 3000 acres in extent, is located. One solitary man by the name of Hall is settled here. He has a herd of some 1200 head of horses. He keeps no other stock, except Indians—there is plenty of them about.

We passed on to Round Valley, and our first view of it was from the top of a lofty mountain, and was truly magnificent. This valley contains about 20,000 acres of the richest land, fine groves of timber, but no redwood. The Indian Reservation, Norma Cult, is here established, and here I saw as fine corn and wheat as I ever saw grown in any country, and cultivated by the Indians. We were well treated and cared for by Col. Henly, Mr. Storm, and others connected with the Reserve.

There were some 2000 acres of school land warrants located in this valley the week before we got there. My son and I located each a claim in Little Lake Valley, and then came home. We have not moved there yet, and I don't know at present that we will. We may find a location a little nearer market. What say you, Colonel?

Speaking of Cloverdale, we there found Mr. Miller, commission merchant from Clay street wharf, San Francisco. He has a splendid location, and keeps as good a hotel (temperance) as can be found outside of San Francisco. That old-fashioned, brick fireplace, with plenty of wood, and the well-furnished rooms, make one feel comfortable on a cold, rainy night, and then Mrs. Miller knows how to do up the table and bedroom fixings to perfection.

Yours,

A CLARE.



## CHATSWORTH.

AS DESCRIBED BY DOWNING, AUGUST, 1850.

CHATSWORTH, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, has the unquestionable reputation of being the finest private country residence in the world. You will pardon me, then, if I bestow a few more words on it, than the passing tourist is accustomed to do.

I ought to preface my account of it by telling you that the present Duke, now about sixty, with an income equal to what passes for a very large fortune in America, has all his lifetime been remarkable for his fine taste, especially in gardening; and that this residence has an immense advantage over most other English places, in being set down in the midst of picturesque Derbyshire, instead of an ordinary park level. In consequence of the latter circumstance, the highest art is contrasted and heightened by the fine setting of a higher nature.

If you enter Chatsworth, as most visitors do, by the Edensor gate, you will be arrested by a little village—Edensor itself; a lovely lane, bordered by cottages, just within the gate, that has been wholly built by the present Duke. It is quite a study, and is precisely what everybody imagines the possibility of doing, and what no one but a king or a subject with princely fortune, and a taste not always born with princes, could do. In short, it is such a village as a poet-architect would design, if it were as easy to make houses of solid materials as it is to draw them on paper. There may be thirty or forty cottages in all, and every one most tasteful in form and proportions, most admirably built, and set in its appropriate framework of trees and shrubbery, making an ensemble such as I saw nowhere else in England. There are dwellings in the Italian, Gothic, Norman, Swiss, and two or three more styles; each as capital a study as you will find in any of the architectural works, with the advantage which the reality always has over its counterpart.

From this little village to Chatsworth House, or palace, is about two miles, through a park, which is a broad valley, say a couple of miles wide by half a dozen long. It is indeed just one of those valleys which our own Durand loves to paint in his ideal landscapes, backed by wooded hills and sylvan slopes, some three hundred or four hundred feet high, with a lovely English river (the Derwent) running like a silver cord through the emerald park, and grouped with noble drooping lindes, oaks, and elms, that are scattered over its broad surface. After driving about a mile, the palace bursts upon your view—the broad valley park spread out below and before it—the richly-wooded hill rising behind it—the superb Italian gardens lying around it—the whole, a palace in Arcadia. On the crest of the hill, from the top of a picturesque tower, floats the flag which appies you that the owner of all that you see on every side—the park of twelve miles circuit (filled with herds of the largest and most beautiful deer I have yet seen), valley, hills, and the little world which the horizon shuts in—is at home in his castle.

The palace is a superb pile, extending in all some eight hundred feet. It is designed in the classical style, and is built of the finest material, a stone of a rich golden brown tint, which harmonizes well with the rich setting of foliage, out of which it rises.

Cavendish is the family name of the Duke of Devonshire, and this estate became the property of Sir W. Cavendish, in the time of Elizabeth. The main building was erected by the first Duke in 1702, and the stately wings, containing the picture and sculpture galleries, by the present Duke. Every portion, however, is in the finest possible order and preservation; and it would be difficult for the stranger to point out which part of the palace belongs to the eighteenth, and which to the nineteenth centuries.

You enter the gilded gates at the fine portal at one end of the range, and drive along a court some distance, till you are set down at the main entrance door of the palace. The middle of the court is occupied by a marble statue of Orion, seated on the back of a dolphin, about which the waters of a fountain are constantly playing. From the chaste and beautiful entrance hall rises a broad flight of stairs, which leads to the suite of state rooms, sculpture gallery, collection of pictures, etc.

The state rooms—a magnificent suite of apartments, with windows composed each of one single plate of glass, and commanding the most exquisite views—are hung with tapestry, or the walls are covered with stamped leather, enriched with gilding. In these rooms are the matchless carvings in wood, by Gibbons, of which I had heard much, but which fairly beggar all praise. No one can conceive carving so wonderfully beautiful and true as this. The groups of dead game hang from the walls with the death rattle in the wings of the birds, and the bit of lace ribbon, which ties one of the feathers, is—more delicate than lace itself. The finest pictures of Raphael could not have astonished me so much as these matchless artistic carvings in wood.

A very noble library, a fine collection of pictures, and the choicest sculpture gallery in England (over one hundred feet long, especially rich in the works of Canova, Thorwaldsen, and Chantrey), a long corridor, completely lined with original sketches by the great masters, and a very richly decorated private chapel, are among the show apartments of Chatsworth.

So much of the palace as I have enumerated, along with all the out-of-door treasures of the domain is generally thrown open to the public by the Duke; and you may believe that the opportunity of gratifying their curiosity is not thrown away, when I tell you that upwards of 80,000 persons visited Chatsworth last year. Having heard this before I went there, I fancied the annoyance which all this publicity must give to the possessor and his guests. But when I saw the vast size of the house, and how completely distinct the rooms of the guests and the private apartments of the Duke are, from the portion seen by the public, I became aware how little inconvenience the proper inmates of the palace suffered by the relinquishment of the show rooms. The private suite of drawing-rooms, appropriated to the guests at Chatsworth, is decorated and furnished in a far more chaste and simple style than the state rooms, though with the greatest refinement and elegance. Among these adornings, I observed a superb clock, and some very large vases of green malachite, presented by the Emperor of Russia; Landseer's original picture of Bolton Abbey, and that touching story of Belshazzar—old, blind, and naked alms—told upon canvass by Murillo, so powerfully as to send a thrill through the dustiest observer.

In the ground floor, opening on a level with the Italian gardens, is the charming suite of apartments, occupied chiefly by the Duke when his guests are not numerous. Nothing can well be imagined more tasteful than these rooms—a complete suite, beginning with a breakfast-room, and ending with the most select and beautiful of small libraries, and including cabinets of minerals, gems, pictures, etc. The whole had all that sangness and cosiness which is so exactly opposite to what one expects to find in a palace, and which gave me the index to a mind capable of seizing and enjoying the delights of both extremes of refined life. The completeness of Chatsworth House, as you will gather from what I have said, is that it contains under one roof suites of apartments for living in three different styles—that of the palace, the great country house, and the cottage orneé. With such

a prodigality of space, you can easily see that the Duke can afford, for the greater part of the year, to throw the palace proper, i. e., the state rooms, open to the enjoyment of the public.

The next morning after my arrival at Chatsworth, was one of unusual brilliancy. The air was soft, but the sunshine was that of our side of the Atlantic, rather than the mild and tempered gray of England. After breakfast, and before making our exploration of the gardens and pleasure-grounds, the Duke had the kindness to direct the whole wealth of fountains and *grandes eaux* to be put in full play for the day—a spectacle not usually seen; as indeed the Emperor fountain is so powerful and so high that it is dangerous to play it, except when the atmosphere is calm.

We enter the Italian gardens. And what are the Italian gardens? you are ready to inquire. I will tell you. They are the series of broad terraces, on two or three levels, which surround the palace, and which, combining half a dozen acres or more of highly dressed garden scenery, separate the pleasure-grounds and the house from the more sylvan and rural park. As the house is on a higher level than most of the valley, you lean over the massive Italian balustrade of the terrace (all of that rich golden stone), and catch fine vistas of the park scenery below and beyond you. Of course, the Italian gardens are laid out in that symmetrical style which best accords with a grand mass of architecture, and are decorated with fine vases, statues, and fountains. A pretty effect is produced by avenues of Portugal laurels, grown with single stems and round heads, like the orange-trees that always border the walks of the gardens of the continent; and the Duke mentioned, in passing, that the Prince and Princess Borghese, who had been guests at Chatsworth but a few days before, had really mistaken them for orange-trees. But one point where the Italian gardens of Chatsworth must always be finer than any in Italy, is in the carpet of turf which forms their groundwork. The "velvet turf" of England is world-wide in its reputation; but no one, till he sees it as it is here (short, tufted, elastic to the tread), can realize that the phrase is not a metaphor. A surface of real dark green velvet of a dozen acres, would scarcely soothe the eye more, by its look of softness and smoothness, than the turf in the Italian gardens at Chatsworth.

But the crowning glory in Chatsworth, is its fountains. In a country where water is always scarce, a situation that affords a pretty stream, or a small artificial lake, is a rarity. But the whole of the hill, or mountain, that rises behind the house and pleasure-grounds, is full of springs, and has been made a vast reservoir, which is perfectly under command, and fulfills its purposes of beauty as if it were under the spell of some enchanter. If you will suppose yourself standing with me on the upper terrace of the Italian gardens that morning, behind you rises up the palace, stately and magnificent; all along its front of eight hundred feet, those gardens extend—a carpet of velvet, divided by broad alleys, enriched by masses of the richest flowers, and enlivened by fountains of various form, sparkling in the sunshine like silver. Before you, also, stretches part of these gardens—a part in which the principal feature is a mirror-like lake, set in turf and overhung by a noble avenue of drooping lime trees—beyond which you catch a vista of the distant hills.

Out of this limpid sheet springs up a fountain, so high that, as you look upward and fairly hold your breath with astonishment, you almost expect it, with its next leap, to reach the sky; and yet, with all this vast power and volume, it is so light, and airy, and beautiful, and it bursts at the top, and falls in such a superb storm of diamonds, that you will not be convinced that it is not a production of nature, like Niagara. This is the Emperor Fountain—the highest in the world; and about the height, I should say, of Trinity Church spire.\* It is only suffered to play on calm days, as the weight of the falling water, if blown aside by a high wind, would seriously damage the pleasure-grounds.

As the eye turns to the left, the wooded hill, which forms the rich forest background to this scene, seems to have run mad with cataracts. Far off among the precipices, near its top, you see waterfalls bursting out among the rocks—now disappearing amid the thick foliage of the wood, and then reappearing lower down, foaming with velocity, and plunging again into the dark woods. Towards the base of the hill stands a circular water-temple, out of which the water rises. It gushes out as if from the hydrant of the water-gods, and, running down a slope, falls at the back of the gardens down a long flight of very broad marble steps, that lead from the water-temple to the edge of the pleasure-grounds, so as to give the effect of a waterfall of a hundred or more feet high. This wealth of water, as if some river at the back of the mountain had broke loose, and, after wild pranks in the hills, had been forced into order and symmetry in the pleasure-grounds, gives almost the tumult and excitement of a freshet in the wilderness to this most exquisite combination of garden and natural scenery.

Leaving the point—where you take in, without moving, all this magical landscape—you wander through flower gardens, and amid pleasure-grounds, till you reach a more wooded and natural looking *passage*. The fountains, the carefully polished Italian gardens, are no longer in view. The path becomes wild, and, after a turn, you enter upon a scene, the very opposite to all that I have been describing. You take it for a rocky wilderness. The rocks are of vast size, and indeed of all sizes; with thickets of laurel, rhododendrons and azaleas growing among them, ivy and other vines climbing over them, and foot-paths winding through them. From the top of a rocky precipice, some thirty feet, dashes down a waterfall, which loses itself in a pretty meandering stream that steals away from the foot of the rock. Nothing can well look wilder or more natural than this spot; and yet this spot, the "rock garden," of six acres, has been created. Every one of these rocks has been brought here—some of them from two or three miles away. It is just as wild a scene as one finds on the skirts of some wooded limestone ridge in America. Though it was all made a few years ago, yet now that the trees and shrubs have had time to take forms of wild luxuriance, all traces of art are obliterated. The eye of the botanist only detects that the masses of laurels are rare rhododendrons, and that beautiful azaleas of the Alps make the underwood to the forest that surrounds it.

You wish to go onward. We will leave the rock garden by this path, on the side opposite to that which we entered. No, that you see is impossible; a huge rock, weighing fifty or sixty tons, exactly stops up the path and lies across it. Your companion smiles at your perplexity, and with a single touch of his hand the rock slowly turns on its center, and the path is unobstructed! There is no noise, and nothing visible to explain the mystery; and when the rock has been as quietly turned back to its place, it looks so firm and solid upon its base, that you feel almost certain that either your muscles or the rocks themselves obey the spell of some unseen and supernatural wood-spirit.

One of the greatest beauties at Chatsworth lies in the diversity of surface—the succession of hill and dale, which, especially in the pleasure-grounds, continually occurs. This variation offers excellent opportunities for the production of a succession of scenes, now highly ornate and artistic, like the

\*The height of the Emperor Fountain is 297 feet. The next highest fountain in the world, are, one at House Caen, 190 feet; one at St. Cloud, 160 feet; and the great jet at Versailles, 90 feet.

\*Azalea, or rather, *Rhododendron brevifolium* and *forficatum*—two beautiful sorts, perfectly hardy.

flower gardens, now romantic and picturesque, like the rocky valley. And as we continue our ramble, after entirely losing sight of the wild scene I have just described, we enter upon another scene I have just described—a wide glade or opening, like an amphitheater, in the midst of a fine grove of trees. An immense palace of glass rises before us. Its curved roof, springing seventy feet high, gleams in the morning sun; and you would be at a loss to the morning sun; and you would be at a loss to conceive for what purpose this vast structure was intended, did you not see as you approached, by the indistinct forms of the foliage, that it incloses another garden. This is the great conservatory, which is three hundred feet long, and covers rather more than an acre of ground. Through its midst runs a broad road, over which the Duke and his guests occasionally drive in a carriage and four. All the riches of the tropics are grown here, planted in the soil, as if in their native climate; and a series of hot-water pipes maintain, perpetually, the temperature of Cuba in the heart of Derbyshire. The surface is not entirely level, but there are rocky hills and steep walks winding over them; and lofty as the roof is, some of the palms of South America have already reached the glass. From the branches and trunks of many of the largest, hang curious air plants, brilliant, and apparently as little fixed to one spot as summer butterflies.

But I shall never bring this letter to a close, if I dwell even slightly upon any interesting scene in detail. I must mention, however, in passing, the *arborescent*—perhaps a mile long—planted with the rarest trees, and every day becoming richer and more interesting to the botanist and the landscape gardener. The trees are neither set in formal lines, nor grouped in a single scene, but are scattered along a picturesque drive, with space enough for each to develop its natural habit of growth. There are some very graceful *Deodar* cedars here, and a great many *araucarias*. But the two most striking and superb trees, which I nowhere else saw half so large and in such perfection, were Douglas' fir (*Abies Douglasii*) and the noble fir (*Abies nobilis*). They are two of the magnificent evergreens of California and Oregon, discovered by Douglas, and brought to England about eighteen years ago. These two specimens are now about thirty-five feet high, extremely elegant in their proportions, as well as beautiful in shape and color. I cannot describe them, briefly, so well as by comparing the first to a gigantic and superb balsam fir, with far larger leaves, a luxuriance and freedom always wanting in the balsam, together with the richest dark bronze-green foliage; and the latter to the finest drooping Norway spruce, equally multiplied in the scale of luxuriance and grace. They grow upon a rocky bank, overhanging a pool of clear water, and look as if thoroughly at home on the slope of a hill-side in Oregon.

The arboretum walk forms a complete collection of all the hardy trees that will grow out of doors at Chatsworth, with space for planting every new species as it may be introduced into Great Britain. A fine effect is produced by grafting the weeping ash into the top of a common ash tree with a tall trunk thirty feet high, whence it falls on all sides more gracefully and prettily than when grafted low; a hint that I laid up for easy practice at home.

A mile further on and you reach the tower, on the hill top, where the eye commands the whole of Chatsworth valley: such a picture of palace and pleasure-ground, park and forest scenery as can be found, perhaps, nowhere else in the circle of the planet. After a long exploration—after exhausting all the well-bred expressions of enthusiasm in my vocabulary, and imagining that it was impossible that landscape gardening, and embellishment, and park scenery, and pleasure-ground decoration, could further go—the Duke reminded me that I had neither seen the kitchen gardens, the great peach tree, nor the famous new water lily—the *Victoria Regia*; and that Mr. Paxton, his able *chef*, would never forgive a neglect of so important a feature in a place. As the gardens where all these new wonders lay, were quite on the opposite side of the park, we gladly took to the carriage after our industrious morning's ramble.

I shall not attempt to describe these large and complete fruit and forcing gardens. But the peach tree of Chatsworth has not, to my recollection, been described, though it deserves to be as famous as the grape vine of Hampton Court. It is the more wonderful, because, as you know, peach trees do not grow in England in orchards of five hundred acres, like those of the *Reyholds*, in Delaware; but are only seen upon walls, or under glass. Yet I assure you, our friend R.'s eyes, accustomed as they are to peach blossoms by the mile, would have dilated at the sight of this monster tree, occupying a glass house by itself, and extending over a trellis—I should say a hundred feet long. I inquired about the product of this tree, and when the number was mentioned, I imagined His Grace detected a slight smile of incredulity; for he begged Mr. Paxton to copy for me, and subscribe his name to, the accurate statistics of the present crop. I send it to you in a note,\* with the addition, that the fruit was of the variety known as the Royal George, very large, and finer flavored than I had before tasted from trees grown under glass. The whole trellis, from one end to the other, was most admirably clothed—not a vacant place to be found.

Of the superb water lily, lately discovered in Brazil, and named *Victoria Regia*, in honor of the Queen, you have already published an account. It has grown and bloomed here more perfectly than elsewhere; though there are, also, good specimens at the Duke of Northumberland's, and at Kew. The finest plant here occupies a house built specially for it, sixty by forty-five feet, inclosing a small pond, thirty-three feet in diameter, for it to grow in. The plant is, unquestionably, the most magnificent aquatic known. The huge circular leaves, four to five feet across, are like great umbrellas in size; and the blossoms, as large as a man's hat—pure white, tipped with crimson—float upon the surface with a very queenly dignity, as if ready to command admiration. A small frame or board was placed on one of the leaves, merely to divide the weight equally as it floated, and it upheld the weight of a man readily. Some seeds were presented to me of this beautiful floral amazon before I left Chatsworth; but, as it requires the tank to be heated to a temperature of 85°, and the water kept constantly in motion by a small wheel, I fear I shall not readily find an amateur in the United States who will be inclined to indulge a taste for so expensive a floral fancy.

The kitchen and forcing grounds are on an immense scale, and some handsome fruit was being packed to go as a present to the Queen. The pines were usually large and fine; and the Duke remarked that Mr. Paxton has reduced the cost of producing them two-thirds, since he has had charge of that department—some ten or twelve years.

If, after this lengthy description, I have almost wholly failed to give you an idea of Chatsworth, it is not wholly because my pen is not equal to the task. Something must be allowed for the difficulty of presenting to you any adequate notion of the variety, richness and completeness of the estate, where you may spend many days with new objects of interest and beauty constantly before you; objects which, only to enumerate, would be presenting you with dry catalogues, instead of living pictures, brilliant and varying as those of the kaleidoscope.

And, I think I hear you say, this is all for the pride and pleasure of a single individual! All this is done to minister to his happiness! Not entirely. The Duke of Devonshire has the reputation, very

\*A Memorandum of Paxton, borne by the Great Peach Tree at Chatsworth, in 1850.—Fruit thinned out at various times, before maturity, 7,601; do. left to ripen, 925; total crop, 8,527. Jos. Paxton.

deservedly I should think, of being second to no man in England for his benevolence, kind-heartedness and liberality. Certainly, I think I may safely say, that Chatsworth shows more refined taste, joined to magnificence, both externally and internally, than any place I have ever seen. When one sees how many persons are constantly employed in the various works of improvement on this single estate, and how cheerfully the whole is thrown open to the study and enjoyment of thousands and tens of thousands annually, one cannot but concede a liberal share of admiration and thanks to a nobleman who might follow the example of many others, and make his home his closed castle; but who prefers, on the other hand, to open, like a national picture gallery, this magnificent specimen of landscape gardening and architecture, on which his fine taste and ample fortune have been lavished for half a century. One has only to visit Windsor and Buckingham Palace after Chatsworth to see the difference between a noble and pure taste, and a royal want of it. The one may serve to educate and reform the world. The utmost that the other can do, is to dazzle and astonish those who cannot recognize real beauty or excellence in art.

## LIVE STOCK.

HENRY COLMAN'S LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

## Neat Cattle.

DEVONS.

The Devons, taking their name from the beautiful county of Devonshire, where they are principally found, are of two kinds, the North and the South Devons. The North Devons are a comparatively small race of animals, with long and beautifully-turned horns, of a deep red color, short-legged, and compactly built, exhibiting, to my eye, the perfection of symmetry, with soft, silky coats, and with hair in curled and waving lines, in appearance like the most beautiful varied mahogany that ever came from under the plane of the cabinet-maker. They do not attain a large size, but they are so compact, that they weigh heavily for their size, and there is no waste in them. The South Devons are animals of a much larger frame, often coarse-boned, attaining to a considerable size, not remarkable for thrift, coming late to maturity, and, in truth, identical with the great mass of cattle to be found in New England. It is but just to say, in respect to the South Devons, that, as far as I could learn, no particular pains have been taken to improve their breed, and to see what could be made of them, as in the case of the shorthorns, the Herefords, and the North Devons.

The North Devons are, as a breed, most highly and deservedly esteemed. They have the preference of all other breeds for the yoke, being strong, active, and of great endurance; add to this, a remarkable docility, and good temper. It is generally thought that they do not arrive at maturity as early as the shorthorns or the Herefords—I do not know that the same pains have been taken to force their progress. An eminent breeder of North Devons contradicts this. He is one of the most experienced farmers in Great Britain; he has been long accustomed to rear them, and insists that more money can be made from them than from any other breed. Of course, this opinion would not meet with universal assent, and would be rejected by the advocates of some of the other breeds; but the long experience of this farmer, and his admirable and successful husbandry in every department, entitle his opinions to great consideration; and my confidence in him is such, that, in parliamentary language, in a division of the house, I should be strongly inclined to go into the same lobby with him. They are highly esteemed in the Smithfield market for the excellence of their meat, and because its size is more agreeable, on most tables, than the huge joints of some other breeds. In weight, they are much excelled; but the opinion of their advocates is, that more meat can be made from them with the same amount of feed. Of their dairy properties I shall speak presently.

## AYRESHIRE.

The Ayrshire stock prevails, principally, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and is certainly a beautiful race of animals. It is maintained by some that they are of the same breed, with some slight variations, as the improved Durham shorthorns. However they may approximate each other in crossing, as races, I believe them to be as distinct as the shorthorns and the Devons, and a practised eye will easily discern the difference. They are considerably smaller than the shorthorns; much lower on the leg; with larger bodies, in proportion to their size; not of such length as the shorthorns; in general, with finer limbs; their faces not quite so long, nor so tapering. Their color somewhat resembles that of the shorthorns, though there is less of white, and the white not so snowy and clear, and none of the roan color, which often makes the Durhams extremely beautiful. They are occasionally spotted with white, as if large flakes of snow, or feathers, had been scattered over them. They are of good thrift, but do not constantly show the same good condition as the best shorthorns, especially when in milk. When dry, however, they fatten well, and no animals can be more prized than they, in the highly improved and picturesque county of Ayr, where they are principally found. They are chiefly valued for the dairy, and are considered by many persons as, in this respect, excelling all others—a conclusion to which I demur, for reasons which I shall presently give. I am not about to depreciate them, for a fine Ayrshire cow, with her full udder, is greatly to be admired for her beauty and her product. It is said that they always do much better in their own locality than when they are removed, for example, into England. I know other animals which do not thrive so well from home as at home. It is said of the Scotch themselves, such is their native acuteness and enterprise, that they will thrive in whatever country they may be thrown. This does not appear to apply to their cows. There may, however, be another reason. I recollect a man's having purchased a cow, represented as remarkable for her extraordinary yield of milk, from one of the richest pastures that could be found; and upon taking her home to shorter commons, he complained to the former owner that he had imposed on him. "Sir," said he in reply, "I sold you my cow, but I did not sell you my pasture."

The Ayrshire cows are extremely thrifty when dry. When fattened, the four quarters weigh from twenty to thirty iron stone, of twenty-four pounds each, that is, from four hundred and eighty to seven hundred and twenty pounds. An Ayrshire farmer informed me that he had had cows weigh fifty-one stone, or one thousand two hundred and twenty-four pounds, each. He says, there are no better feeders, and that, when fattened, the beef is as good as that of the West Highland cattle.

## WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE, OR KYLOS.

This is a small breed of black cattle, bred in the remote Highlands, and on the northern islands of Great Britain, and brought in immense numbers to the south to be fed. They are short, hardy, thick-set, always in good condition, and exceedingly thrifty, when brought from the short feed of the north into the rich pastures and to the abundant

mangers of the south. Their size is small, but their weight very great in proportion, as they are extremely compact and solid. Their meat is esteemed of the best quality in the market, and commands, usually, a halfpenny a pound more than any other. They are brought in, at times, quite young, and kept until three years old, when they are sent to market. They are thought, when well purchased, to pay a better profit than any other; and on this account, as well as their symmetrical shape—for, taking off the head, and neck, and the legs, they would appear to form a perfect parallelogram—they are universal favorites. No advantage has come, in any way, from crossing these cattle with any other breed. There is a small kind of black cattle, without doubt allied to the West Highlanders, which are brought to Smithfield market, and there vulgarly known as *runt*. They cannot properly be called a distinct breed. They are extremely compact and heavy, and their meat excellent. No beef animals in the market sell so well.

## ABERDEENSHIRE POLLED CATTLE.

Near relatives of the Galloway and the Angus cattle, if my memory serves me as to the name, are likewise black in color, and admirable in appearance. They, also, are deemed highly profitable stock both for thrift and for the dairy; and a herd of cows, I believe of the latter breed, horned, entirely black, excepting their udders, exhibiting the strongest indications of being most abundant milkers, shown at the cattle show at Dundee, have, in my view, rarely been surpassed.

## The Solar System—The Plurality of Worlds.

The truly eloquent, as well as truly scientific dissertation, delivered by Col. E. D. Baker, before the Mercantile Library Association, on the evening of the 27th ult., as one of the regular lectures of this most excellent institution, was attended by one of the largest and most intelligent audiences that has yet filled Musical Hall. The Solar System, the science of Astronomy, or any theme connected with the starry world, or the bright blue dome above us, will ever awaken the attention of the thoughtful and intelligent mind; but when a theme as fruitful of discussion, one, too, so intimately connected with all that is intensely interesting to the human soul as is the conception of a plurality of worlds, inhabited by immortal beings, is to be presented, and by one so gifted with true eloquence, one so versed in science as the accomplished orator of that evening, we do not wonder that such an audience was present, or that they listened with almost breathless silence for more than one hour and a half, to an address, or lecture, or dissertation, or whatever one may please to call it, but which we know will be pronounced equal to many of the great master minds that have studied the subject a lifetime.

The orator most undoubtedly startled many minds with those truths which this science teaches, and which they had never before conceived; and it is these startling truths, these new developments in science, this progress, this march of mind that will distinguish the present age.

Most happy is it for the community that such minds as Col. Baker can be induced to draw out our citizens to subjects so ennobling and purifying as the contemplation of themes so glorious as the one so beautifully, truthfully, and religiously presented by the gifted speaker. How much better is it for our city, for California, the whole Pacific coast, and the world, that such themes should enlist the minds of men, in preference to those of a merey political, sectional, or theological character. We rejoice to know our city is to be blessed with many similar opportunities for mental and spiritual banqueting on this and other scientific and literary themes.

The beauty and eloquence of this lecture reminded us of the lecture of that master-spirit of eloquence, the Demosthenes of America, the Hon. Edward Everett, which was delivered at the opening of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, N. Y., some year or two since. We have only room for an extract. Words more beautifully eloquent were never uttered by mortal man. Speaking of the glorious beauty of the heavens, and describing a night scene, he says:

I had occasion a few weeks since to take the early train from Boston, and for this purpose rose at 2 o'clock in the morning. Everything around was wrapped in silence, broken only by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene midsummer's night, the sky was without a cloud, the winds were hushed. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with a spectral lustre, but little affected by her presence. Jupiter, then two hours high, was the herald of the day; the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influences in the east; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda veiled her newly discovered glories from the naked eye in the south; the steady pointers far, beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the depths of the north to their sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars like little children, went first to rest; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the west and north remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous transfiguration went on. Hands of angels hidden from mortal eyes shifted the scenery of heaven; the glories of night dissolving into the glories of the dawn. The blue sky now turned more softly gray; the great watch stars shone up their holy eyes; the east began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the glowing tides of the morning light, which came pouring down from above in one great ocean of radiance, till at length we reached the Blue Hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from above the horizon, and turned the dewy treads of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds the everlasting gates of morning were thrown wide open, and the lord of day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his course.

EXAMPLE.—Does one person in one thousand think how he came by his habits, tastes, and aversions? We so naturally fall into the ways of those we associate with, so easily adopt their manners, dress, and, to a degree, their sentiments, that, before we are aware, we are quite different from what we were in other situations. Do we associate with the sordid and vile, we are inevitably dragged down to a lower plane. Imperceptibly, at first, the change proceeds; we lose the freshness of true life; then the accumulating darkness shows itself, increasing till gloominess and gloom quench the last glimmer of exulting purity. So, habitual communion with the noble and elevated, raise the aspirations, improve the ideas, and refine the soul, lifting the whole life to a loftier position. We cannot be too careful in choosing our friends.



## Miscellany.

## The Immortal Mind.

"Silence and Solitude—  
They speak through Mind."

Silence hath a voice, and so hath Solitude; some practice the one, and seek the other, for true enjoyment; while, to others, silence or solitude is misery. Such are the mysteries of mind.

Milton says:

Refring from the populous noise, I seek  
This unfrequented place to find some ease.

Pope says:

How happy is the lonely restful lot,  
The world forgetting, by the world forgot.

Young says:

O, sacred Solitude! divine retreat!  
Choice of the prudent! envy of the great!  
By thy pure stream, or in thy waving shade,  
We court fair Wisdom, that celestial maid.

But Cowper says:

For Solitude, however some may rave,  
Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave—  
A sepulcher in which the living lie,  
Where all good qualities grow sick and die.

And Thompson says:

Unhappy he who from the first of joys,  
Society, cut off, is left alone  
Amid this world of death.

Strange contradictions, yet no more strange than  
true. Well hath Byron said:

Eternal spirit of the chainless mind.

While Watson says:

The mind of man is ne'er at rest,—  
Whether the body sleeps or wakes,  
To Heaven, Earth, Hell—north, south, east, west—  
The mind its ceaseless wandering takes.

Yet, for all these evidences of the deathlessness  
of mind, whither does it tend?

Again Byron asks:

When coldness wraps the suffering clay,  
Ah, whither strays the immortal mind?  
It cannot die, it cannot stay,  
But leaves its darkened dust behind.

And how graphically does Byron describe the  
operation of mind upon the mortal dust:

A moment, o'er her face,  
A tablet of unnumbered thoughts  
Was traced—and then it faded as it came.

## History of Printing.

Its Progress in the United States.

## THE FIRST PRINTER IN BOSTON.

It was about forty years after the first settlement of Boston before any printing was done in the place. All the printing hitherto in the colony, or in any of the colonies, had been done at Cambridge. The first printer in Boston was John Foster. He was born in Dorchester, and graduated at Cambridge in 1667. It does not appear that he was a practical printer, but having obtained permission from the government to carry on printing, he employed printers from the Cambridge press. On the establishment of a press in Boston, the General Court passed the following order: "Whereas there is now granted that there may be a printing press elsewhere than at Cambridge; for the better regulation of the press it is ordered and enacted that the Rev. Mr. Thomas Thatcher and Rev. Increase Mather of Boston, be added unto the former Licensees, and they are hereby empowered to act accordingly."

Mr. Foster for several years published almanacs, for which he made the calculations himself. To his almanac for 1681 he annexed an ingenious dissertation concerning comets which were seen at Boston in November and December, 1680. He died in 1681, at the early age of thirty-three years. He seems to have been a man of note, and died respected and lamented. His grave stone bore a Latin inscription, which is rendered in English as follows: "Thou, O, Foster, who on earth didst study the heavenly bodies, now ascend above the firmament and survey the highest heaven. I do survey and inhabit this divine region. To its possession I am admitted through the grace of Jesus; and to pay the debt of gratitude I hold the most sacred obligation." Poems also were written in honor of the astronomer-printer. One by Rev. Joseph Capen closed with the following lines:

"Thy body, which no activeness did lack,  
Now laid aside like an old almanack;  
But for the present only'st out of date;  
'Twill have at length a far more active state.  
Yes, though with dust thy body soiled be,  
Yet at the resurrection we shall see  
A fair edition, new in Heaven set forth;  
'Tis but a word from God, the great creator,  
It shall be done when he saith *Imprimatur*."

It is thought by some that the above lines gave Franklin the hint for his celebrated epitaph on himself. There was, however, so much originality in Franklin's intellectual powers, that it is hardly necessary to suppose that he borrowed the idea.

Samuel Sewall was the successor to Foster as public printer in Boston. He, like Foster, was not a printer by profession, but a magistrate, and a man much respected. It is amusing to see how strictly the government guarded the press in those early days of the colonies. Mr. Sewall's license was recorded as follows: "Samuel Sewall, at the instance of some friends, with respect to the accommodation of the public, being prevailed with to undertake the management of the printing press in Boston, late under the command of Mr. John Foster, deceased, liberty is accordingly granted to him for the same by this court, and none may presume to set up any other press without the like liberty first granted." In 1684, Samuel Sewall, "by the providence of God, being unable to attend the press, requested leave to be freed from his obligations," which request was granted.

The printers who succeeded to the Boston press after Mr. Sewall, were James Glen, Samuel Green, Jr., son of the early printer in Cambridge of that name, then Richard Pierce, Bartholomew Green, John Allen, Benjamin Harris, Timothy Green, son of Samuel Green, Jr., James Printer, Thomas Fleet, T. Crump, Samuel Kneeland, and then comes James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin Franklin.

Bartholomew Green was also a son of the celebrated Samuel Green of Cambridge, and worked at Cambridge some time in connection with his father. He began business in Boston in 1690, immediately after the death of his brother, having the best printing apparatus in the country. He had the misfortune to lose his press and types by fire, upon which he returned to Cambridge and worked two years more with his father. Being furnished again with apparatus, he returned to Boston and resumed business. In April, 1704, he commenced the publication of the first newspaper printed in the British colonies of North America. It was called "The Boston News Letter: Published by authority." It was published weekly, on Mondays, for John Campbell, postmaster, who was the proprietor. He continued to publish the paper for Campbell for eighteen years, and afterwards published it on his own account. The News Letter was published fifteen years before any other paper was started in the country. It was published by Green and his successors till 1776, when the British evacuated Boston. After his father's death Bartholomew Green printed for the College at Cambridge, and for nearly forty years he was printer to the governor and council of Massachusetts. He was the most distinguished printer of his time.

He was a man of piety and benevolence, and was highly respected. For many years he was a deacon in the Old South Church in Boston. He died in December, 1783.

John Allen's name appears in the imprint of books as early as 1690. In 1707 it appears he increased his business and enlarged his stock of printing materials. In this year he commenced printing the Boston News Letter for Mr. Campbell, the proprietor. At this time the paper came out with the following advertisement: "These are to give notice that there lately came from London a Printing Press, with all sorts of good new Letter, which is now set up in Pudding Lane near the Post Office in Boston for public use; where all persons that have anything to print may be served on reasonable terms."

Mr. Allen printed the News Letter four years, when his office was destroyed by fire, and the paper was again issued from Green's office.

## JAMES PRINTER.

This name furnishes an interesting item in the early history of printing in the Massachusetts colony. James was an Indian, born in an Indian village on the site of the present town of Grafton, Massachusetts. His father was a deacon of a church of Indian Christians established there. James was sent, when a child, to the Indian charity school at Cambridge, where he was taught to read and write the English language, and there probably received the Christian name of James. In 1659, he was placed as an apprentice with Samuel Green, the printer of Cambridge, and there probably received the surname of Printer. He became a very good printer, and was employed by Green as a pressman in printing the first edition of the Indian Bible.

When the memorable Indian war broke out, which was terminated by the death of the celebrated warrior, King Phillip, James was fired with patriotism and love of his kindred, and secretly left his master printer and fled to join his brethren in arms. After a long and bloody war, the Indians being beaten, worn out, suffering greatly from sickness, the tribes separated and retired to their several places of residence.

The government issued a proclamation that all Indians, who would within fourteen days come in peaceably, might hope for mercy. Among those who came in and returned to their allegiance was James, the printer.

In 1680 James was engaged with Green at Cambridge in printing the second edition of the Indian Bible. The Rev. John Eliot, the "Indian Apostle," writing to Robert Boyle of London, in 1682, concerning this second edition, says: "I desire to see it done before I die, and I am so deep in years that I cannot expect to live long; besides, we have but one man, viz., the Indian Printer, that is able to compose the sheets and correct the press with understanding." James Printer, being acquainted with both the English and the Indian languages, must have been of great service in printing the books for the Indians.

In 1709 an edition of the Psalter was published in Boston in the Indian and English languages with the following imprint: "Boston, N.E., Printed by B. Green and J. Printer, for the Honorable Company for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New England."

Some of the descendants of James were living in Grafton in the early part of the present century, bearing the surname of Printer.

## Editorial Quarrels.

We make the following extract from the Reading (Pennsylvania) Gazette upon the theme named above. We most heartily indorse every sentence. During the five years we have had the honor to occupy the Editorial Chair, we cannot recall to mind a single instance wherein we have permitted ourselves to use a harsh, unjust, or offensive word; nor have we permitted an article to appear in our columns that was injurious to good morals, or unfit for the family circle. We can also say, that although we may not have always pleased everybody and may have been unjustly judged and unkindly criticised, yet we never have, or ever will, be drawn into controversy that cannot be carried on with courtesy and dignity, or in pleasant rivalry, if need be. We will never disgrace our columns with personalities or discussions, the tendency of which will not benefit others. We have kept this faith five years, and we know we can keep it five or twenty-five more. We commend the following to the attention of our readers:

"It has become the custom, of late, among certain members of our fraternity, to indulge in personal abuse of each other through the columns of their respective sheets, which not only disgraces the patrons and disgraces the conductors of the print, but degrades the entire American Press. Personal quarrels provoked, perhaps, by disputes having no connection with the paper, are thrust before the eyes of the readers, and columns, which once were gladly received into the family circle, team with abusive language fit only to be repeated in the parlors of Billingsgate. As a general thing, the publication of details and discussions, the language of which is disgusting and fraught with evil instruction to our youth, should no longer be tolerated. It is true, that very often the preliminary movement towards one of these displays of personalities excites the attention of the community, but eventually it must and will destroy the circulation of any publication, and ruin the reputation of the publisher."

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.—In New York, it is stated, there are, in the course of a single year, at least three hundred persons picked up in the streets and rivers dead, who are unknown, and who are never identified by their friends. In this city (Boston) the number is much smaller, not over fifteen or twenty a year who, having no friends to care for them, are buried at the expense of the city. Some, perhaps, have relatives who would gladly perform the last offices did they know the fact of their death. It is a remarkable circumstance, that of the seven persons killed on the track of the Worcester Railroad, near the Brookline crossing, by the accident to a train of the Western Railroad, six or eight years ago, four were never identified. The only notice that their relatives had of their death was, probably, the fact that they never returned to their homes.

THE DEATH OF HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Esq., at Fair Haven, has been announced. He was a son of Chief Justice Ellsworth, of Windsor, and twin-brother of the Hon. Wm. W. Ellsworth. He practiced law in this city until summoned by General Jackson to be Commissioner of the Patent Office.—(Hartford Courant, Jan. 1.)

A DISTRESSING COTTON causes the friends of the sufferer as much pain as the sufferer himself. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will certainly cure coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and that speedily. When did it ever fail?

Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Batts" on the wrapper.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions, are in most cases referable to irregularities of the secretory organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, natural activity, and vigor, by the use of the pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will cease. Sold at the manufactory, No. 40 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per box.

## SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.

## SEEDS! SEEDS!!

## Fresh Arrivals

AT THE

## Agricultural and Horticultural SEED STORE,

NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

## New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa,  
3000 lbs. Red Clover,  
3000 lbs. White Dutch do.,  
3000 lbs. Timothy Seed,  
50 bushels Blue Grass,  
50 " Red Top Grass,  
20 " Ray Grass,  
20 bus Mixed Lawn do.,  
500 lbs Vetches,  
3000 lbs. Early Kent Peas,  
50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.

## DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Double Hyacinths,  
Narcissus, Anemones,  
Crown Imperial,  
Dahlias,  
Ranunculus,  
Tulips, Tuberoses,  
Crocus, Iris,  
Gladioli.

Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can warrant.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Budding and Pruning Knives, etc.

N.B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

17-3m 108 California street, San Francisco.

## New-York Seed Warehouse.

## ALFALFA,

New Crop;

## HUNGARIAN GRASS;

Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.

THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer, are grown by experienced Cultivators in the Atlantic States and Europe, and we have taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost satisfaction.

## Agricultural and Scientific Books,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds, put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation. Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.

All orders by mail or otherwise (with remittances), will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through the mail (postage paid).

C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

111 SANSOME STREET.



## 7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER

SEED, crop of 1858;  
25,000 lbs SEED CORN (choice varieties);  
1,000 lbs SHAKER'S HERBS and HERB SEEDS;  
10,000 lbs SEED PEAS;  
10,000 lbs SEED BEANS, choice varieties;  
100,000 CHOICE FRUIT and SHADE TREES;  
Garden Seeds.  
500 lbs Orange seed;  
400 lbs Yellow Dutch Onion seed;  
300 lbs French Sugar-beet seed;  
300 lbs Turnip seed, assorted;  
100 lbs Yellow Danvers Onion seed;  
100 lbs Red Onion seed;  
150 lbs Radish seed;  
100 lbs Cabbage seed, assorted;  
300 lbs Carrot, assorted;

Grass Seeds, &c.  
20 bush Kentucky Blue Grass  
50 bushels Timothy;  
25 do Mixed Lawn Grass;  
25 do Ryegrass;  
30 do Hungarian Grass;  
20 do Mesquit Grass;  
50 do Redtop Grass;  
5000 lbs White and Red Clover;  
2000 lbs Millet;  
1000 lbs Canary;  
1000 lbs Rape;  
1000 lbs Hemp;

Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes,  
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, OROGOS,  
JAPONICAS,  
And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES, and variety of Horticultural Implements,

And receiving by every Express from the States, and Europe, a general assortment of

Field, Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree

SEEDS, &c.

N.B.—Catalogues furnished on application by mail or express, or otherwise; and all orders directed to S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, will meet with prompt attention. A liberal discount made to the Trade.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse,

110 California street,

20-3m

## SEEDS! SEEDS!!

## Crop of 1858.

Just Received by Express, on the steamer

John L. Stephens,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS

Selected by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society, from responsible Growers, and warranted to be the

CROP OF 1858.

## TAKE NOTICE,

The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation, and being aware of the imposition that has been practiced on Farmers, thinks proper to state, that he has not an OLD Seed in the Store. All Seeds sold guaranteed true to name.

Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to secure GOOD, RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as they would have to pay for worthless trash.

Have also on hand and for sale, a very desirable assortment of

Foreign and Fancy Grape Roots,

Peach and Cherry Trees,

Together with a full and complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For sale by

J. L. PANGBURN,

85 Washington street,

1-2m Between Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.

## ALFALFA SEED.

A SUPERIOR LOT, JUST RECEIVED,

PURE, by the undersigned, from Valparaiso, and

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

STOWELL & STODDARD,

Nov. 1. 14-3m 87 Front street (up stairs),

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

## Ornamental Shrubbery.

## THE GOLDEN-GATE NURSERY,

Corner Folsom and Fourth Streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY

of all kinds can be found at this establishment, embracing also in catalogue of

TREES AND PLANTS,

Over 30,000 of Different Choice Plants in Pots.

Among the Ornamental Trees and Shrubs will be found

30 varieties of beautiful evergreen Acacias,

Eucalyptus, Myoporum, Casuarinas,

Junipers, Cypress, Arborvitae,

Lilacs, Snowballs, Syringas,

Calceolarias, Jessamines, Laurulus,

Oleanders, Hydrangeas, Ericas,

Peristerias, Aristolochias, Bignonias,

Laurier Amandier, Wistarias, Melaleucas,

Little-blooming Cereus, Cactus, Epiphyllums,

Together with all new and valuable Plants and Shrubs, embraced in a large collection, adapted to the LAWN, the GARDEN, or the CEMETERY.

In this collection will also be found

Two Hundred Varieties of

MONTHLY ROSES.

among them extra-size Plants, for standards or climbers, and of the newest and rarest kinds.

Particular attention paid to every Order received. Plants selected with care, and forwarded according to direction.

Gardens Laid Out, in best style.

CATALOGUES will be forwarded by mail, on application to the undersigned.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,  
Golden Gate Nursery.

19-3m

## TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

## GRAVES &amp; WILLIAMS,

## AND

## GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

(Opposite Washington Market.)

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RESPECT- fully inform our friends and the public, that we are the Agents of A. H. Myers' Pioneer Nursery, Alameda county; L. Trevor, San Jose Nursery, Santa Clara; E. W. Case's Nursery, Santa Clara; and are prepared to fill orders, large or small, for Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of every variety and description, at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms.

We are also the sole Agents of Rumford and Bro., Contra Costa county, for the sale of their large crop of Sweet Potatoes, raised from genuine Carrolls Seed of the Red Variety. Messrs. Rumford & Bro. received the First Premium for their Potatoes at the late Mechanics' Fair held in this city, and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose during the past autumn.

We are also the sole Agents of Daniel L. Perkins, of Alameda county, who is the Pioneer Seed Grower of California, and who is giving his undivided attention to the raising and preparing Garden Seeds for this market.

We are also Agents for the Nurseries of D. T. Adams and Joseph Lee, San Jose.

Farmers and Gardeners desiring fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, which can be warranted true to label, will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

Nos. 67, 69, and 71, Merchant street,

James Graves. (21) H. F. Williams.

## RIVER BANK

## NURSERIES!

## SAN JOSE,

## CALIFORNIA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INVITE ATTENTION TO

THEIR STOCK OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES!!

Which they offer for sale the present season, at reasonable prices, consisting in part as follows:

8,000 Pear Trees

(On Seedling Pear Stocks), one and two years old;

10,000 Apple Trees, one and two years old

3,000 Cherry Trees, one year old;

1,000 Plum Trees, one year old.

ALSO,

PEACHES, APRICOTS, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS,

LAWTON BLACKBERRY (strong, well-rooted plants),

RASPBERRIES, ETC.

IN THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT,

WILL BE FOUND:

American Elms, 4 to 6 feet; Silver Maples, 5 to 7 feet;

Mountain Ash, 4 to 6 feet; English Walnuts, Chinese

Arbor Vite, California Redwood, Etc.

Also, a fine variety of

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

We would invite those who are about to plant out PEAR TREES, to examine our stock, as particular attention is paid to the cultivation of the Pear. They are budded on Pear Seedlings of our own raising, and have made a fine growth from 3 to 7 feet, according to the habit of the variety. We have all of the varieties that are worthy of cultivation, procured from one of the most reliable Pear Cultivators at the East, and no pains are spared to insure complete accuracy.

THE NURSERIES

Are situated at the Residence of GEORGE SANDER- SON, on the Road, leading from San Jose to Alviso; about three-quarters of a mile north of Beatty's Hotel.

Orders by mail, or by Wells, Fargo & Co., will receive prompt attention, and the Trees securely packed, so as to bear transportation to any part of the State—for which a reasonable charge will be made. Terms Cash.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

**FREE COPIES OF THE FARMER.**—We shall mail marked copies of our journal to many friends over the State and elsewhere, and we ask their kind and generous interest in behalf of the FARMER. We wish to place it in every family in the land, and we believe each and all our large number of subscribers can send us one or two more. Read the number we send you, and hand it to your neighbor.

**SEND THE FARMER ABOARD.**—Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the FARMER. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

## Home Again

"Home is where the heart is."

There is no chord in the human heart that, when touched, vibrates with sweeter music than that whose strings are bound to the spot where love and affection reign supreme: in the language of humanity, it is called "Home." Angels look down on such a place, and call it "heaven below." And yet, how many mortals that might possess a Home—a little heaven on earth—waste time, talent, opportunity, hope, love and happiness. All while pursuing the ignis fatuus of life, money.

Were each thousand mortals, over earth's vast surface—those who live in civilized and Christian lands—to be gathered in so many circles, and the names of each be called, how many could respond and say: "I have a Home, a happy Home?" Alas! how few. They may have a well sheltered house to live in, enough to eat and drink; but, for a real Home, a place where the heart finds rest and peace, how comparatively few. And this can never be otherwise, until education has done its work, and fitted those who are to reside there and to make our homes a Paradise, instead of only a place to eat, drink and sleep.

If there is one subject of more moment than another, in the education of mortals, it is the education for Home. The daughter who is, in all probability, to reign and rule in one of these holy places should be educated for it. The influence of one wife and mother, truly educated for this sphere, can accomplish more for human happiness; can do more to promote intellectual and moral perfection, than a thousand sermons from the pulpit, or ten thousand essays from the press. The influence of a devoted, loving wife and mother for good, is as boundless as the sea, broad as the whole earth, and high as the heavens; for it takes hold of the human heart and fills it with a divine love, casts out all fear, and brings the hopes and prospects of a future heaven into present possession.

Our Homes should be a sanctuary, where no rude intruder would dare come. From this sacred place all the ruder passions should be thrust out. Envy, hatred and uncharitableness, with their accompanying evils, should be banished from the dwelling. Fashion, with her attendant votaries, should never be permitted to rule and usurp that place in the heart, which belongs to Home and the happiness thereof. That meaningless cant and hypocrisy, ever joined with Fashion, which has broken so many hearts and overthrown so many Homes, should be forever barred entrance to Home; and, where there is a true guardian of the "holy of holies," none of these perverters and destroyers of man's happiness can find entrance.

We do believe the time is near at hand, when Woman will see that the happiness of her race; their very salvation depends upon being educated for Home. That place is not deserving the name of Home, when everybody can thrust themselves into it like a public hotel. There should be a law, issuing from those who guard that place, by which all would know whether they were welcome or not; and he, or they, who have the charge of such a sacred place, are not worthy its possession, or the enjoyments flowing from it, who have not the moral courage and firmness, and the truthfulness, to bar the entrance to any and all that would contaminate or destroy the peace, harmony and happiness of those who dwell therein.

The falsities of Fashion have destroyed many friendships and crushed much that was lovely and of good report; but the day, we hope, is not far distant when false Fashion will be done away with, and our Homes opened only to those who are made welcome with the heart.

This is a theme upon which much can and ought to be said, and hope those who preside over and now control the destinies of the Homes of the Pacific, will erect a code of laws for Home, that shall form an epoch that will mark all future time. Then shall a song of joy go out over our hills and mountains, saying:

"Home is the resort  
Of love, of joy, of peace and plenty, where  
Sustained and supported, placid friends,  
And dear relations, mingle into bliss."

**MORE DURHAM STOCK COMING TO CALIFORNIA.**—We had the pleasure of a call from a friend and subscriber, Isaac Stockton, Esq., who left by the last steamer for Illinois and Kansas Territory, to bring across the Plains a large drove of young Durhams and other fine stock, some nine hundred head. Mr. S. is connected with other citizens of Pealuma in this enterprise, which promises so much good to our State. Will our Legislature mark such efforts with some token of their approval? Why not exempt new stock from taxation for two or three years?

**VALUABLE SPECIMENS OF COAL.**—We were kindly presented with a very handsome specimen of coal formation, by Captain Fawcett, from the coal mines at Vancouver's Island. It consists of a portion of the trunk of a tree, showing the wood and bark perfectly.

We also received a handsome specimen from Mr. Eastman, of English canal coal, showing the knot of a tree very beautifully formed. Thanks, gentlemen, for your favors.

## One of the Evils of the Freedom of the Press.

"THE WORLD IS WIDE ENOUGH FOR ALL."

This is a glorious motto; and if mankind would unite as brethren, and aid each other in every laudable pursuit, and leave alone that which is unworthy; if each would strive to help his brother man up, in the rugged pathway of life, instead of pulling him down, how glorious would be the sunlight on the human face divine.

The freedom of the Press is a bulwark of liberty; but, this freedom of the Press is sometimes so abused as to become licentious, and in the hands of men of strong prejudices and passionate and vindictive temper, that engine of power becomes an instrument of evil instead of good; it becomes a "sapper and miner" to the fortress of our liberties, instead of a bulwark in their defence.

The cause of a great portion of this evil, which so often appears like rust upon this otherwise bright weapon of power, is the selfish littleness of men. They seem unwilling that prosperity should light upon any one but themselves. Envy, hatred, jealousy, and all uncharitableness, are passions so common to humanity, that, getting the better of their reason, they yield themselves up to these, and forget, that by so doing, they are weakening their own power for good and for usefulness; and, looking through their own darkened vision, they thus sap and mine beneath their own prosperity and become the authors of their own fall. Magnanimity, liberality and generosity to others, even to those weaker, lower, and even less worthy; a helping hand to lift them up, is so much better, so much nobler, than the unmanly neglect to aid the weaker brother in the hour of peril; or, which is too common among men, to "kick a man when he is down;" that we sometimes wonder, in this enlightened age, that men do not see that in the effort to injure another, or to fail in those great duties of kindness and kind words, or to "speak of a man as we find him," it ever recoils upon the heart and prospects of each and all who thus come short in this portion of the golden rule.

We believe every candid mind will readily admit, that there is no hindrance so great to the advancement of true liberty and happiness; no difficulty so great, in the way of education and true progress, as the disputings, wranglings and bitter words hurled forth from the Press, against those who differ from them in opinion, or against those who occupy the vantage ground in the battle for truth and human progress. How glorious would be the power and triumph of a united press, sworn to look only for the good and true, the bright and beautiful? Leave error alone, and it will die. It is this continually heralding forth a long array of crime; this sending forth these long lists of divorces, suicides, murders, frauds, woman whippings, which fan the flame and keep alive the passions that feed them. Let our readers look back, over the past, and they will find that the moment the Press heralded forth some new crime or human frailty, a torch is lighted and the world is in a blaze. The last shape this disease took before the public was "the doctors," and the Press caught the infection, and began to "Cooper" the M. D.'s and to brand them with black "Coles," and then to "Rowell" the community, until they cause festering sores upon the body politic; and thus, the liberty of the Press, as we have said, becomes licentiousness. Every "penny-a-liner" becomes an editor, and every scribbler becomes the "head of the press." Hirelings are paid for hunting up "startling events," casualties, crimes and shortcomings; the earth is darkened, and we hear of nothing but sorrow, lamentation and woe.

"Things ought not to be." The Press should strive to be the great lever of public opinion; it should elevate, not degrade; encourage all good efforts, not disparage the weak and faint. The Press should be the fulcrum upon which all should rest, and the source from which all truths, in morals and science, should spring. Blessed is that Press that uses its power only for the elevation of truth and humanity; and we rejoice to know and believe, that in this, our new State, there are springing up many such levers, which, resting upon a true fulcrum, will forever battle for the sunny-side of humanity, and exclude bitterness, selfish passion and unfitting themes from their columns. Such presses are as sure to take root and grow, to bud, blossom and bear fruit, as a tree planted in good soil and constantly watered by the showers and dews of Heaven, and favored by the warm light of the genial sun. Rank weeds may grow awhile, feeding upon decayed and decaying vegetable matter, and they poison all they touch like the nettle, thistle and briar; but soon these must give place to the rose, the fir tree, and the fruit-bearing vine and tree; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it, and so with the Press: it is like a tree planted in a garden, it will grow and bear fruit according to the soil in which it is planted, the care and attention bestowed upon it, and the skill and moral power and affections that sustain it.

**TRACHEARY.**—Who that has been engaged in the active duties and the business of life in California, has not often had cause to mourn over confidence misplaced and trust betrayed. Every year bears a witness to every heart, of some sad vacuum in the heart's confidence. But there are some things so strange in California life, that we look upon those singular events that often transpire as the marked providence sent for our instruction. Thus all that is dark and mysterious to us now, will be made plain to us hereafter.

"Oh! colder than the wind that freezes  
Founts, that but now in sunshine played,  
Is that congealing pang, which sties  
The trusting bosom when betrayed."

He, in whom  
"My heart had treasured all its boast and pride,  
Proves faithless."

"Heaven sit in mercy smiles, even when the blow  
severest is."

**HONEST JOHN.**—Hopes have been entertained that the injury sustained by this fine trotter was but temporary, but now it is feared Honest John has run his last race. We hope, however, for the sake of his past good qualities, he may be well cared for in the future; and that the remembrance of his fast time will induce his owners not to be slow in kindness to him.

## Good Prospects for California.

We are most happy in being able to announce, by the following letter, the pleasing fact that a distinguished breeder of Devon cattle, from the State of Ohio, a gentleman of high standing, who came to our late State Fair as a special delegate from the Ohio State Agricultural Society, having become so well pleased with the climate and productions of our glorious State, has concluded to make investments here for agricultural purposes; to carry out his plan he has also made arrangements to have his fine herd of Devon cattle, consisting of about forty head, of the very highest character, brought to this State.

This herd of Devons will be a great acquisition to California. In this collection are animals of the highest rank, of which undoubted records of pedigree can be furnished. We have been kindly favored with a brief description of the character of these Devons, their peculiar characteristics and value to this climate, and we would refer our readers and all interested to the card of the owner in our advertising columns. On their arrival in this country, particular catalogues will be prepared, with name and price of animal, of which we shall give due notice.

Mr. C. A. Ely, the owner of the herd, in a note to us of 26th ult., says: Having become convinced from my own observations that my Devons would be productive of more benefit, both to myself and others, here than at home, and urged by many of your leading agriculturists, I have taken the step referred to.

The improved Devon Cattle have come to be regarded in England as decidedly the best, and most profitable, although less showy than the Durham. They combine every useful quality: As workers they are sinewy, light limbed and tractable, while their uniform red color, which the strength of blood preserves even to the fourth or fifth cross, makes it always easy to match them together. As dairy cattle they are eminent for the richness of their milk, although inferior to the Ayrshires in quantity. But it is as beef cattle that they exhibit peculiar excellence; although their smaller size and compact form makes this quality less conspicuous in them than in the more showy Durhams. They fatten easily, and lay on most in the best pieces; and the quality of their beef causes it to be always quoted at a higher figure in Smithfield market, being fine-grained, juicy, and well marbled.

I believe that they are peculiarly adapted to the climate and style of farming in California; thriving on scanty food, and absence of water, they can bear the long droughts of summer; while their light muscular limbs enable them to roam for food, without running off their flesh.

I believe there are no thorough-bred Devons in the State, except two calves, imported by the last steamer. Mr. Williamson is well known as a breeder and importer of stock, though chiefly of horses, in which he has acquired a deservedly high reputation.

## Burning of the Homestead of an old Pioneer.

It is with more than the ordinary regret we feel in announcing a loss by fire, that we make record of one which recently occurred at the fine residence of E. L. Beard, Esq., at the Mission of San José.

Mr. Beard is not only one of our oldest pioneers, but he is one of the earliest pioneers of Agriculture in California; and has, in the earliest days of agriculture, raised the largest and most valuable crops ever raised in the State. In the year 1853, his crop of potatoes amounted to over eleven million pounds. It will be recollected by many, however, that in that year the crop of this article was so great as to result in a total loss. They would not pay for hauling away.

Mr. Beard, like the great majority of our early pioneers, has become inured to the usual reverses of a California life, and bears his crosses with the spirit of a martyr. A large circle of friends will deeply regret this misfortune at this time, and the loss to him and his family of their much loved home, endeared to them by many kindly associations. Hundreds of our citizens will recall that pleasant and beautiful spot, truly a mansion of refined hospitality and generous friendship. Heaven grant that this may be the last event on the dark side of fortune, and that the future may all be bright, and that from the ashes of that mission pile, a new mission may spring forth, more bright, more beautiful, and more lasting in the prosperity and happiness of himself and those dear to him.

**DOGS.**—Much has been said of dogs lately, in this and other cities. It is very certain that they are getting sufficiently numerous for all comfort. A good dog is beyond all price, but a poor cur is a bane; and in this city it would be an act of humanity to take some measure to rid the community of the nuisance. It is unsafe in many places. A person to run quickly in our streets is sure to be attacked; or let a person drive a buggy, or ride in the saddle beyond a walk, and twenty dogs will fly at him. It is a serious evil, and the rapid increase of miserable dogs will soon make it unsafe to pass along our streets. Already many children have been bitten and badly injured. The plan of impounding them may not be the best, yet if there could be prompt action now, bad dogs could not do much damage. We sincerely hope some law our Legislature could so frame a law that would apply over the entire State.

**THE CUT OF THE PACIFIC OIL WORKS.**—This splendid cut (which appeared last week), that illustrates so admirably one of the great interests of the Pacific, was designed by Nahl Brothers and engraved by H. Eastman, for the Messrs. Stanford Brothers: (the same artists that prepared our new particular attention to that piece of work. It is indeed most honorable to them as artists; and we hope and trust it will induce many citizens to encourage our own most worthy artists.

**QUEEN ESTHER, BY DR. SCOTT.**—We are glad to announce that the lectures upon Esther, which have been delivered in Calvary Church by this distinguished divine, are about to be published by Bancroft & Co., of this city, in handsome form—price \$1 25. It will be a work of much interest.

## Great Speed of our California Horses.

CALIFORNIA is destined to become famous for a fine race of horses, both for speed and bottom. We shall also become celebrated for excellent draft-horses. There is every indication that the climate of California is peculiarly favorable for perfecting the breeds of horses, and, in fact, for all kinds of stock. The last year, it will be recollected, that the greatest trials of the endurance of man, in running a set of horses 100 miles, in less than ten hours, was made, and, also, running one horse fifty miles. Recently there have been two trials of speed which have created a very great interest among the lovers of fine horses. The first was on Monday, January 10th, a pacing match between Young America and Fred Johnson. This was a most exciting race, and, quite contrary to general expectation, Young America bore off the palm, and won the two mile race in the remarkable time of 4:59 and 4:58—first and second heats: a pacing match in wagons.

The next race occurred on the 21st Jan., at the same course (the Pioneer); a trotting match, in harness, for \$1000 a side, between Honest John and Rattler. The race was handsomely won by Honest John. Time of the three heats, 5:11, 5:12, 4:19. A very spirited race took place on the same day, at this course, between Billy Shear and Billy Barlow. Time, 1:58, 1:59, 1:59½. Second and third heats won by Billy Shear; the first by Billy Barlow.

Young America bids fair to be the leading animal on the turf, and is exciting great attention, and with justice. Young America is owned by E. H. Parker, Esq., of Kentucky stock, sire, Wagner; dam, Woodpecker, foaled in '49; consequently, ten years old. This splendid animal was brought from New Orleans in 1854 by Mr. Eoff, and sold to Dr. Young, and by him sold to Mr. Parker, the present owner. This noble horse has made good time, previously, recording 4:56½ to harness, and 4:59 to wagon. At the splendid trial on the 10th January, the extraordinary time of 4:59 and 4:58½ was made in two successive heats—the best time recorded. Such trials of speed will soon place California in the front rank for fast horses. Mr. Parker may well be proud of his noble animal, and he knows well how to appreciate Young America.

## Cruel Murder of Animals.

ONE of those gross acts of personal revenge so very common among lawless and revengeful men, has recently transpired in Napa county, upon the Ranch claimed by Samuel Brannan, Esq., of this city. We have the following facts from reliable sources, but not knowing any of the guilty parties we give the facts, in hope that some law may be made during the present session of our Legislature whereby the bitter personal disputes of men may not be allowed to be vented upon the poor, unoffending dumb beasts. If he "who hears the ravens when they cry," and will not permit a sparrow to fall to the ground without His notice, so watches over the animal creation, in care and tenderness, we trust our Legislature will do something to punish those men who are guilty of cruelty to animals, and cause them to refrain. The recent wanton and cruel slaughter of some hundreds of valuable sheep, the property of Mr. Brannan, by a set of lawless and wicked men, should awaken a just sense of condemnation in the heart of every humane man. We have nothing to do with the quarrel, or cause of quarrel; whatever it may have been, it affords no excuse for murdering the poor, unoffending sheep.

The facts are as follows: some dispute occurring between Mr. Brannan and parties claiming land upon which his sheep were pastured, they undertook to destroy his sheep, by way of revenge. For this purpose they went to the corral in the night time and commenced shooting them with revolvers. The sheep in their fright broke over the corral, and leaping into a near ravine, which was deep and difficult of egress, they piled up one upon the other and suffocation and death ensued to a large number. Those shot and otherwise destroyed amount to several hundred. As we have said, we know not the guilty parties, nor do we wish to know them, nor the cause of the quarrel, for we could never find an excuse for destroying, in reckless cruelty and revenge, unoffending animals.

Already there has been recorded all over our State, the poisoning of valuable horses, mules, and cattle, and the destroying of wagons, harness, gardens, orchards, &c. These are acts of such a wanton and revengeful character, that we would advocate the most severe penalties. A penalty of money is not sufficient; make the offender first make good the pecuniary loss four-fold, then also punish him by imprisonment; and in addition publicly proclaim him an unsafe man to go abroad. Make the penalty for such crimes so severe that men will not dare to violate the law. When this is done, these crimes will cease, and not till then. While such offences are winked at, men will not risk valuable stock or make such valuable improvements as they would if more protection was given.

**OUR NEW HEAD.**—We call attention to the truly artistic and elaborately designed and finished head which now appears upon the Farmer. We think our patrons and friends will pronounce it beautiful. It was designed by ourselves, drawn by those admirable artists Nahl Brothers, and engraved by H. Eastman, Esq. It will itself speak its merits far better than we can. One thing certain, it will be seen at a glance that Agriculture is the basis of all our wealth, and the main-spring of all other great enterprises. We feel truly glad to present, so prominently, such a truly honorable specimen of our California artists' skill.

**LONG DRESSES GONE BY.**—The fashion of long dresses that swept the streets is superseded in and exercise. The present Parisian fashion is to have the robe looped up, forming festoons above the knee. This displays the present fashionable bright petticoat, made of scarlet flannel, striped with black, worn short so as to show the entire foot, even to above the ankle; high-heeled boots, with fringe, completes this understanding dress.

## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

**NEW DIGGINGS** have been discovered in Oroville, of which a writer in the Call says, that they are extensive and very rich there is not a shadow of doubt. The parties named therein, several companies, are regularly washing from fourteen to sixteen cents to the pan. One company is realizing \$30 a day to the hand. At Carpenter's Flat, also, about a mile from the aforesaid diggings, has been found dirt paying from ten to twelve cents. He believes the gold fields of Oroville to be still in their infancy.

The Mariposa Gazette urges a proper observance of the Sabbath in that locality. At present, it says, the day there is like unto other days, business of all kinds goes on, buying, selling, laboring. The only Sabbath sound is that of the church-going bell calling to worship, which few observe. It adds, if improvement, moral, social, and religious, is to come, it is time that efforts were made to that end.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., are sending a guard regularly with their Express, from Stockton to Mariposa and back, says the Gazette. For further security, their box is made fast by a strong chain, to the stage. Frequency of robberies is the cause of this precaution.

The recently discovered rich quartz veins near Horsehoe Bend, Mariposa, the Gazette says, are yielding, at present, as well as when first struck.

The town of Columbia is soon to be lighted with gas. The Courier says, it was contemplated to use gas manufactured from pine wood, by a new invention; but this having been deemed a failure, they have adopted coal gas as something they can depend on.

**FARMING IN AMADOR.**—A correspondent of the Union, writing from Ione City, Feb. 8th, says the farmers in that vicinity have nearly finished sowing their grain, and that larger quantities of wheat had been sown this season than ever before in that vicinity. Also, that it had been raining all day and still continued.

**THE STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION,** in session at Sacramento, have elected the following officers of the Society: Dr. Ellis, President; Drs. McLean, Montgomery, Deal, Harvey, and Harkness, Vice Presidents; Dr. Logan, of Sacramento, Corresponding Secretary; Drs. Taylor and Titus, Recording Secretaries; Drs. Oatman, Mouser, Hatch, Brown, Hamm, Tilden, and Gibbons, were elected as the Board of Censors.

**NEW QUARTZ MACHINERY.**—A writer in the Alta, from Angels, mentions that Mr. Brodie of that place has just invented and put into successful operation a sulphuric furnace that will assist the quartz business more than any invention that has yet been brought before the public. It consists of a revolving cylinder, placed over or on a furnace in an inclined position of about two or three degrees; it is about one foot in diameter and about ten feet long, with grooves two or three inches apart. Both ends are open; above this is a hopper, into which the sand is placed, and from it descends through a small tube into the upper end of the cylinder; it being hot and in motion, the sulphur burns away and even helps to heat the cylinder, while what is left passes through. The gold is then collected in the antrax; three tons in twenty-four hours can be run through this machine by burning only a half cord of wood. A patent has been applied for.

**MOVEMENTS** for the expulsion of the Chinese are afoot, among the miners, as will be seen by the following from an exchange: A large meeting of miners was recently held at the house of John Brannan, on Middle Creek, Shasta county, at which resolutions were adopted to expel the Chinese from that mining district. The proceedings of the meeting are signed by a hundred and twenty-three names.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

The Los Angeles Star says the new town of San Pedro is rapidly filling up with buildings, having now all the essentials entitling it to be considered and styled a "city"—a grocery, hotel and blacksmithshop. It will soon, no doubt, have a bowling alley and a billiard saloon.

We were shown by Mr. Sexton, of San Gabriel, a block of silver ore weighing about fifteen pounds, a specimen of a mine, which he discovered lately, forty or fifty miles from the city. The specimen indicates a large percentage of silver.

Capt. Johnson, of the U. S. Coast Survey, says the Los Angeles Vineyard, arrived by the last trip of the steamer Senator. He will, in accordance with instructions from Washington, proceed to survey the harbor of San Pedro.

The Senator hereafter will make tri-monthly, instead of fortnightly trips, as heretofore.

The Los Angeles Mining Company commenced hydraulic washing last week. The amount of gold obtained, during the week, was twenty-one ounces. This week, with four days of hydraulic washing, they have taken out thirty-seven ounces. They have thirteen men employed, which is more than ten dollars a day to the hand.

Within a short distance of Santa Barbara, says the Gazette of the 3d inst., there are some fifteen thousand head of sheep from New Mexico, on their way north, and we learn that there are some twenty thousand more between this place and Los Angeles. The price that is asked, we learn, is four dollars per head. Sheep of a much finer variety can be purchased in this county; and we doubt if any superior can be found in the State, than those owned by Dr. Shaw, on the Island of Santa Cruz.

Judging from the number of persons who have purchased from the Doctor, for the purpose of raising sheep, this county bids fair, in a few years, to be one of the greatest sheep producers in the State.

Some rain, which was much needed, had fallen in Santa Barbara, but not sufficient for the wants of the country.

Lieut. Beale's Expedition was getting along as well as could be desired, having encountered no interruption from the Indians. It will be two months before he reaches California.

Pieces of wreck have been recently picked up on the east end of Santa Cruz Island, says the Vineyard of the 4th inst., and identified as having been part of the cabin of the Laura Bevan.

**WHALING AT SAN DIEGO.**—A company of whalemen in San Diego had killed a dozen whales outside of the harbor, within a few weeks, but succeeded in bringing only five into the harbor. These five yielded 150 barrels of oil, worth \$2,000. The San Diego Herald thinks, if some means could be devised to prevent the whales from sinking, three or four parties could do a good business, during the season, by catching whales, within ten miles of the entrance to the harbor. The whalemen use small open boats for the business, and kill the fish with a gun, invented for the purpose, which carries a sort of a conical-shaped bomb-shell, that explodes after being driven into the body. The gun is a small affair, and is discharged "from the shoulder."



## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**BATHING.**  
Atlantic Monthly, Phil. & S. Co., Boston, Mass.  
American Stock Journal, D. C. Linsley, New York City  
Blood stock, J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.  
Pamphlets, Co., trees, shrubs, etc., Flushing, N. Y.  
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**AGRICULTURE.**  
Hunt, Wm. R., hider, skins, wool and all, Second near N. Y.  
Marble Works, P. J. Devlin & Brother, R. for Sixth  
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**THE OPPOSITION LINE of steamers to New York,**  
by way of Panama, seems likely to be in operation  
at the time announced, the 5th of March. The  
agents in this city, G. K. Garrison & Co., are mak-  
ing active preparations for the event. A reduction  
in the price of passage may be expected, and we  
can only hope the Opposition will become a per-  
manent institution.

**Go On.**—J. C. White, Esq., of this city, lumber  
merchant, has planted one thousand trees in So-  
nomma county. He has purchased a fine ranch and  
been planting trees of the best kind. Go on! This  
is well. May a thousand of our rich men, who  
have the taste for it, go and do likewise.

**LABOR MELON.**—Isaac Stockton, Esq., raised near  
Petaluma, the past year, an Apple-Pie-Melon of  
fifty-eight pounds, and a Cabbage of fifty-seven  
pounds, and many other good things. These are  
evidences of the productiveness of our soil.

PIANOS, MELODEONS,  
Alexandre Organs, and Music!

**Prices Greatly Reduced!**  
**HORACE WATERS,**  
No. 333 Broadway, New York.

**AGENT FOR THE SALE of the best**  
Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons.  
The largest assortment of Music Merchandise  
in the United States. Pianos from five differ-  
ent manufacturers, of every variety of style, from those in  
plain rosewood cases, for \$200, to those of the most elegant  
style for \$1000. No house in the Union can come in com-  
petition for the number, variety and quality of its instruments,  
nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

**HORACE WATERS' Modern Improved Pianos,** with  
or without iron frames, have in their new scale an improved  
action, in power and compass of tone equaling the grand with  
the beauty and durability of the square Piano. The Press and  
first Music-masters have justly pronounced them equal, if not  
superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand  
the action of every climate.

**HORACE WATERS' Melodeons** (tune the equal tempera-  
ment superior in each feature in quality. Can also furnish  
Pianos, Carhans, and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from \$45  
to \$125; for two sets of reeds, \$150; two banks of keys, \$200;  
organ pedal bass Melodeons, \$250, \$275 and \$300, less a liberal  
discount. Each instrument warranted to give perfect satis-  
faction, or purchase money refunded.

**Alexandre Organs,** five stops, \$150; eight stops, \$180;  
eight stops, ten stops, \$225; ten stops, twelve stops, \$250;  
eleven stops, \$275; twelve stops with percussion, \$300; fifteen  
stops, etc., \$375.

**Second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, constantly in**  
stock. Prices from \$30 to \$150.

**Music.**—One of the largest and best catalogues of Music  
now published; all Music and Musical Works published in the  
United States for sale by this House. Also, Martin's celebrated  
Guitars; all kinds of Musical Instruments and Musical mer-  
chandise, at the lowest prices. Music sent wherever ordered,  
post paid. Catalogues sent by mail. A liberal discount  
made to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

**TESTIMONIALS OF THE**  
**HORACE WATERS' Pianos and Melodeons.**  
"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is a  
beautiful instrument and no mistake." *Low & Walker, Phila.*  
John Hewitt, of Carhans, N. Y., who has had one of the  
HORACE WATERS' Pianos, writes as follows: "I have a fine melo-  
deon which I purchased of you for \$150. It is becoming popular  
in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more;  
they will be more popular than any other make."

"I have two of your Pianos in use in my Seminary,  
one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we  
can testify to their good quality and durability." *(Wood &  
Gregory, Mt. Carroll, N. Y.)*

"I have used one of your  
Pianos for two years past, and I have to say it is a very superior  
instrument." *(A. Gray, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.)*  
Rev. Hiram Hayes, writes as follows: "Preston Hollow, N. Y.,  
July 22, '88. Mr. Waters:—Dear Sir: I received the Melodeon  
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appearance, and the tone also. Hope I shall have occasion to  
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**Books Received.**—We have been favored by Hon.  
Mr. Banks, with a copy of the Surveyor General's  
Report, and other documents.

We have also been favored by the Report upon  
the Condition and Requirements of the City Front  
of San Francisco, made to the Dock and Wharf  
Company—a valuable pamphlet, with maps and  
tabular statistic, admirably gotten up by J. P.  
Robinson, Esq.

**Insurance Almanac.**—Messrs. Alsop & Co. have  
sent us an admirable almanac of some 200 pages,  
full of valuable insurance statistics, and important  
information upon this and other subjects.

**THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.**—It is to be regretted  
that a journal devoted to the turf and other sports  
could not be prosperously maintained. The Times  
has been merged in the Fireman's Journal, but we  
hope correct records of the turf may appear. We  
shall be glad to publish all important items  
furnished us, for public good.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes;**  
we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of  
the world in Daguerrotypes. We have documents to prove  
it, the whitewashing of an unprincipled competitor at Mary-  
ville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume,  
were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "ars."

**My Ambrotypes** were not exhibited at the last Fair in  
this city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes  
that my neighbor brags so much about, and it will be seen  
that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of  
things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

**R. H. VANCE,**  
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

## SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!

"To catch and all, a fair good night,  
And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

**Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!**  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Who is the man who doth keep  
A mattress the finest and best?

**Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!**  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew,  
Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

**Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!**  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Economy tells us to buy and to keep  
The mattress that is cheapest and best.

**Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!**  
On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!  
If bachelors live single, then life will not jingle  
Till they're married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go where, where,  
Those famous mattresses made of PULU!

**J. SCHRIEBER,**  
Jackson street, near Hotel International.

## THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius! from thy hand  
What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
When waxes thy potent, mystic wand  
To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and  
worship at the shrine of Genius! Imagination can rear tem-  
ples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to  
make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of  
themselves.

Here is our castle,  
And here our gods;  
But they are mortal.  
Around these festooned halls  
The good, the great, the living and the dead;

And yet they speak—speak all!  
"We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Fain would hold sweet converse."

But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
We know that they are silent  
While they speak, and gaze on us,  
Creative Genius! raises thy wand  
And gather round us where we stand  
Within these halls, a living throng:  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who set the noble part;  
And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall wondrous things come;  
Here spend a season free from care,  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For is not a freeman's duty,  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty?

Behold these flowers that gem the land,  
These little children in groups they stand,  
While here and there, like angels, see  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand they're linked together;

Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
They, hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O let him stand  
Before us; him who all this beauty planned.  
Behold, eries Genius, quickly glance!  
Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

**Daguerrean Gallery,**  
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

**Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seed.**—A small  
assortment of valuable Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seeds, for sale  
at the Office of the FARMER.

**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**—Where  
the above preparation is known, it is so well estab-  
lished as an infallible remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds,  
Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain  
in the Breast, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every form of  
PULMONARY COMPLAINT, that it were a work of supereroga-  
tion to speak of its merits.

Discovered by a well known physician more than twenty  
years since, it has, by the wonderful cures it has effected, been  
constantly appreciating in public favor, until its use and its  
reputation are alike universal; and it is now known and  
cherished by all (and their "name is legion") who have been  
restored to health by its use as the GREAT REMEDY for all the  
diseases which it professes to cure.

Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, has given it  
as his opinion that

**CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!**  
The whole history of this Medicine fully confirms the opinion  
of that eminent man. Thousands can testify, and have testi-  
fied, that when all other remedies had failed, this has com-  
pletely cured; that when the sufferer had well-nigh despaired,  
this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician  
had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it en-  
tirely.

The virtues of this Balsam are alike applicable to cure a  
slight Cold or a Confirmed Consumption, and its power as a  
safe, certain, speedy, pleasant and efficacious remedy cannot be  
exaggerated.

**CAUTION! Purchasers beware!** unless it has the WRITTEN  
signature of "J. B. Bette" on the wrapper, as well as the printed  
name of the proprietor.

**SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors,** 18 Tremont street  
(Museum Building), Boston, Mass.

For sale by—HARLES MORRILL, HENRY MORRILL & Co.,  
and Redington & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and  
H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland,  
Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere.

**Building Knives.**—Those who desire a very  
superior Building Knife, can secure one by sending \$1.00 to  
our Office.

HOTEL  
INTERNATIONAL.

San Francisco, California.

**THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES**  
the attention of the Traveling Public  
and strangers in particular, to the merits  
of this House.

It was established under its present management on  
the 1st January, 1857, as a

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,**  
in every particular. The present  
Lessee and Managers,

**A. S. HALEY,**  
JNO. J. HALEY, and E. R. ROBINSON,

with a delicious and to emporch upon the merits  
of other houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with  
which their enterprise has been received by a discrimi-  
nating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the  
FIRST RESPECTABILITY,

showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which  
the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most  
POPULAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,  
THE PRINCIPAL THROUGHFARES,  
THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADES,  
AND STEAMBOAT LANDINGS;

thus rendering it at all times the most  
**DESIRABLE STOPPING-PLACE**  
For Families or Single Gentlemen,  
during their sojourn in this city.

**THE "INTERNATIONAL-HOTEL"**  
"COACH," under the superintendence of  
P. B. SMITH, late Stage Agent at Sacramento City, is in  
attendance at all hours to convey passengers to and from  
the Hotel, for One Dollar each, including Baggage.

**A. S. HALEY, Lessee.**  
Assisted by: JOHN J. HALEY, and  
E. R. ROBINSON, formerly of the New York Hotel.

**Some of the Patrons of the Hotel International:**

Gov. Jno. B. Weller and Family	San Francisco
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Thomas Findley, State Treasurer	Grass Valley
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Hon. Samuel A. Merritt	Senator from Mariposa county
Hon. S. M. Johnson	do Eldorado do
George H. Carter	do do
H. W. Larkin and Family	do do
George W. Moore and Family	do do
B. S. Nichols and Family	do do
Wm. F. Wood and Family	do do
Wm. H. Chivers and Family	San Francisco
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Gen. North and Family, U. S. Army	Oregon
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A. S. Hart and Family	Butter county
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Gen. Anderson	do do
Judge Seales and Family	Nevada
R. T. Storer and Family	Bentley
W. H. Keith and Family	San Francisco
R. W. Heath and Family	do do
Capt. Pease, Rev. Cutler, W. L. Marcy	Washington
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton	do do
D. D. Colton and Family	Yreka
Judge Borden	U. S. Commissioner to Sandwich Island
Col. J. D. Fry	U. S. Agent for California
Col. J. T. Howard	do do
Hon. Tol. Robinson	do do
Joe Elliott, Jr.	San Francisco
U. S. Army	do do
Sherman Day	New Almaden
Geo. H. Howard and Family	San Francisco
Col. W. J. Pardee and Family	do do
Judge Terry and Family	do do
Col. J. D. Fry	U. S. Mail Agent for California
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

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NUMBER 8.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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TERMS.—For one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

#### HORTICULTURAL ESSAYS.

##### LETTER NUMBER ONE.

We are much pleased to be able to lay before our readers the first letter of a series, upon Horticulture; being the practical experience of a gentleman whose position (being a responsible officer in the largest fruit orchard and garden on our coast), and scientific and practical education and experience have been such as to enable him to give to our readers much that will be valuable to us all, in every department of Horticulture. We ask all our horticultural friends to carefully note the experience of our correspondent at these extensive gardens, for being as celebrated as Smith's Pomological Gardens are, and often quoted as authority in our practical culture of fruit trees, as well as the system of irrigation pursued there, we earnestly desire that all the remarks of the writer, in relation to the soil, its condition in the various seasons, and the course pursued and recommended, should be carefully and studiously examined. Our friend has conferred a great benefit upon the Horticulture of our State, by giving his time to prepare his valuable notes for our columns; and we know our readers will duly appreciate his efforts. We are also pleased to have this series of letters emanate from a garden so widely and favorably known as Smith's Pomological Gardens, of Sacramento. Readers of the FARMER will do well, especially our subscribers, to commence with number one of the new volume, and preserve their files for binding.

##### SMITH'S POMOLOGICAL GARDENS, Sacramento City.

EDITOR FARMER: At different times I have noticed articles and inquiries in your paper, upon which I would like to have said a few words; and in fact had often taken up my pen for that purpose, but as often have had my attention diverted from the matter, by reason of the numerous and never-ending demands upon my time, which my business here requires. To you, who know so well what little leisure time I have, I need make no apology; and if the following notes and observations are not as concise as they might be, you will, I know, attribute it to the haste in which they are thrown together. My remarks will be confined strictly to my experience with the topics to be discussed, and which I will confine to the cultivation of fruit and fruit trees, in the nursery and orchard, describing as briefly as the subject will permit me, the practice we pursue in this establishment; and during which I will endeavor to explain the views we here entertain upon the mooted question of irrigation, its advantages and disadvantages, and the conclusions we have derived after four years of daily observations in this establishment, where irrigation has been the great basis upon which, thus far, have rested all our operations and success. Before I am through, I will have something to say upon the "tap-root" question, about which there seems to be at present going on quite a war of words.

As your paper has many readers in the Atlantic States, and some I know of in Europe, and to whom our State and climate, as well as our way of doing some things, is a sort of enigma, we cannot be over-cautious how we convey our impressions to them; especially when differences of opinion exist amongst our own cultivators.

People out of California have but a faint idea of the peculiarities of our climate, or rather I would say, the climates of our State; for it is notorious, that within our limits we can find any climate to our taste, from the region of perpetual snow, to the land of the olive and the fig, separated only by a few hours' travel. But this subject I leave for a more competent pen, and merely make this digression here, to state the fact that non-residents of California (some of them ardent seekers after information) have been led to believe that but little can be done in our climate without irrigation.

In the first place then I will assert, that in the whole length and breadth of the State, there is not an acre of land (with the exception of the worst forms of our alkaline soils, with which I am not sufficiently well acquainted to speak positively) but upon which, with the assistance of water, orchards and gardens can be, and in many instances are, successfully cultivated.

I lay this down as a first broad principle to start upon, but will divide it thus: That there is in this State an extensive territory which has never been made to smile with the sweet productions of Flora, or the wealth of Ceres and Pomona; as, for instance, the hill-tops and their slopes, the sides of ravines, and a vast portion of our plains, off from the river bottoms. This description of soil is of a very light, porous, and dry substance, more especially the mountain soil; the plain sometimes being of the opposite description—a heavy clay soil. With the assistance of irrigation, all this territory is capable of being made into beautiful, at-

tractive, and wealthy homes; to produce grain, the orchard and the vineyard. There may be some favored spots, where, by deep and thorough cultivation, this may be, and is sometimes, accomplished, independently of water; but of this I will have more to say before I am through.

There is also a very extensive territory, easy of cultivation, and upon which are grown some of our finest and most extensive orchards, nurseries, and gardens, entirely without irrigation; and in so far as adaptability to the purposes of horticulture, is unequalled by any soil in the world; and in its productions also, varying according to the difference of climate and locality. Of such are the rich bottoms of the Sacramento and its tributaries, and some of the lower valleys, as Napa and San José, the bottoms of the San Joaquin, and numerous other places. In all this area of country, orchards and vineyards can be successfully grown, by strictly adhering to the principle of deep and thorough cultivation, and frequent working of the soil through the dry season.

That this is done, and that it can be done, in thousands of places in this State, which are now barren of such productions, is undeniable; and this brings us to the consideration of another branch of the subject, viz: is irrigation necessary, or rather an advantage on such soils? This now brings the subject directly home to us, and what I shall say upon this subject will be the result of careful observation from some years experience here, in the application of water to the cultivation of trees, orchards, and vineyards.

I have it also in my power to make comparisons with other and adjoining orchards and vineyards, in precisely similar soils, and treatment, the only difference being in the affirmative and negative application of water. I will also state here, that cultivators in this vicinity all acknowledge the advantage of irrigation in bringing forward rapidly young orchards to production; and if water was abundant, would all use it; but such not being the case, they of necessity are compelled to rely upon the slower process of good cultivation alone.

The soil upon which this establishment is located is very deep, some twenty feet or more—no perceptible difference all the way down, and is of a fine sandy alluvial, almost an impalpable powder, very easily filled, and never so wet but that immediately after our heaviest rains it can be plowed, with ease to the team, and without injury to the land. Every portion of the grounds is supplied with water, from hydrants, through earthen pipes of four inches in diameter, they being branch pipes from a main of eight inches diameter (all under ground), and supplied from a reservoir which is filled by a Worthington's steam pump of ten horsepower, from the American River.

At the time of the erection of this steam pump, there were large quantities of fresh vegetables grown for the market, and at all seasons of the year there were daily and weekly crops being put in the ground, to keep up a succession of young and fresh vegetables. This seed would never have vegetated in the summer time without moisture, hence the necessity of having an abundant supply of that great element; and as horsepowers and windmills were entirely inadequate to our wants, the proprietor concluded to start right from the first, and hence the importation of the steam-pump, which has, thus far, nobly vindicated, in a very tangible manner, the claims of both water and steam; but to come more directly to the point, the advantage of irrigation.

The Peach Orchard was the first planted here. It is now three and six years old. The trees are from eighteen to twenty-eight feet high, branching out two feet from the ground; and some of them are thirty-two inches in circumference at the base. The orchard planted six years ago, has produced four crops of fruit, the first one having been destroyed by the grasshoppers. I will here state a fact in favor of irrigation, aside from its other advantages: In '55, the grasshoppers, having first eat all the green fruit, commenced then to devour the leaves and buds that would have formed for fruit another year, thus completely destroying the prospect for the next year's crop; when, after doing all the damage they possibly could, they finally left us, in the end of July. We then commenced vigorously to irrigate the orchard and other trees, and the consequence was the orchard set a fine lot of fruit-buds, and produced a fine crop of fruit the following year ('56). Thus, by having that advantage, the whole expense of the costly irrigating facilities was more than paid for in a single season, and gave the proprietor a crop a year earlier, than he would have had one. A Pear Orchard, planted the same year, was, to all appearance, destroyed by them, but by water it was saved, and in the fall it could not be perceived that anything unusual had occurred to it.

Upon this soil trees can be grown, both in the nursery and in the orchard, with no other watering than what they would receive from the rains. And I would here like to impress it on the reader, that the grounds here are all above the influence of overflows from the river, a couple of small sloughs traversing a portion of the grounds being the only exception. The few trees growing in these sloughs receive little or no water in summer; in fact they require none; and these trees have

made a much larger growth than some of their neighbors.

Many persons labor under the erroneous impression that we irrigate a great deal, and continually; that the nature of our soil requires it; that without it our fruit would be small, insipid and otherwise inferior; hence we are compelled to water copiously to have fine fruit at all. And as many persons who possess facilities to water abundantly, are apt to go to the extreme, and positively injure their trees, by causing them to grow too late in the season, having them, by reason of the growing or green state of the wood, unfit to resist the first frost in the fall, and consequently they get badly frozen at the extremities of the shoots, as is the case with figs and grapes, which are often killed to the ground; first then, to correct the impression as regards the practice here, and then to proceed to give our ideas of how it should be done, and when, and under what circumstances it should be done.

In the first place, by deep subsoil plowing the soil can be made in first-rate order to plant trees or vines in it; and secondly, by frequent use of the horse cultivator between the trees, to stir the soil and keep it free from weeds, you can succeed in growing fine trees and good fruit, even upon as light and dry soil as in this vicinity, where we are not benefited as much by high waters as parties who are located upon lower spots on the Sacramento and other rivers. We are well satisfied that the trees in the Peach Orchard here, for their age, cannot be equaled in the State, either for size in growth, or the amount of fruit which they have produced, by any other trees, growing upon similar soil, without irrigation. Upon this point we can satisfy the most skeptical, by simply comparing the age and size of trees, the weight of fruit produced each season, and to test the quality of the fruit, exhibit an account of sales, and compare with others who were selling fruit, "grown without irrigation," in the same market, and at the same time.

We claim a great advantage for irrigation. In the first place, we obtain a full-grown tree in much shorter time; and in the second place, it will of course be just so many seasons the earlier in producing remunerating crops; and thirdly, we can produce a fruit of larger size, more juicy, and of increased fine flavor, over those grown upon the same soil, and that have been otherwise treated. I am now alluding more particularly to the Peach, and in turn will speak more particularly of each of the other fruits. Should we have passed through a dry winter, like any of the last three, when there did not fall sufficient rain to wet the soil deep enough down to meet the moisture below, created by the soaking back from the rivers during high water; in such seasons, of course, the orchard must suffer early from drought. In this case, after the peach has formed its stone, we give a good watering once to the early peaches. That will be quite sufficient; but it must be a good thorough watering; the tree must have a good drink, for, notwithstanding the trees have some long "tap"-roots, a good many of them are not growing where it is moist. One good watering is sufficient; and in ordinary seasons, after abundant rains, even this watering is not needed for the early varieties. As the other varieties come on in their season, they will need to be watched, for in a dry soil, if made to feel the effects of drought, they will hasten their natural time of ripening, and before fully grown and matured, will ripen simultaneously with the earlier kinds. Such of necessity they must do; and of course such fruit is not to be compared to the fruit, luscious and melting, produced by the tree which is never permitted to feel the effect of a want of moisture. But here again an erroneous impression prevails, and outsiders imagine the steam-pump under full head, and deluging the whole place with constant and never-ending streams of water—than which nothing can be more ridiculous.

Most of the watering is done to the late peaches; and as by that time the soil is getting very dry under the influence of our hot sun, and the rivers at the same time at low-water mark, most of the roots are in very dry earth; and, giving the opponents of irrigation the advantage of their "tap-root" argument, the extremities only of these roots can reach the moisture, all others of course being less-favorable. In another place I will speak of roots, their nature, and the style which it is desirable to cultivate on trees. To come back to watering: Our late peaches, when about two-thirds grown, are watered from two to four times, as may be convenient, or as we may have time, and the whole watering is about equivalent to one good thorough watering; the ground will not be more than moistened around all the roots. It will then be readily seen from this, that all we accomplish is simply, by artificial means, to prevent the tree, at a critical time, wanting a sufficient moisture to assist it in properly maturing its fruit, both as regards size and flavor, and without hastening its proper season of ripening. Such fruit is always good and healthy, and will average more fair fruit through the whole orchard than the same orchard would if depending solely upon good cultivation. This then is the total amount of watering we give the Peach Orchard.

Early fruits, such as the Apricot, the Cherry,

and Raspberry, require no such treatment, as they get through before the ground is affected by the dry season. Raspberries, however, will continue to bear through the whole season, till the first frost in fall, if they receive an occasional watering through the summer. Such has been the case here.

#### Report of the Dioscorea Batatas.

OAKLAND, Alameda County, Feb. 7, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: Believing it the duty of all who receive new products, for the purpose of experiment, to report thereon, whether successful or not, so that those at least who have exerted themselves to procure and distribute the seed may know the result of their labor; therefore, the following is presented as the result of my experience with the Dioscorea Batatas:

Received a tuber about eight inches long and near one inch in diameter, on the 24th of March last; I cut it into pieces of different lengths, from one to three inches; splitting some and planting some unsplit, in good, rich, mellow soil, that had been trenched; also, planted one piece in a hot-bed, where it soon sent up a sprout, the top of which was pulled off by an employe, who mistook it for a weed, and it never would grow after that; so that, on the 4th of May, I transplanted it in the Nursery, where it died. Those planted out were very slow about coming up, and a black, dry rot destroyed some before they were ready to grow; one came up, the top of which being broken off, when about two inches high, it never grew any more, though it kept green, looked healthy, and was in a good, rich, moist soil, all the season, until the past Fall, when in digging it up I found a small tuber about half an inch in diameter, the shape of an egg; within two feet of it, one came up, about three weeks later, and grew very rapidly until the vine was fifteen inches long, then stopped; on digging it up last Fall, I found it had a tuber about eight inches long and one inch in diameter at the bottom, or thickest end, thence tapered off to a string. Only three or four others grew, each making a single tuber from two to three inches long. I have to-day cut them up in small pieces, and planted them in splendid soil, determined to give them another good trial, as I know some plants do not flourish well here until they are acclimated.

What do the many others who have planted have to say? Perhaps some have had better success.

I. B. R.

[We are much obliged to our correspondent for his experience with the Dioscorea Batatas, or Chinese Potato; for his idea is a good one and true. Very many articles that we feel confident will eventually do well in this country, are too apt to be cast aside after a single trial, when the fact is, they require to pass through an acclimating process, either by a new and regenerating process by seed, or by a second or third planting, to adapt them to our soil and climate. We hope to hear the result of this continued experiment of "I. B. R."]

[For the California Farmer.]

#### My Aunt's Receipt.

HAVING noticed in the FARMER that some of your readers complain of the depredations committed by those busy little workers, the red and black Ants, and having suffered the loss of several fine cherry trees, the roots of which they seem to be particularly fond of, I thought for the benefit of others I would give you my mode of getting rid of them; which consists, in taking a large piece of sponge and having wrung it out of the water, sprinkle the open pores with brown or white sugar and shake it well into the body of the sponge, then lay it near the ant's nest, and they will not be long in penetrating and filling it in quest of the hidden sweets. When you think you have enough to make a good haul, place the sponge and contents into a bucket, and on which pour boiling water. Two or three operations of this kind will be sufficient to destroy an ordinary Ant-hill. To make assurance doubly sure, the captured ants may be fed to the young chickens.

ALAMEDA.

The above remedy for Ants upon fruit trees, is worthy special attention, and those of our readers who have made inquiry upon this subject the past year, will do well to try the plan of our Alameda friend. He has much experience as a fruit grower.

[For the California Farmer.]

#### Lively Times Among the Farmers of Suisun.

COL. WARREN: The farmers, up this way, are busy now, putting in their grain, and the prospects are, that they will all have a first-rate crop, which I sincerely hope will be the case, for on the farmers depend all. If they fail, everybody will fail. A great many are going to sow Alfalfa, or Chile clover. I do not know how it will turn out. The merchants, up here, sell it very high—thirty cents a pound. Can you give us any light on the subject, Colonel?

Suisun City is at present very lively. I was there yesterday and the plaza was crowded with teams. It is an excellent place for business. Come up this way, ye mechanics; there is enough work for all.

There is no more news, Colonel; so adieu, x.

#### Woman's Rights.

Hold reader! Don't turn away from the few words we are about to say to you on this subject. We are no advocates of making women stump orators, politicians, pulpit preachers, lawyers and doctors; ah, there stop a bit—doctors? here's a question! But on the doctor question we will speak by and by. We abjure all other professions for Woman, but give her free scope to use the knowledge she should have on such subjects in her own circle of Home. But of the Woman's rights, of which we would speak now, are some very important considerations touching woman's right very appropriately presented in the letter of our good friend and correspondent from Alameda, whose watchful care for these truly Woman's rights, demands a kindly remembrance from Woman herself.

Yes, friend Clark, let us all speak out and raise a voice; aye, let woman send a memorial to our Legislature and insist upon "woman's rights" in this respect, and woe be to that sheriff or constable that would trouble the "hen-roost" or "pig-sty" of those that take care of the "little piggies" and "chickies" of California. We are truly glad to know that our Legislature is to be reminded that there are claims of Woman for Home, that must be protected; and we hope friend Lull will not allow the subject to *lull* until woman has all and equal privilege and protection in the comforts of Home, until the law of the land shall be like a song and a sweet *Lull-a-by* to all their fears for the ham and eggs and poultry of "home manufactures." If these "rights of woman" are not properly and promptly guarded in the present bill of Mr. Lull's, let woman, everywhere in our State, then try the "right of petition" for herself.

ALVARADO, February 9th, 1859.

FRIEND WARREN OF THE FARMER: It being a rainy day, and having nothing else to do, I thought I would make some suggestions with regard to our Exemption Laws.

I see in the Alta, of the 6th inst., an article headed "Laws for the Poor." It is good, and I hope Mr. Lull's bill will pass; but there is something more wanted for the poor man, than to enable him to go to law. Now I am not very well posted with regard to our Exemption law, but I believe it allows an enormous amount of furniture and books (which very few poor farmers and mechanics have).

Now then, while the husband, for instance, is toiling hard in the field or the shop, the wife at the same time is toiling just as hard in her domestic affairs, raising and feeding chickens and pigs; which, by the by, the women justly claim; say all the chickens, and some share in the pigs. Now by some unavoidable misfortune the poor man cannot meet a just demand at the time agreed, and the creditor sends the sheriff forthwith and attaches all the law don't exempt; the chickens and pigs that the woman has under her toilsome care in order from the avails to get such necessary things as the children must have, and even pay school-bills, are slapped upon, by the sheriff or constable; and then if the poor man cannot make a compromise with his creditor, who has got him under his thumb, all is sold under the hammer in less, I believe, than forty-eight hours. Thus the poor woman and children are left destitute of the only means she had of living any way decently; her furniture and books (if she has any), do not supply the vacuum of an empty stomach, or clothe the children's feet, etc.

Now, Colonel, I would suggest an amendment in our Exemption laws, one that will be a benefit to the honest poor in general, and woman in particular. Could not the women of every county get up a petition to the present Legislature, in their own behalf. What say you, Colonel? I feel something ought to be done for our hard-working women.

Respectfully, yours, A. CLARK.

#### Oregon walking up to Home Products.

That excellent Agricultural journal, the Oregon Farmer, of February, comes to us in handsome style and full of useful matter, interesting facts about stock, farming, manufactures, etc. We extract the following interesting article:

We acknowledge the receipt of a pattern of Cassimere, manufactured at the "Williamette Woolen Factory," Salem, which one of the principal merchant tailors in this city pronounces a first-rate article; and for durability, superior to any eastern goods procured on this coast. The machinery used is of the latest and most approved kind in use in eastern factories, and with good material and competent workmen, we cannot see why as good an article may not be turned off in Oregon as any State in the Union. As this is the pioneer work of this kind on the Pacific coast, our people should enter into a hearty support and feel a just pride in sustaining home manufactures.

Messrs. Hull, Knapp & Co., have been appointed agents in Portland, for the sale of all goods manufactured, consisting of cassimere, blankets, yarn, etc., and will offer on terms which warrant their purchase in preference to any other goods in market.

A SEMINARY at NAPA.—It is proposed to erect a Seminary at Napa. The Reporter says: The design is to build a suitable edifice on the joint-stock plan, at an expense of not more than \$10,000, and of this some \$5,250 are already subscribed by some of the most wealthy and influential citizens.

It is stated that the Alta Telegraph Company will on to-morrow, 19th inst., have their office open to Napa City.



## LIVE STOCK.

HENRY COLEMAN'S LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

## Neat Cattle.

## DAIRY OR MILKING STOCK.

The milking or dairy properties of the different breeds have been matter of much discussion; and it would be difficult to find a unanimous, perhaps not a general acquiescence in any opinion. This should be an argument for forbearance on the part of those persons to whom my judgment might appear erroneous. Mr. Bates, one of the most distinguished breeders of shorthorns in the kingdom, and a successful prize winner for his stock, gave me as his opinion that there were two lines of the shorthorns—the one large milkers, the other different. No such marked or sectional distinction has come within my observation; but individuals of remarkable productiveness in this respect are constantly to be met with. Few things in this world are without exceptions; but as a general rule, other circumstances being equal, the yield of milk will be in proportion to the size of the animal. The cub of an elephant requires mere milk than a calf or lamb, and doubtless there is more provided for him.

The high-bred Darhams are generally poor milkers. They do not give large quantities; the milk is not rich in butter properties. Now I shall contradict this by some examples, but they, I believe, are the exceptions, and not the rule. A Durham or shorthorn cow, owned in Cambridgeshire, made sixteen pounds of butter one week, and at the rate of fourteen for a considerable length of time. I have found several that made twelve pounds and fourteen pounds of butter a week. These, however, are rare instances. Mr. Bates informed me, that one of Mr. Collins' cows gave at one milking, at night, twenty-six and a half quarts; another gave twenty-four quarts of milk per day; another, nineteen quarts. I did not understand him to make these statements of his own knowledge. His own celebrated cow Duchess gave fourteen quarts at a milking. These are all animals of high blood; but it is the general experience of the keepers of such animals, that their qualities for milk are inferior. Mr. Bates informed me, these were beer quarts. Wine to beer measure is about four to five.

The Yorkshire or Teeswater cows, from which the improved Durham are derived, are large milkers. It is an evidence of this, that most of the cows kept in the London milk establishments are the Yorkshires. They are, in general, very large animals, and their size for fattening, when their milking is over, strongly recommends them. In condition, they are variable, a cow giving large quantities of milk seldom showing high condition; though even this is not without exceptions. It is rare, however, in any case, to find them in low condition. At a large milk establishment in Edinburgh, kept by a woman, she told me that she had owned a Teeswater or Yorkshire cow, which had given twenty-two Scotch pints, or forty-four quarts, of milk, per day. I was assured of this woman's credibility; but then, with a perfect respect for the conscientiousness and good intentions of the sex, I habitually distrust their arithmetical accuracy, whether in regard to their own age, if they are for on the journey of life, or to other matters. It is not in their way to remember numbers exactly. The great astronomer, Mrs. Somerville, is a rare and magnificent exception.

At a London milk establishment which I have repeatedly visited, the yield in milk is chalked upon a board, over the head of the cow. Most of them are of the Yorkshire breed. I observed, in my last visit, one yielding twelve quarts per day, one sixteen quarts, and one, an Ayrshire, twenty quarts. One cow was shown to me, a Yorkshire, which had yielded twenty-three quarts per day. These were wine quarts, as I understood. Their feed, at this time, was half a bushel of grain, each, per day; twenty-eight pounds of hay; some potatoes, and newly-mown grass, the quantity not determined. Ale grains, it is said, will make more milk than porter grains. This is the opinion of practical men.

At another milk establishment which I have repeatedly visited, two hundred and fifty cows are kept. Here, both Durham and Yorkshires are principally kept. They are preferred, as being best for milk, but especially as fattening easily, when dry. The average yield was stated at eight quarts per day to a cow, through the year, and, before "the disease" prevailed among them, at ten quarts. This is certainly a large amount. The cows are never turned out; water is given to them in their troughs. They appeared in very good condition; certainly much better than the men who attended upon them. They were kept in milk as long as they would pay, though one of them had been in milk three years, and then gave only three quarts per day. They stand upon brick floors. Their feed was one bushel of grain in the morning, and one in the evening, with ten pounds of potatoes, and twenty pounds of mangel-wurzel to each cow, per day. One truss (fifty-six pounds) of hay was divided among ten in the morning, and one truss among twenty in the evening. In the proper season, grass, clover or rye grass, is supplied, but the quantity not determined. In some cases, one bushel and a half of grain, forty pounds of mangel-wurzel, and ten or twelve pounds of clover hay, constituted the allowance of each cow. This must be considered as very liberal; and what better repays such liberality than a good cow?

In St. James' Park, where several very large cows, Yorkshires, are kept tied constantly through the day, for the purpose of supplying a glass of milk fresh from the spring, for those whose undiluted taste can relish it, and where the cows are petted and highly fed, I have occasionally inquired for the yield. The answer, from an intelligent and civil keeper, has been, sixteen quarts per day, and, within his knowledge, never more.

The first cross of the improved Durham stock with the Ayrshire or the Devon has, I may say, almost invariably, produced a fine milking animal. This point may be deemed established. Innumerable instances of this have come under my own observation. I found one instance, in Leicestershire, of a cross between a Durham and an Alderney. The cow, the progeny of such cross, produced sixteen pounds per week, for ten successive weeks, upon grass only. This farmer had twenty-two cows, nearly all of them high-bred Durham stock; but he candidly stated that they were not good milkers.

The Ayrshire stock are generally deemed the best milking or dairy stock in the kingdom. This is a strong statement; my own observations, which

were, however, of necessity limited, would make me hesitate in speaking so emphatically. Their general reputation is, certainly, strongly in their favor.

The farmers of Ayrshire, and it would be difficult in any part of the kingdom to find their superior, are most emphatic in their preference of their own cows for the dairy. Some of the large farmers, under what is called the *bovine* or *bovine* system, let them to smaller farmers, who pay the owner ten pounds a year for the cow. The owner provides for the cow, and incurs all risks of injury or death. The lessee takes the entire care and management of the cow, and generally gets for his profit two pounds to three pounds per cow. This speaks favorably for the stock, though, to ascertain the exact result, the market value of the produce, and the price of dairy labor, and other circumstances, should be known.

I visited, in Ayrshire, a principal dairy farmer, of high reputation. His cows are all of the pure Ayrshire; he will have no other. They were extremely beautiful animals. His best cows, in the best of the season, gave fifty-four pounds of milk per day. If as is usually reckoned, a pint is a pound, this would be twenty-seven quarts per day. The average yield was forty pounds per day, or twenty quarts. Yet the amount of butter yielded by them was one pound per day, it requiring forty pounds of milk to produce one pound of butter. They were at grass, and had no extra feed. This was a large proportion of milk for the butter. This farmer was then (September 26th) milking thirty-five cows, from which he sold, the previous week, one hundred and fifty pounds of butter; not a large amount. It is stated, confidently, upon authority which I personally know is entitled to entire confidence, that an Ayrshire cow has given eighteen Scotch pints, or nearly thirty-six English quarts, per day; and that a three-year-old heifer gave, for six weeks after calving, fourteen pints, or twenty-eight quarts per day. These were extraordinary animals.

The account given by a celebrated writer on dairy husbandry, that "there are thousands of the best Ayrshire cows, which, in their best condition and well fed, will yield four thousand quarts of milk per year, and produce three hundred and seventy-five pounds of butter each—and that, in a dairy of sixty cows, every one yielded her own weight, annually, of the best cheese to be met with in Scotland"—must, I think, have been penned some evening when the northern lights, the aurora borealis, were peculiarly brilliant in a Scottish sky. I do not deny the truth of these statements; but my own observation has not confirmed them.

The statement of a farmer in Shropshire, of the highest eminence, given to me, was, that his Ayrshire cows, in the best of the season, averaged one pound of butter per day; that he has known two Ayrshire cows to make two pounds and two ounces each per day; and that with him sixteen quarts of milk produced one pound of butter.

The North Devon stock have some strong advocates as a milking stock. The most productive cow in butter which I have found was a North Devon, which, for several weeks in succession, without extra feed, produced twenty-one pounds of butter per week. The character of the owner places the fact beyond a doubt. Mr. Bloomfield, the eminent tenant of Lord Leicester, after many years experience, states that his North Devon cows will give an average of four pounds of butter per week, through the year. One English pint of milk, as he adds, will produce one ounce of butter; that is, eight quarts will make a pound. I give his statement; but the case will obviously be affected by the length of time which has elapsed from the calving of the animal, by the mode of feeding, and whether it is of the milk first or last drawn from the udder. The celebrated Danvers or Oakes cow, in the United States, which made over four hundred and eighty pounds of butter in a year—nineteen and one-fourth pounds in one week—and, within my knowledge, sixteen pounds a week for more than three months, and another cow, also within my knowledge, which produced three hundred and thirty-five pounds per year, were evidently of the North Devon blood, though not pretended to be pure. The first cross of the Durham with the North Devon, as I have remarked, produces an excellent milking progeny. Breeding for this object cannot be continued beyond a first cross with any certainty of success.

The Staffordshire longhorns, a race which I have not described, but which have always been eminent as milkers, and with which Bakewell began his celebrated improvements in stock, have produced some excellent milkers, by being crossed with the Hereford stock. Two of these animals, owned by a friend, an excellent manager of his little farm, as well as a most highly esteemed clergyman, in Worcestershire—two characters not unfrequently united—produced twenty-five pounds of butter per week.

The Kerry cows, of Ireland (not the very small stock referred to page 178, vol. 1.), are greatly valued for their milking properties. Three of these cows, at a milk establishment near Cork, it was stated to me, yielded twenty-one gallons per day, or twenty-eight quarts each. This was at Blarney Castle, but I did not receive it as "Blarney." It was stated to me, on respectable authority, that a reverend gentleman in the county of Kerry had, the previous year, as the produce of five cows, sent to Liverpool twenty-five firkins of butter, of sixty-four pounds each, which would be equal to three hundred and twenty pounds per cow. The cows were fed most liberally upon mangel-wurzel. If there be no mistake in the size of the firkin, this is certainly a most extraordinary yield.

I come, lastly, to speak of the Alderneys as a milking stock. I believe it will be admitted, without a dissentient voice, that for richness of milk, as a race, they are unrivalled, and this with scarcely an exception. I shall state some facts within my knowledge in regard to quantity, obtained without any extra feeding. A farmer in Hampshire owned an Alderney cow, which produced fourteen pounds of butter per week, for a period of thirteen weeks. When I visited him in the summer, he had six Alderney cows, which together had produced fifty pounds of butter per week, during the whole season. Another farmer, whose authority is above question, assured me that, from four Alderney cows, he had made, during the months of May and June, fifty-two pounds of butter per week. Colonel Le Cour, with whose acquaintance I am honored, states the "best Alderney or improved Guernsey cows give twenty-six quarts of milk in twenty-four hours, and fourteen pounds of butter from such milk in one week. Such are rare. Good cows afford twenty quarts of milk daily, and ten pounds of butter weekly, in the spring and summer months."

Mr. Bates, the celebrated breeder of shorthorns, gave me the following minutes respecting some trials of the quality of milk stock produced by him:

One quart of milk, West Highlanders, produced 2 oz. butter.  
" " " of half-bred Durham stock, " 2 1/2 " "  
" " " average of shorthorns, " 1 " "

Of some select or extra stock, the following was the result:

One quart of milk, shorthorns, produced, " 2 1/2 " oz. butter.  
" " " of West Highlanders, " 2 1/2 " "  
" " " of half-bred Durham, " 2 1/2 " "

Of the milk of his famous cow Duchess, a full-bred improved Durham, giving fourteen quarts at a milking, each quart produced one ounce and a half of butter. Supposing the yield at each milking to have been the same, i. e. equal to twenty-eight quarts per day, the amount of butter ob-

\* Doyen means milk-pail.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, vol. part 1, p. 50.

tained is shown to have been eighteen pounds six ounces per week. In the case of another cow in his possession, of the same stock, and I believe, the daughter of the above, one quart of milk produced two and a quarter ounces of butter, but her yield was not stated.

At Welbeck, at the Duke of Portland's, an Alderney cow, giving three and a half gallons of milk per day, produced fourteen pounds of butter per week. An improved shorthorn, yielding six gallons per day, produced twelve and a quarter pounds of butter, in the same time.

In a comparative trial between the milk of the Alderney and Kerry cows, detailed in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, vol. ii. p. 420, the result was as follows, as tested by a lactometer:

Portions of cream, 100: May, Alderney, 25; Kerry, 10.  
" " " June, " 20; " 10.  
" " " August, " 16; " 11.  
Three pints of Alderney cream, gave 1 lb 8 1/2 oz. avoirdupois.  
" " " of Kerry " 1 " 4 1/2 "

The farmer attributes "the falling off of the Alderney in cream to their being old in milk, and having cast their calves. The Kerrys came into pasture fresh in milk after their first calf."

At a trial of the qualities of milk, on a farm near Liverpool, which I visited, the milk of the several breeds was, in point of richness in cream, as follows:

Yorkshire and common cows, as " 8 per cent.  
Ayrshire and common cows, as " 15 " "  
Alderney and common cows, as " 25 1/2 " "

There is obviously much uncertainty in these trials, from the different conditions, in various respects, in which the cows might have been, and other circumstances.

The average yield of new milk cheese to a cow, in the different counties, is given with great uncertainty. The tenant farmers are, in general, disposed to conceal the favorable results of their husbandry, from the effect it may have upon their rents.\* The amount given to me in Gloucestershire was three hundred weight, or three hundred and thirty-six pounds to a cow; on another dairy farm, admirably managed, and where there prevailed a disposition to give the fullest information, three and a half hundred weight, or three hundred and ninety-two pounds. In a report on Cheshire cheese-making, it is represented at three hundred weight, or three hundred and thirty-six pounds. The writer says, in a few instances, five hundred weight, or five hundred and sixty pounds, are produced to a cow; but these cases are rare. The Cheshire cheese, however, is not pure new milk, as some of the cream from the night's milk is abstracted for butter. In the best cheese district in New England, I have known, in a dairy where a good many cows were kept, the average annual yield of entire new-milk cheese to have been, in one case, six hundred and twenty-seven pounds to a cow; in another case, six hundred and thirty-one pounds. This was extraordinary, and showed excellent management. The account may be found in my Report of the Agriculture of Berkshire. In general the yield with us, as here, does not exceed three hundred pounds to a cow.

The result of a small dairy farm, where twenty cows are kept, as presented in a late Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society,\* gives, as the produce of a cow, three and a half hundred weight of cheese, thirty-five pounds of butter, and thirty-five pounds of whey butter. Considerable amounts of butter made from the whey of cheese go to the market, and bring, within two-pence, the price of whole butter.

The precision which one often finds in the information given by interested parties, may be illustrated by a dialogue with a tenant dairy farmer, in the presence of his landlord, to which I myself was a party.

Landlord.—"Will you have the goodness to tell me the average yield in new milk cheese, by the year, of a good cow?"

Farmer.—"There is a great difference in cows."

"I understand that, and do not wish to hold you to an exact statement; but please let me have your opinion of the average yield of cows as they rise?"

F.—"A great deal depends upon their feed."

"I am aware of that; but to be more direct, will a good cow, well fed, produce one hundred and fifty or three hundred pounds of new milk cheese in a year?"

F.—"That is very difficult to answer."

"It may be difficult to answer. I do not expect you to be very exact; but a general opinion is all I want. What do you think? Will it be one hundred and fifty or three hundred pounds?"

F.—"Six cows will produce more and some less."

I gave up in despair; and yet this man every year sold all his dairy produce in the market by weight. The secret was, his rent was very low, and he was a tenant at will.

1 Vol. vii. part 1, p. 164.

## Native Productions for Hedges.

The San Andreas Independent, in the commendable duty of noticing the rural improvements in its section, gives a sensible article in relation to hedges. It says:

Mr. A. Young, proprietor of the Calaveras Lime Kilns, is, at the present time, devoting his energies to the construction of a fence around a portion of his land, which—if the experiment proves successful—will be highly ornamental as well as secure. This fence is a common stone wall with a trench behind and the soil thrown up against the back of it. In this earth along the back of the wall Mr. Young intends to plant acorns, believing they will, eventually, grow into an excellent hedge. There is no doubt but shrubs which are indigenous to our dry hill-sides, will succeed better in hedges than plants of foreign importation. We believe that not only the ever-green Oak of California, but many other native plants, would make far superior hedges to either Buckthorn, Arbor-Vitæ, Locust, Holly, or Yew, while they would be equally ornamental. Besides having strong, lasting hedges around gardens, orchards and farms, a great want might be supplied in ornamental grounds by appropriating many of our native shrubs to making edgings along sides of walks. Box, Thrift, Pinks, and many other plants commonly used in other countries for edgings, are, for such purposes in the mountain sections of this country, comparatively valueless. The *Ceanothus* is very extensively used as a hedge-plant in and around San Francisco, but we think it probable that it never will become very popular as a hedge-plant in the mountains. The evergreen *Euonymus* makes a very fine ornamental hedge; but in point of both strength and beauty, we are aware of nothing that would excel, for a thorough, permanent fence, our native evergreen Oak.

The Hydraulic Press notices the above as a good suggestion, and truthfully adds:

There are certainly many beautiful shrubs indigenous to California, which would prove highly ornamental if regularly planted around our homes. Even if not employed for hedging, they would make a charming inclosure by being planted inside of fences. Some of our native mountain shrubs are covered for many weeks during the spring season with snowy blossoms, which load the air with honeyed odors. These may be obtained without any expense except that attending their transplanting, and do not require irrigation, though that perhaps would prolong their season of verdure. If California residences were surrounded by native plants and flowers, and the cultivation of these made superior to that of imported growths, we believe it would have a tendency to inspire the sentiment of attachment to the soil, without which our people can never enjoy contentment and happiness.

To PRESERVE PENCIL MARKS.—If you have anything drawn or written with a lead pencil that you wish to preserve from rubbing out, dip the paper into a dish of skimmed milk. Then dry it, and let the iron rest a moment (as it will leave a crease or mark) but go over it as rapidly as possible.

## Needs of American Agriculture.

BY HORACE ORNELLY.

We cannot refrain from insisting on the beautifying of the Farmer's Homestead as one of the most needed reforms of our Agricultural economy. We Americans, as a people, do less to render our homes attractive than any other people of equal means on earth. And for this there is very much excuse. We are "rolling stones" which have not yet found time to gather any very graceful moss. We are on our march from Western Europe to the shores of the Pacific, and have halted from time to time by the way, but not yet settled. That sacred and tender attachment to home which pervades all other human breasts, has but slender hold upon us. There are not many of us who would not sell the house over his own head, if he were offered a good price for it. Not one-fourth of us now live in the houses in which we were born; not half of us confidently expect to die in the houses we now occupy. Hence we cannot be expected to plant trees, and train vines, and set flowering shrubs, as we might do if we had, in the proper sense of the word, homes. But we ought to have homes; we ought to resolve to have them soon. We would say to every head of a family, whatever else you do or forbear to do, select your home forthwith, and resolve to abide by it. Let your next move, if move you must, be inflexibly your last. We would say to our youth, never marry, never fix upon any place of abode or occupation, till you shall have selected your homes. If you will have it in Oregon or California, so be it; but fix it somewhere, and so soon as may be—at least before you form any other ties that promise to be enduring. Though it may be but a hut on a patch of earth, let it be your fixed home evermore, and begin at once to improve and beautify it every hour you can be spared from more pressing avocations and needless repose. So shall your later years be calm and tranquil—so shall you realize and diffuse the blessedness which inheres in that sacred temple, home!

The one great point enjoyed by our countrymen over their cousins in Western Europe, is the facility wherewith every American who is honest, industrious, and sober, may acquire, if he does not already possess, a homestead of his own—not a leasehold from some great capitalist or feudal baron, but a spot of earth of which no man may rightfully dispossess him so long as he shall shun evil courses, and live within his means. In Europe, on the other hand—save in France—but a small minority of the workers own the lands they till, the dwellings they inhabit, while a large proportion, even of the thrifty and forehanded, including some who would here be deemed quite rich, cannot call one foot of earth their own. To own arable land in Great Britain is a mark of social distinction, a badge of high caste, so that estates are held at prices which hardly yield three per cent to the producers, and only the very wealthy can really afford to be owners of land. But here, there is not a youth of eighteen, to-day, who cannot, by simple industry, economy, and temperance, have his own farm of fifty to a hundred acres of fair land by the time he shall have attained the age of twenty-five; and it is an amazing fact that two-thirds of our youth seem utterly heedless of this opportunity—wasting their days and their dollars in frivolous amusements or rash speculations, and suffering ripe manhood to creep upon them while still drifting with the tide, with greedy ears for every tale of a new California, Australia, Sonora, or Nicaragua, but blind to the truth that to the instructed brain and willing hand every field is a placer, and that gold is acquired far more surely at home than in New Caledonia. Youth being thus squandered on delusive hopes and vain adventures, the cares and burdens of an increasing family bar the way to future acquisition, and the mistaken dreamer, who, in his youthful prime, regarded the slow and arduous gains of the hired worker with contempt, lives to drag out forty years of grinding toil, floating from farm to farm, never rising above that necessity of living from hand to mouth which he might, while still young and single, have vanquished forever by five years' patient, plodding industry.

Again we would exhort young men, to choose their future homes—choose where you will, choose carefully, but choose soon, and resolve, by years of quiet energy and patient thrift, to make them your own forever, ere you shall be weighed down by the heavy burdens of riper years. You cannot deliberately choose to pass your lives as other men's hirelings; yet this is the end to which you drift if you set sail from the haven of youth without the

ballast of some nest-egg, fairly earned and saved, as the nucleus of future acquisitions. This rule is almost infallible, that the young man who has saved nothing out of the earnings of his first year of independence, will never earn and save anything. So, on the other hand, he who can say, on his twenty-second birthday, "I have fairly earned what I could during the past year, have saved fully half of it, and owe no man a dollar, is morally certain, if his life and health be spared, to win his way steadily to independence and competence. It is the first step that counts as well as costs; let your young men be entreated to take that step thoughtfully and in the right direction.

How light the occasional labor and how great the success with which even the humblest home may be enriched and beautified, especially by tree-planting, is yet but imperfectly realized. Only the few can live in lordly mansions; but roadside-elms which shade the lowliest cot, may be as stately and graceful as any that stud the park of the wealthiest merchant or the proudest earl. Whirling through our rural districts, seeing house after house unsheltered even by a single tree, we mourn the heedlessness, the blindness, which thus denies them an ornament and comfort so completely within the reach of the poorest. The farmer who goes to mill or to market, may return with a sapling which, once fairly planted (and it is a good half day's work to prepare the ground for and properly plant a tree) and effectually sheltered from injury, will be a solace and a joy to his family and their successors for centuries. In a country whose forests are so rich in admirable trees as is ours (where the buckeye, the tulip, the elm, the maple, the white oak, and the hickory, are so easily procured) it is a shame that even one human habitation, so much as a year old, should still be unsheltered by shade-trees. Every schoolhouse, every church (at

least where land can still be bought by the acre) should be half hidden by a grove of the most unbragous, hardy, cleanly trees, and every school-boy should consider himself a debtor to at least one tree to the little edifice in which the rudiments of knowledge were first instilled into his understanding, till such a grove shall there have been completed.

In our capricious, fervid climate, we need shades; but not these alone. The dearth of fruit, especially in the West, is still almost universal. Not one dwelling in ten is flanked and backed by such a belt of apple, peach, pear, cherry, quince, and plum trees as should thrive there. Of grapes, there is not a vine where there should be a hundred. Even the hardy and easily-started currant-bush is not half so abundant as it deserves to be. Most farmers would deem it a waste to devote two square rods of each of their gardens to the strawberry; while the bare idea of cultivating raspberries or blackberries strikes a large majority of them as intensely ridiculous. Now there is no dispute as to the folly of cultivating that which abounds on every side, and may be obtained without labor or care; and we judge, from observations on the fence-sides and corners of many farms, that the cultivation of anything of the brier-kind on those farms would be a most superfluous undertaking. Yet we do not the less insist that as a people we have far too little fruit, and that most of this is of needlessly inferior quality; that the grossness of our food is the cause of many painful and disabling diseases, which a free and frequent use of good fruit would prevent; that, even regarded solely in the light of profit, our farmers ought to grow more and better fruit, both for their own use and for sale, and that noble orchards as well as forests must in time diversify the bare landscape, even the great prairies, breaking the sweep of their free winds, and increasing the salubrity of the atmosphere, and contributing in a thousand ways to the physical enjoyment and spiritual elevation of man.

We leave untouched, at this time, the great fields of drainage, or the mechanical preparation of the soil for tillage; fertilizers, or its material, essential improvement, and of implements, or the means of its economical cultivation; all worthy of consideration. But simply add, with reference to these departments of agricultural knowledge, that we believe we are on the verge of grand, far-reaching transformations; that Genius and Science are destined to revolutionize the production of grain as they have already, and but recently, that of cloth; that the time is at hand when combined organized effort, guided by the ripest experience, the fullest knowledge, will produce and send to market cargoes of wheat, corn, oats, etc., at a cost per bushel and in a profusion with which individual energy, cramped by costly division-fences, stunted in capital, using inferior implements, plowing feebly, and shallowly at a snail's pace a foot in width, instead of tearing up and pulverizing an acre or two per hour to a depth of two or three feet, and using the muscle of men and animals also in thrashing and winnowing, will not be able successfully to compete. Indeed, it were idle to presume that the genius for Mechanical Invention, which has so recently revolutionized household industry by the invention of the Spinning Jenny and the Power Loom, resistlessly taking away the whole business of transmitting fibers into fabrics from the family fireside to the spacious factory, which is now rapidly effecting a still further transformation, in supplanting the needle by the Sewing-machine, and will soon effect a like change in washing and the operations of the dairy, will leave the husbandman sowing and tilling his fields as his father did before him. Already the implements required to till a farm advantageously, in number and cost, overtax the ability of the average farmer, and compel him to work at disadvantage against the owner of broad acres, of steam-power, seed-drills, cultivators, reapers, and thrashing-machines. This disparity is sure to increase, lessening the relative value in Agriculture of mere human muscle, and rendering intellectual force and training not merely an advantage but an absolute necessity to all who would not sink to the lowest level of abject drudgery. But to the instructed, intelligent, wide-awake cultivator, no change which the future has in store threatens evil or counsels discouragement. For him, and such as he is, every advance in the mastery of Nature by man is a personal advantage and an assurance of that ultimate triumph wherein every atmospheric change, being foreseen and prepared for, every latent force of Nature evolved and rendered useful, the marvels of Chemistry shall become the familiar handmaids of tillage, and every breeze that wanders idly across a continent shall journey, laden with bounties and blessings for the human race.

To Mothers.—A medical friend requests us to publish the following prescription, which has proved of great use in all inflammatory attacks of the chest, head or bowels. It is recommended by Raspail, one of the most famous cotemporary chemists, and formerly a member of the French Provisional Government: Dissolve one tablespoonful of coarse salt in a quart of cold water; add to it strong Liqueur Ammonia half an ounce, and one-fourth of an ounce of Spirits of Camphor. Shake well together, and keep always ready for use in a well stopped bottle. It is applied externally, with several thicknesses of linen or cotton fabric, and will insure more speedy and uniform success than all other means adopted by the generality of medical authority. As a wash in fevers it will answer admirably. It should be kept always on hand as a domestic remedy.

ANTIDOTE FOR DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.—Various salts have been used to preserve woods from destructive insects. One general method is by immersing the wood in various solutions of salts, and forcing the solution into the interstices of the wood. Another method consists in immersing the wood in the heavier oils of coal. For these various solutions, the Scientific Artisan says the phenate of soda of five or six degrees may be substituted. It adds that it is quite as efficacious and much cheaper; and that by daily sprinkling hospitals, barracks, schools, etc., with this preparation of about one degree, they will be kept clear of flies, bugs and fleas, and by washing bedsteads with the same, of about four degrees, and forcing it into all the holes and crevices which harbor bugs, the offensive creatures may be completely destroyed.

NEW TANNING MATERIAL.—The Maine Farmer notices that a premium was awarded at the State Fair for a calf-skin tanned by the use of sweetfern. If it is true that this hitherto useless shrub which abounds in our pastures, can thus be applied to a beneficial purpose, a tremendous saving will be made by the operation. The skins were tanned in one week, and had the appearance of the best French calf-skin.

WANTED.—A small portion of the tar supposed to have been left where the Gipsies pitched their tents. Also, a dozen or two of eggs from a nest of thieves.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT cannot be too implicitly relied upon as a remedy for complaints of the kidneys and the bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result will be a cessation of pain, and continued applications will consummate the cure.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Malton Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per pot.

SICK HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND INDIGESTION.—Where among all the remedies for these complaints, there are none which so quickly, so effectually, and permanently remove them as the Oxygenated Bitters?



## Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]  
TWILIGHT MUSINGS—No. 1.

BY E. A. SARLES.

Mother! what a holy name to utter,  
Mother! what a love the word conveys,  
Mother! what a power thy influence wieldeth,  
Mother! at the sound each nerve obeys  
A master hand that sweeps the chords within my breast.

Mother! the name falls sweetly on mine ear,  
Mother! the word 's a balm for every wound,  
Mother! the purest name my lips can utter,  
Mother! the dearest memory that's around  
My childhood, making it a recollection blest.

Mother! the word recalls a world of hopes,  
Mother! thy name to me is all a joy,  
Mother, dear mother! how I loved to utter,  
The hallowed title, when a merry boy  
And life seemed real, and care and trouble but a jest.

Mother! a gleam of sunlight 'mid the clouds,  
Mother! a pale star in the darkest night,  
Mother! a rudder to the shattered bark,  
Mother! a sure protection 'gainst the blight  
When shipwreck showed how treacherous life's ocean's  
glittering crest.

Mother! a prayer is breathed in the word,  
Mother! thy name, a promise brings from God,  
Mother! when life has vanished away,  
And he who loves thee is beneath the sod,  
Thy name he hopes to utter in Heaven, when he's at rest.  
Collegiate Institute, Berkeley, Feb'y, 1859.

## GIVE AS GOD HATH GIVEN THEE.

Give as God hath given thee,  
With a bounty, full and free;  
If he hath, with liberal hand,  
Given wealth to thy command,  
For the fullness of thy store,  
Give thy needy brother more.

If the lot His love doth give,  
Is by earnest toil to live;  
If with nerve and sinew strong  
Thou dost labor hard and long,  
Then 'e'en from thy slender store,  
Give, and God shall give thee more.

Hearts there are with grief oppressed,  
Forms in tattered raiment dressed,  
Homes where want and woe abide,  
Dens where vice and misery hide:  
With a bounty large and free,  
Give, as God hath given thee.

Wealth is thine to aid and bless,  
Strength to succor and redress;  
Bear thy weaker brother's part,  
Strong of hand, and strong of heart;  
Be thy portion large and small,  
Give, for God doth give thee all.

## THE MILL.

I loved the brimming wave that swam  
Through quiet meadows round the mill,  
The deep pool above the dam,  
The pool beneath it never still,  
The meal-sacks on the whitened floor,  
The dark round of the dripping wheel,  
The very air about the door  
Made misty by the floating meal. [Tennyson.]

## Idle Curiosity Cured.

WEEMS, in his life of Franklin, relates the following: "On his first trip by land to see his father in Boston, he was worried almost to death by the abominable inquisitiveness of the New England tavern keepers. Neither man nor beast could travel among them in comfort. No matter how wet or weary, how hungry or thirsty, the poor traveler might be, he was not to expect an atom of refreshment from the silly publicans until their most pestiferous curiosity was first gratified. And then Job himself could not stand such questions as they would goad him with; such as where he came from—and where he might be going—and what religion he might be of—and if he was a married man—and so on. After having been prodigiously teased in this way for several days, until at last the bare sight of a public house almost threw him into an ague, he determined to try the following remedy at the very next tavern. Soon as he alighted from his horse he desired the tavern keeper to collect his whole family, wife, children and servants, every soul of them; for he had something *really important* to communicate. All being assembled and wondering what he had to say, he thus addressed them: 'My name is Benjamin Franklin. I am a printer by trade. In Boston I have a father, a good old man who taught me, when I was a boy, to read my book and say my prayers. I have ever since thought it my duty to visit and pay my respects to such a father; and I am on that errand to Boston now. This is all that I can at present recollect of myself that I think worth telling you. But if you can think of anything else that you wish to know about me, I beg you to out with it at once that I may answer, and so give you an opportunity to get me something to eat; for I long to be on my journey that I may return as soon as possible to my family and business, where I most of all delight to be.' Forty thousand sermons against *idle curiosity* could hardly have driven it to effectually out of New England as did this little squib of ridicule."

What a glorious thing it would be if Franklin's spirit could make a visit to California, particularly to San Francisco—there's lots of curiosity folks here.

A VOICE FOR EDUCATION.—The following excellent suggestions we find in the Message of the Governor of Massachusetts, relative to public money and public education:

The question of immediate interest is, what disposition shall be made of sales of land, which will bring to the treasury, within five years, at a moderate estimate, from three to five million dollars. An overflowing treasury is prolific of unwise legislation. I regard its application to the temporary debt, or to meet a deficit occasioned by excess of expenditures over income, as unjustifiable and unnecessary. I trust the Legislature will be able to make provision for the application of this property to such public educational improvements as will keep the name of the Commonwealth forever green in the memory of her children; and to this end I earnestly recommend, for reasons already stated, that the first public charge to be made upon this property shall be for the enlargement of the public school fund until it net the sum of three million dollars.

We do pray for mercy!  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The deeds of mercy. [Shakespeare.]

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

## SHELL-MOUND

## NURSERY AND FRUIT GARDENS,

Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, California  
(DIRECTLY OPPOSITE SAN FRANCISCO.)

THIS WELL-ESTABLISHED  
NURSERY, is now prepared to  
offer to its old Patrons, and the public  
generally,

15,000 FRUIT TREES,

5,000 SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL  
TREES AND SHRUBS.THE ASSORTMENT COMPRISES  
APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, AND PLUM  
TREES,

From one to three years old, in great variety.

PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, AND ALMOND  
TREES;CALIFORNIA and FOREIGN GRAPES;  
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Berberries,  
Currants, &c.Mountain Ash, American Elm, Locust, Laburnum,  
Lombardy Poplar, Silver-Leaf Poplar,  
Paulonia, Acacia, and many otherORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING  
TREES AND SHRUBS.

CLIMBERS, BULBS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

For Particulars, see Catalogues, which will  
be furnished on application.THE STOCK OF  
BEARING PEAR AND CHERRY TREES  
IS BOTH EXTENSIVE AND SELECT.

The Catalogues for the present season contain facts going  
to show that the cultivation of these two fruits in California  
at the present time promises to be HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE. Those which relate to PEAR culture  
are extracted principally from the late address of the  
Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, before the American Pomological Society.

PRICES REASONABLE... TERMS CASH.

All orders should be addressed to—  
R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,  
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.  
November 26, 1858.

N. B.—Persons calling at the Nursery will have their  
Orders filled by MR. WM. PATTERSON, the Gardener  
in charge. As this Nursery is but 10 minutes walk from  
the Ferry Landing at San Antonio, gentlemen residing  
in San Francisco will find it very convenient to call  
and select Trees for themselves.

1858--1859.  
SAN JOSE NURSERY.

## FRUIT TREES,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

18,000 ROSES.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

Grape-vines, Etc. Etc.

PALM OR DATE TREES

Perfectly hardy in California.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount.

I OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF  
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,  
SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.,

That can be found in any one Nursery in California.

ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to, and  
the TREES carefully packed up in bundles or boxes,  
according to size and the distance they have to go, and  
delivered free on board the steamer at Alviso.

MY COLLECTION OF  
ROSES

IS THE LARGEST IN THE STATE;

HAS RECEIVED THE

FIRST PREMIUM

At the STATE FAIR, held at San Jose.

MY CATALOGUE, giving the different varieties,  
I have for this season, and other information, will be  
sent to every applicant. It will also be found with my  
AGENTS, as follows:

MONS<sup>R</sup> DELABIGNE,

89 Clay street.....SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. GRAVES &amp; WILLIAMS,

67, 69, and 71 Merchant street.....SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. STOUT &amp; SARGENT, - STOCKTON.

MONS<sup>R</sup> JACQUIER, - - - - SONORA.

L. PREVOST.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 15, 1858.

SMITH'S  
POMOLOGICAL GARDEN  
AND NURSERY,  
SACRAMENTO,

On the American River, 24 miles from the City.

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES,  
44 J street, between Second and Third streets.

The Trees offered from the  
above establishments this season  
are more than usually fine,  
and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind

of fruit, we possess the  
our catalogue embracing  
LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE STATE

Over Nine Hundred Varieties,  
as follows:

APPLES, 245 varieties;

PEARS, 276 varieties;

PLUMS, 100 varieties;

CHERRIES, 90 varieties;

PEACHES, 75 varieties;

NECTARINES, 20 varieties;

APRICOTS, 12 varieties;

GRAPES, 90 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our  
PEAR AND CHERRY TREES

Are the Finest Ever Offered

for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 5 feet to 12  
and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not  
only of very large size, but also handsomely  
shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting  
near residences, affording the double

ADVANTAGE OF SHADE AND FRUIT.

Of the above two fine Fruits we offer  
25,000 TREES FOR SALE,

of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees  
can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State.

Many persons have had but poor success with Cherry Trees  
in this State. We state for their information that  
Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true im-  
ported Mazzard stock, and not upon com-  
mon Native or Oregon stock of this Coast,  
the former being the only stock fit to grow them on.

We have also a very fine stock of the following, viz:

APPLE, PLUM, PEACH, NECTARINE,

Apricots, Grapes, Figs, Almonds.

Besides a Miscellaneous collec-  
tion of other and small fruits.

Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the  
Trees in GOOD SHAPE, and purchasers of our  
Two-year-old Trees will find that they have  
been well "cut back," and are now  
firm, symmetrically shaped Trees.

We guarantee no finer or healthier Trees will be found  
in the market this season.We also offer a superior assortment of  
Shade and Ornamental Trees,  
Shrubs, Roses, and

Greenhouse Plants.

Embracing all the old and well known popular varieties,  
as well as a great many others both good and new.

Also a very fine lot, of different sizes, of that very popu-  
lar shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the  
GOOD OLD-FASHIONED ELM TREE

of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch  
Elms, which are of good size, and when well estab-  
lished in the soil, they are of very rapid growth.

..ALSO..

LOCUST,

LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN,

MAPLE, in variety,

LINDEN, European and American,

CATALPA,

CHINA, and other Trees.

We call particular attention to our collection of  
THE CAMELLIA,

which has become so well acclimated that we have them  
growing finely in our open grounds, and blooming as  
elegantly out of doors here as they possibly could  
with the tenderest care in a conservatory.

It is no longer a house plant, but one of  
The Gems of the Pleasure Grounds.

WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY

TRUE TO THE NAME.

For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &c.,  
see CATALOGUES, which will be sent by mail to all  
applicants.

We invite attention to our very large and general  
assortment of

VEGETABLE SEED,

THE CROP OF THIS YEAR.

which is very fine and large, and we are now prepared  
to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at

Lower Prices than can be found

at any other establishment in the State.

We have now been growing SEED for a number of  
years, and have given universal satisfaction. We are  
now prepared to supply large quantities of GOOD FRESH  
SEED at very low rates. These seeds will be done up  
handsomely in packages, for Wholesale or Retail Trade  
and will always be in readiness at our Garden, and at

CITY OFFICE, 44 J street,--SACRAMENTO.

Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold for CASH ONLY, and

Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention

## SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.

## New-York Seed Warehouse.

ALFALFA,  
New Crop;  
HUNGARIAN GRASS;  
Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.

THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer,  
are grown by experienced Cultivators in the  
Atlantic States and Europe, and we have  
taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and  
best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost  
satisfaction.

Agricultural and Scientific Books,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds,  
put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation.

Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.

All orders by mail or otherwise (with remittances),  
will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through  
the mail (postage paid).

O. L. KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

111 SANSOME STREET.



7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER

SEED, crop of 1858;

25,000 lbs SEED CORN (choice varieties);

1,000 lbs SHADERS HERBS and HERB SEEDS;

10,000 lbs SEED PEAS;

10,000 lbs SEED BEANS, choice varieties;

100,000 CHOICE FRUIT and SHADE TREES;

Garden Seeds.

500 lbs Oatmeal seed;

400 lbs Yellow Dutch Onion seed;

300 lbs French Sugar-beet seed;

300 lbs Turnip seed, assorted;

100 lbs Yellow Danvers Onion seed;

100 lbs Red Onion seed;

150 lbs Radish seed;

100 lbs Cabbage seed, asst;

300 lbs Carrot, asst;

20-3m

Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes,

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS,

JAPONICAS,

And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES, and

Horticultural Implements,

And receiving by every Express from the States, and

Europe, a general assortment of

Field, Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree

SEEDS, &amp;c.

N. B.—Catalogues furnished on application by mail or ex-

press, or otherwise; and all orders directed to S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, will meet with prompt

attention. A liberal discount made to the Trade.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse,

110 California street,

20-3m

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Crop of 1858.

ust Received by Express, on the steamer

John L. Stephens,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS,

Selected by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President

of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

from responsible Growers, and warranted to be the

CROP OF 1858.

TAKE NOTICE,

The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation,

and being aware of the imposition that has been practiced on

Farmers, think proper to state, that he has not an OLD Seed

in the Store. All Seeds sold guaranteed true to name.

Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to secure

GOOD, RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as they

would have to pay for worthless trash.

Have also on hand and for sale, a very desirable

assortment of

Foreign and Fancy Grape Roots,

Peach and Cherry Trees,

Together with a full and complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For sale by

J. L. PANGBURN,

83 Washington street,

12m Between Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.

ALFALFA SEED.

A SUPERIOR LOT, JUST RECEIVED,

PURE, by the undersigned, from Valparaiso, and

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

STOWELL &amp; STODDARD,

Nov. 1. 143m 87 Front street (up stairs),

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Fresh Arrivals

AT THE

Agricultural and Horticultural

SEED STORE,

NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa,

3000 lbs. Red Clover,

500 lbs. White Dutch do,

3000 lbs. Timothy Seed,

50 bushels Blue Grass,

50 " Red Top Grass,

50 " Bay Grass,

20 bus Mixed Lawn do,

500 lbs. Vetches,

3000 lbs. Early Kent Peas,

100 bushels Peach Pits,

200 lbs. Oatmeal,

White French Sugar-Beet,

Best assorted Onion,

Turnip, " "

Carrot, " "

Radish, " "

Cucumber, " "

Melon, " "

50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Double Hyacinths,

Narcissus, Anemones,

Crown Imperial,

Dahlias,

Ranunculus,

Tulips, Tuberoses,

Crocus, Iris,

Gladioli,

Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT,

GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can

warrant.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit pur-

chasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Bud-

ding and Pruning Knives, &amp;c.

N. B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY &amp;



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 18, 1859.

**FREE COPIES OF THE FARMER.**—We shall mail marked copies of our journal to many friends over the State and elsewhere, and we ask their kind and generous interest in behalf of the FARMER. We wish to place it in every family in the land, and we believe each and all our large number of subscribers can send us one or two more. Read the number we send you, and hand it to your neighbor.

**SEND THE FARMER ABOARD.**—Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured that it could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the FARMER. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

## Woman, the Emblem of California.

"And, lest a life without the genial aid  
Of social intercourse, should barren prove  
Of real joys, a partner God bestowed,  
Whom milder converse, and endearing love,  
Might cheer the lonely hour."

From the true inspiration, and fired by the spirit of that creative genius that marks the great artist, Powers, the truly great American sculptor, has most beautifully and truthfully given to the world a Statue of California, perfectly in accordance with her condition, character and greatness. Powers presents our State in the form of a beautiful woman, nearly erect, leaning upon a boulder of quartz, the basis of our mineral wealth. In her right hand she holds a divining rod; in her left, partially concealed behind her back, a handful of thorns. Such is the character of this Statue of our State, as announced in the letter from Dr. Reid, in another column of our journal.

From the purest white marble from Carrara, in Italy, where it has lain for ages, it comes from the hands of the great sculptor a beautiful woman! With the rod of divination, she would lead the way in this land of gold; for a type of California, the quartz rock is represented as a partial support, and on which she leans. If the mind of man be bent, wholly, upon acquiring this gold, the thorns, concealed, are close at hand, intimating too plainly that the pursuit of gold only is not a path without thorns. Of this, all who can look back to "forty-nine," when gold was the only God, can well remember the thorns. This was before the dawn of social life, or social intercourse, in California. We know not how near we may come to the true interpretation of these emblems; for, at the moment, though we may have known the true intent of the sculptor, it has passed from our mind. This we do know, that although man may toil, to gather the precious ore from the hills and mountains and to crush the very rock to find it, the very gold he toils for is worthless, unless it can be devoted to the cause of woman—the very boulders of quartz are themselves but the emblems of woman, being the "mother of gold."

The announcement, at this time, of this beautiful Statue of our State, we hail as another evidence of the glorious destiny unfolding before us. Who will not yield due deference to woman, in California, when she is the chief object emblazoned upon our escutcheon for all future time? Who will not loyally bow, like a true knight, and swear he will do all he can to put those thorns far, far behind her, in her pathway, and lead her on in a path strewn only with flowers. Pure and unsullied she stands before us in this statue, like the virgin gold when extracted from the rock on which she leans. Pure and unsullied she will be when man, in true greatness, shall join in her redemption from the shadows that now environ her, and make her the friend, the companion, the equal of himself.

In the early days of California, when the beautiful flowers that so thickly covered our Prairies were gathered by the wanderer over these fair fields, he threw them away as worthless, for the smile of woman blessed not his vision. Like the first hours of Adam in Paradise—

"That garden was a wild,  
And man a hermit sigh'd,  
Till woman smiled."

And so in California, we well remember the loneliness and dreariness amid all the wild excitement. Without woman, man's heart still craved a home. Yes, even the flowers on the prairies were without fragrance by reason of her absence. So it was said and believed. Flowers had no fragrance because man had no home.

Though bright and beautiful they were,  
Their richest gift they'd not confer;  
No fragrance breathed on man alone,  
However bright their petals shone.  
But when her foot first touched the sod,  
A voice came from the throne of God,  
And quick o'er valley, mountain, heath,  
Each flower gave forth a fragrant breath;  
Baptized once more in heavenly dew,  
They hailed the "Beautiful, good, and true;"  
Then unto man a home was given,  
Crowned with the "Last, best gift of Heaven."

With these impressions of woman to influence us, we agree with the sculptor, that woman is the emblem most appropriate for our State.

**TO OUR READERS.**—We commend most earnestly the "Needs of American Agriculture," by Horace Greeley, Esq., of the Tribune; it is a splendid production, full of truth and wisdom. Colman's Letters on Neat Stock, and the Dairy, in this number, is worthy careful reading. Our Ladies' Department has gems worth viewing. Franklin's remedy for curiosity we hope will effect some cures; we know some folks that ought to try it. Twilight Musings, a tribute to a mother, should meet every eye.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Numerous letters in our hands that crowd upon us, shall have early response. We ask kind forbearance. J. B. M. received; will reply. Z. M. T. No. 3, State Agricultural Society, must not think we slight him by delay; we have a good object in delaying his letter. H. E. S.'s letter and order shall have immediate attention. Letter from Col. Henly, on Summer Fallow, next week.

## Public Festival Days—The World's Great Men.

MORE FESTIVALS—MORE HOLIDAYS—MORE REJOICINGS.

We have been in favor, theoretically, of numerous festivals—days of public rejoicing for old and young. We feel that, as Americans, we are making a sad mistake in this ceaseless work, work, work! Although, personally, we must plead guilty of not practicing what we preach. The fact is, however, we are nothing but an editor: an editor is nobody, and, of course, must work, must plan, must write, must devise and work out all manner of good, all kinds of pleasure for others; but must not expect to participate in the enjoyment.

Be that as it may, in times past or present, we go for reform and progress; and we now begin, with our new volume, to call attention to this subject. We believe that we err greatly in our examples as men, in all the various relations of life, by this continuous, ceaseless, eternal round of duties; all of which tend to the accumulation of wealth. The bad influence of this body and soul destroying habit, first affects ourselves in health, of body and mind; then, by our example, it spreads to our families, our children and our friends, and then extends to our neighbors and the community at large.

There is no nation in the world that has so few holidays as the American nation; and surely there is none that has so much cause of rejoicing as our own. Are we not a free and happy nation? Can we not boast of our intelligence, our civil and religious institutions; of our schools, colleges, seminaries of learning; of our scientific and literary institutes; of our extended commerce; of our climate, soil and productions; of our wealth, on land and sea? Can we not justly boast of being a nation favored of God, and honored of man, world-wide? And yet, with all these blessings and privileges, the great mass of our people live as if these blessings were worthless, and as if nothing but wealth was worth striving for, or worth attaining—that this was the philosopher's stone?

How fatal to human progress has been this error. Already shadows gather upon the earlier days and names in our country's history, that should ever be kept sacred and bright as love could guard and keep them. The Fourth of July grows dim upon the memory and faint are the pulsations of our revolutionary spirit. The Seventeenth of June: The roar of cannon would hardly move the blood of many whose ancestors exhibited true patriotism on that memorable day—the love of gold has clogged the patriotic current. The Twenty-second of December: Where are the Pilgrim Fathers? The news has recently been borne to us, that the surging sea has been making inroads upon Plymouth Rock—the sacred spot where those who gave us being and freedom suffered, amid snow and ice: that birth-day of freedom grows faint in the memory of their descendants.

The Bay of San Francisco witnessed the flash of a few cannon, whose sounds echoed faintly over the hills recently, to announce that that most signal victory, at New Orleans on the Eighth of January, was not wholly forgotten. The Seventeenth of January, ever memorable as the birth-day of Benjamin Franklin, passed almost in silence; while Scotia's generous sons paid their heartfelt and just tribute to their noble bard, the immortal Burns.

Nearly to the dawning comes a day sacred to patriotism, honor and true glory, the birth-day of the great and the immortal Washington, the Father of his Country—the loftiest hero, the purest patriot, and the greatest statesman that ever lived: his birth-day approaches; shall the day be celebrated in an appropriate manner?

And many days, great and good, that are sacred, or should be, in our country's history, each and all should be welcomed, regarded and noticed appropriately; not only as a duty to those that have "passed away," but for the benefit of those that now live; for, a proper observance of such events will do more to keep alive patriotism and love of country, of duty and affection, than can ever be secured, were the wealth of Croesus to be poured into the lap of each mortal.

Could we have our Dictator a few years, we would revive the names and memories of that long list of heroes, patriots, and statesmen, who have waded through seas of blood, struggled through a long life in defense of our institutions and rights, and labored with a pure devotion, that they might leave that rich inheritance which we now enjoy—the blessings of our free institutions.

Could we have our will, such men as Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, the Adamses, William Wirt, Jackson, Calhoun, Clay, Webster, and hundreds more, who have given life and strength for their country; the whole bright list of patriots from Washington down, we would honor.

We would call up too men of genius and science, mechanics and farmers; all whose lives had been marked with usefulness to their country. Franklin and the art of printing; Hoe and other inventors of the press; Arkwright and other designers of machinery; Fulton and his steamboat; Railroad builders, Artists, Poets, Scholars, Divines; we would honor all.

We would honor the memory of the dead for an example to the living, that they might be stimulated to good deeds; and we would honor the living, that it might prompt others to excel in well-doing. We would have every day green with the recollections of some great event or some good deed, that thus the young should have incentives to noble actions.

We feel confident that the putting off a just, public and universal acknowledgment of great deeds, worthy actions and honorable attainments, till death has removed those deserving of honor, has had a fatal effect on the minds of the young.

There is an injustice in such actions, that the quick perceptions of childhood recognize. A reward of merit to a boy or girl, in school, is given at the time it has been merited; not put off until mature age. So should public honor and approval be accorded to men while living, that it may prove an incentive to all.

We trust, in this land of sunshine and flowers, our people are awake to the importance of more public days. In all the varied relations, duties and honors of life, it is of more moment to this people than all the gold in our hills and rivers; for it will give the riches of health and happiness.

## The Statue of California.

The following letter relative to the statue of California, now being finished in Florence, by our own gifted sculptor Powers, is worthy the highest consideration. This letter comes from a true son of California, Dr. Robt. K. Reid, formerly Superintendent of the Insane Hospital, at Stockton. Dr. Reid's heart was always right for California, and he feels the importance of having one of these beautiful and appropriate statues secured at once for our State. New York, the great emporium of our commerce in the old States will possess one statue; the national Capital will possess a second, statue; and shall not California possess one? Surely every heart will respond, ay! Let San Francisco be the place where the third shall be placed. She is the great commercial emporium of the Pacific, and it is fitting it should be so; yet we are not strenuous so that it is secured for our State. Place it in the capital, before our Legislators, and let them reflect upon the future destiny of this State and resolve that it shall be great and glorious. We have heard with much pleasure of the generous, free-will offerings of many of our merchant citizens, many of whom have offered from \$100 to \$500 each, to secure this statue. We hope, however, that our State will at once act, and act promptly, and thus secure to ourselves the emblem of our State. The letter of Dr. Reid describes the statue. The design and the emblems will undoubtedly puzzle many, yet nothing could be more appropriately conceived than is this statue to represent the Golden State. In another column we have given our own ideas of these mysterious emblems:

Rome, Italy, Dec. 24, 1858.

C. M. HENCOCK, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

My Dear Doctor: Last month I spent some time in Florence, and visited the studio of the great American Sculptor, Powers. The statue of California had just been completed, and forwarded to New York. The second will soon be finished for the Government at Washington, and as, by the terms of the contract, only three can ever be made; he is desirous that the third shall be possessed by the State of California, or by the city of San Francisco. It represents California as the most attractive thing in nature, a beautiful woman in a state of nudity. She is nearly erect, leaning on a boulder of quartz. In her right hand she holds a divining rod, and in her left, slightly concealed behind her back, a handful of thorns. The material is of white marble from Carrara, and without spot or blemish. The contract price, £1500. Will not some effort be made in California to obtain this noble work for the State, before it passes into some private collection?

Truly your friend,  
ROBT. K. REID.

## More Southdowns.

We have had the pleasure of seeing and examining the fine Southdown ewes which were imported on the last steamer, by J. W. Haines, Esq., of Sacramento. They will be a great acquisition to our State. Mr. Haines has furnished us with the following history and pedigree of these sheep:

Number 1—A pure bred ewe from Webb; bought of Col. Morris, in June, 1856. A splendid ewe.

Number 2—Pure Southdown, one year old, dam ewe bought of Col. L. G. Morris, of Mt. Fordham, N. Y. Sire, the splendid buck Fordham, which was imported by J. H. Carroll & Co., last season, and shown at the State Fair, and which, we regret to learn, has lately died.

Number 3—Pure Southdown, one year old past. Dam ewe bought of Col. Morris; Sire, Frank; on dam's side, Young York.

Numbers 4 and 5—Two pure bred ewes, bought of Col. Morris; sire, Frank; grandsire, on dam's side, Young York.

All these fine ewes are in lamb by the World's Prize, said to be the very finest Southdown buck known. The World's Prize was bred by Jonas Webb, Esq., of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, England, and was imported by J. C. Taylor, Esq., of N. J., direct from Mr. Webb, for the handsome sum of \$2000. World's Prize won great favor in England, and was sent to the World's Fair, and there won the great prize in 1856, and was declared by the best judges, to be the best Southdown buck in the world. So highly was he valued by Mr. Webb, as a stock getter, that he wrote to a friend in New York that he would gladly have given 200 guineas for his use, after he had sold him to come to America, and that he should use two or three of his sons in his flock, the present year, on account of his excellent properties.

We can only repeat the pleasure we feel in knowing that we have this valuable breed among us, and we are glad, too, that Mr. Haines has been so fortunate as to secure so fine a stock to start upon. Next fall this stock will be shown at the State Fair. Success say we to fine sheep, and success to the liberal hand that imports them.

## Oregon Pitch Pine.

A very fine specimen of Oregon Pitch Pine has been left at our office, a strip of some ten inches long, upon which there was a layer of pure Pitch from one-half to three-quarters of its thickness. However extraordinary this specimen of pure Pitch, it does not possess power enough to yield the turpentine fit for those purposes, such as is found in the famous North Carolina pines; that State being the great and principal one that furnishes the immense stock of turpentine for all commercial purposes. Thus far none has been found in our State, yet we have hopes that away up in our lofty mountains we may yet find treasures in our forests, and especially this most desirable timber, that shall furnish us with our own turpentine.

PLACERVILLE OBSERVER.—A new journal bearing this title has been started at Placerville, by Messrs. O. L. C. & J. D. Fairchild. We have not had the pleasure of seeing the Observer, but we hear it is a most creditable paper, both in style and matter. Mr. W. F. Stewart, Editor.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, submitting the question of taxing the people of Sacramento county for the erection of State Fair Buildings to a vote.

## Golden Words and Golden Works.

"The truly generous is the truly wise,  
And he who loves not others, lives unblest."

Amid all the trials and perplexities that must ever surround the path of an editor and publisher, it is cheering to know that however dark those clouds may be, bright gleams come to dispel them all. With us, we are happy to say, the bright ones are in the majority. Though they do flit across our path occasionally, there never can come a shadow without a light beyond it, and ours is a hopeful heart, that can peer through the shadow to the light beyond.

Among a goodly host of cheering letters, containing goodly wishes for ourself and our journal in its new era, we have gathered up many a bright and hopeful word, and placed them away in Memory's casket, recording those names that conveyed them in *couleur d'rose*, and have penned beneath them, these words, "never forget! never forget!"

We must take the liberty to copy an extract or two from one letter, from a lady, that came filled with solid evidences of true friendship in the shape of many golden eagles, and many names of goodly citizens, in one of the brightest valleys of our land; but however brightly gleamed the gold, the words in that letter were brighter far than ever gleamed gold to us. We have ventured to extract, without authority or permission, from this, a private letter, and only regret we could not add the name of the writer and the valley, but when this meets the eye of the writer we pray her forgiveness if we have erred in this our wish to testify our high appreciation of this her generous tribute to our cause. With a goodly list of new subscribers, and a letter heavy with gold, came the following gleaming words:

Dear Sir: Saturday, and yesterday afternoon, I went out among our farmers, and succeeded in getting the following new subscribers to the CALIFORNIA FARMER; the money you will please find accompanying this letter. I expect to receive several more subscribers in the course of this week, and those who are among our principal farmers, and who were not at home when I called on them, but whose ladies thought they would be sure to subscribe. You may expect to see our valley represented next fall at the Agricultural Fair, both in agricultural products, and in the fine arts.

Dear Colonel, we have some fine farms in our valley, and what is better still, some fine farmers in this valley. Come and see us. We have looked much for you in the past year, knowing you could get many more subscribers than we could, which has been the cause of our delaying to call upon the friends of THE FARMER.

Colonel, I have not done this for the PRIZES that you offer to those who send you Clubs, but in gratitude for your past favors, and the good of our VALLEY. I intended to get these subscribers, and send them with a New Year's greeting, but was taken ill in December, and have remained so till this. Shall do better for you soon.

With many fervent wishes for your prosperity and happiness, I remain

We might copy many more words of encouragement and cheer, but here we present enough, we know, to prove our assertion that such words are brighter than gold. The wishes of our generous friend, in relation to those whose names are sent us, shall be specially remembered. What editor or publisher but would say that such words and acts were enough to cheer them. They are the words and acts of a true woman, and it is woman who will build up and sustain all our best institutions, and make our State glorious and bright in the future. Woman is the emblem, the type, the talismanic word; and Powers, the greatest sculptor of the age, makes her the Type, Emblem, and Goddess of California, and it is to her power and influence, when rightly directed, that all true hearts will bow and yield. We feel that in laboring to elevate woman to her true position in the scale of social life, as the friend, companion, and equal of man, we are only performing our duty to our race, and we had rather have the approbation and aid of one true-thinking, reflecting woman, in any great enterprise, than a dozen men whose minds are torn hither and thither by the contending strife of politics and bigoted notions of party and sect, and we always feel a new hope of better days when we have evidences like the one recorded above, to whom we tender heart thanks.

## California Fruit will Keep.

As some remarks have been made relative to the keeping of California Fruit, and as we have already asserted that California Fruit would keep, equal or better than any other, we are pleased to have the assurance before us in the shape of a box of fine Pears, from James Lick, Esq.; the variety was Vicar of Winkfield, of fine large specimens, and most delicious, perhaps some two weeks beyond their perfect eating point.

This variety is fit for eating in the old States in December, seldom seen beyond January, and now the middle of February in California we have them with us. This, we think, good proof of an excellent keeping climate. Mr. Lick has one of the finest orchards in our State, and of the choicest variety. We must return thanks for our excellent Fruit.

BUST OF GOV. WELLER.—We have received a fine bust of the Chief Magistrate of California, from those most excellent artists, Devine Brothers, of Sacramento. It will be recollected that a specimen bust of Gov. Weller was exhibited by the Devine Brothers, at the Mechanics' Fair, last autumn, and won universal admiration for its correctness. We are pleased to know that these excellent artists have received a goodly number of orders for the bust; and we can say, that no artists have done more to encourage an elevated taste for art than have the Brothers Devine. The beautiful mantle-piece and fire-place, of these same artists, were exhibited at the State Fair; and we are happy to say, they will have another piece of artistic work to show ere long. We have the bust of the Governor at the Farmer's office, where it can be seen, and it will be readily appreciated as a work of art.

THE STEAMER GOLDEN AGE, for Panama, leaves to-morrow, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, PM.

## The Pioneer Woolen Factory of California.

The machinery for this Woolen Mill will be superior to anything of the kind in the Atlantic States. We are informed that Col. Turner is to ship his machinery from Boston, in this month; it is said to be the most perfect and complete lot of machinery of its kind, in all its appointments, that has been manufactured in New England for the last ten years. The Mill in all probability will be in successful operation in September next. They will manufacture from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty pairs of blankets per day. This will form a new era in the history of our State.

When we reflect upon the vast amount of good that will result to California by the establishment of this one woolen manufactory, we wonder this prospective good does not awaken a greater feeling. Here will be a home product of at least two to three thousand pairs of blankets per month; but this is not all, this Factory will consume 500,000 pounds of wool per annum, equal to 2500 bales of wool; this will greatly enhance the value of this valuable product to our producers. Besides this, this Factory will require something like 50,000 pounds of soap. Here is a very much increased demand for home-made soap. And in addition, they will use 10,000 gallons of oil, annually—this will give Stanford Brothers a new customer. But above all, the large increase of domestic labor that will be called into requisition, is a matter of great satisfaction.

When we reflect, also, upon the seeming fitness of our State as a wool-manufacturing State, it seems providential to us. We can raise wool cheaper than any other part of the world. Tensels grow spontaneously over our State, and of the best kind; wool is grown easily; cochineal and indigo are near at hand, and everything seems propitious. All that is wanted is for the great heart of the people to see the advantages within our reach, and improve them.

## Education of the Laboring Classes.

[No better subject could we present to our readers, at the present time, than the one which we now offer for their perusal; nor could we offer better authority for the truths conveyed in the essay than that of the gifted Channing, from whose memoirs we make these extracts. We ask a careful reading of them by the yeomanry of California.]

WHAT is education? This is one of the watch-words, almost a cant word, of the day; but few terms are so vague. It is said by the friends of the working classes, that their first great want is a better education. Let us try to understand what this is.

"The great end of education is not to train a man to get a living. This is plain, because life was given for a higher end than simply to toil for its own prolongation. A comfortable subsistence is, indeed, very important to the purpose of life, but this is what it may. A man half-fed, half-clothed, and fearing to perish from famine or cold, will be too crushed in spirit to do the proper work of a man. He must be set free from the iron grasp of want, from the constant pressure of painful sensations, from grinding, ill-requited toil. Unless a man be trained to get a comfortable support, his prospects of improvement and happiness are poor. But if his education aims at nothing more, his life will turn to little account.

"To educate a man is to unfold his faculties, to give him the free and full use of his powers, and especially of his best powers. It is, first, to train the intellect, to give him a love of truth, and to instruct him in the processes by which it may be acquired. It is to train him to soundness of judgment, to teach him to weigh evidence, and to guard him against the common sources of error. It is to give him a thirst for knowledge, which will keep his faculties in action through life. It is to aid him in the study of the outward world, to initiate him into the physical sciences, so that he will understand the principles of his trade or business, and will be able to comprehend the phenomena which are continually passing before his eyes. It is to make him acquainted with his own nature, to give him that most important means of improvement, self-comprehension.

"In the next place, to educate a man is to train the conscience, to give him a quick, keen discernment of the right, to teach him duty in its great principles and minute applications, to establish in him immovable principles of action. It is to show him his true position in the world, his true relation to God and his fellow-beings, and the immutable obligations laid on him by these. It is to inspire him with the idea of perfection, to give him a high moral aim, and to show how this may be maintained in the commonest toils, and how everything may be made to contribute to its accomplishment.

"Further, to educate a man in this country is to train him to be a good citizen, to establish in him the principles of political science, to make him acquainted with our history, government, and laws, to teach him our great interests as a nation, and to policy by which they are to be advanced, and to impress him deeply with his responsibilities, his great trusts, his obligations to disinterested patriotism as the citizen of a free state.

"Again, to educate a man is to cultivate his imagination and taste, to awaken his sensibility to the beautiful in nature and art, to give him the capacity of enjoying the writings of men of genius, to prepare him for the innocent and refined pleasures of literature.

"I will only add, that to educate a man is to cultivate his powers of expression, so that he can bring out his thoughts with clearness and strength, and exert a moral influence over his fellow-creatures. This is essential to the true enjoyment and improvement of social life.

"According to these views, the laboring classes may be said to have as yet few means of education, excepting those which Providence furnishes in the relations, changes, occupations, and discipline of life. The great school of life, of Providence, is indeed open to all; but what, I would ask, is done by our public institutions for the education of the mass of the people? In the mechanical nature of our common schools, is it ever proposed to unfold the various faculties of a human being, and to prepare him for self-improvement through life? Indeed, according to the views of education now given, how defective are our institutions for rich as well as poor, and what a revolution is required in our whole system of training the young!

Old Sol again smiles upon the good work which the clouds have been doing for so many days.



## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**BANKERS.**  
 Atlantic Monthly, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Blood stock, J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.  
 Parsons & Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

**ALAMEDA COUNTY MILK DEPOT.**  
 135 Kearny street (between Sacramento and California).  
**PURE MILK**  
 ALWAYS ON HAND.

**Hotels, Restaurants and Families** supplied, by leaving their orders at the Depot, or giving them to the driver of the Wagon, who is one of the Proprietors.

**Fresh Ranch Butter and Eggs**  
 Constantly on hand, and delivered to Families at any part of the city.

**A. STAPLES. H. A. BROWN. W. GOLDEN.**  
 33m

**Large Flock of Sheep For Sale.**  
 WE HAVE JUST NOW, 1100 good American EWES, three-quarter cross. Some 500 Young Lambs, and a promise of 300 or 400 more. The Lambs now on hand are cross of the Bakewell. This is a rare chance, and purchasers will do well to call immediately.

Apply to Col. WARREN, Farmer Office.

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The same paper says: The proprietors of the Inevitable Tunnel, in the Table Mountain, near Springfield, have, after upwards of a year's toil, and at an outlay of considerable money, at last struck some of the richest pay dirt that we have heard of lately; it prospects from one up to eight dollars to the pan any place they try it. And as the dirt ranges from six to ten feet thick, they have a tolerable prospect of being well paid for their perseverance. We are informed by Mr. Saunders, President of the Monumental Tunnel, near Douglas Flat, that some miners who took up a piece of unclaimed ground, near that tunnel, having sunk a shaft nearly a hundred feet deep, have struck some extraordinarily rich pay dirt. We also hear of the discovery of a quartz lead on a certain claim in Three Pine Gulch, which promises to pay well, the gold in which is nearly black. As to the mining interest in this district, generally, we are happy to state that the miners never had better prospects of doing well than they have for the coming summer, when they will be able to get cheap and abundant water, and we shall be greatly disappointed, if Columbia does not stand out as the richest mining town in the State. The Columbia and Stanislaus River Water Company's Ditch is in order, with about two hundred and fifty tom-streams in it.

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The present season presents a strong contrast to the few previous years. Then, the rains of the winter and spring being light, the grass attained but stunted growth, and soon disappeared before the burning suns of the long summers, and in the fall but little food remained for the cattle, which sunk in condition, and when the cold and rain did come, they were so much enfeebled that thousands died from sheer exhaustion. The early rains of this season gave the grass a good start, which affords food for the cattle and maintains them in good condition so as to be unaffected by the cold and wet weather.

The present is a busy season in the vineyards. The important work of pruning the vines was then in full operation. A rather sharp frost deterred some from commencing pruning, least injury might be done to the bearing wood; whilst others have gone on with their work, undeterred by the visits of Jack Frost. In some vineyards, therefore, the work of pruning was nearly over, whilst in others but commencing. After pruning, the plow is set to work, which closes the operations of the vineyard, until the time for irrigation comes along.

In the orchards a great improvement will be made this year. The desire to cultivate only the best species of each fruit is now universal, and a very superior stock is being secured for this purpose.

The disease in the orange tree, we are sorry to hear, has not been checked. The remedies adopted do not seem to be effectual. We have heard of lime water being used, also tobacco water, ammoniacal liquors, and quack-silver. But the bug once getting hold of a tree, seems indisposed to be deprived of his costly viand. While some orchards have escaped the visitation, others are suffering severely from the disease. The frosts which occurred, affected the young trees generally—in some cases severely, as almost to endanger the tree, or to stop its growth for the season; in other cases slightly, or not at all. And such instances, of almost total blight, and impunity from harm, occur in the same grounds, and at but short distances apart.

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concourse of people, from the corner of Second and B streets. She made much noise, but traveled slowly. Frequently she came to a dead halt, but this was owing to the bad working of the engine. Finally she reached a point near the corner of A and Fourth streets, when it was discovered, all of a sudden, that nearly all the water had leaked out of her boiler, and she was stopped. There is no doubt but that the thing will work. The principle is there, and Mr. Miller will bring it to perfection in the course of time.

**WILD TOBACCO.**—Less than a half mile of Tehama may be seen thousands of the above plants, which, in the season, attain the height of from eighteen inches to three and four feet. The stalks seem to be very vigorous, and the leaves although by no means as large as those of the cultivated article, are nevertheless of very respectable dimensions and afford a passable article for smoking purposes. We are told that the Indians have been in the habit of gathering it for years past and using it in this way; a fact which would go to prove that a plant which is indigenous to the soil might be raised to almost perfection were the same attention given to it that is given to the commonest herb or vegetable of the garden. [Tehama Gaz.]

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**WE ARE AHEAD OF THE WORLD IN AMBROTYPES;** we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Decoupages. We have documents to prove it, the whitewashing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "Ore."

**MY AMBROTYPES** were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brings so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

**R. H. VANCE,**  
 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

**SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!**  
 "To each and all, a fair good night,  
 And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
 Rest! Rest! Rest!  
 Who is the man who does keep  
 A mattress the sweetest and best?

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
 Rest that refreshes most true!  
 The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew,  
 Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
 Rest! Rest! Rest!  
 Economy tells us to buy and to keep  
 The mattress that is cheapest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
 On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!  
 If bedchambers lie single, then life will not jingle  
 Till they're married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go where, where,  
 Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

**J. SCHRIEBER,**  
 Jackson street, near Hotel International.

**THE HOME OF BEAUTY.**  
 "Creative Genius! from thy hand  
 What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
 When we are thy potent, mystic wand  
 To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle,  
 And here our gods;  
 Around these portals  
 Around these festooned halls

The good, the great, the living and the dead;  
 And yet they speak—speak all:  
 "We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
 But we are known, and, knowing,  
 Fain would hold sweet converse."

But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
 We know that they are silent  
 While they speak, and gaze on us.

Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
 And gather round us where we stand  
 Within these halls, a living throng  
 That we may raise a glorious song  
 To all who act the noble part;  
 And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
 And here shall wondrous thousands come;  
 Here speed a season free from care,  
 To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
 For is it not a freeman's duty,  
 To worship at the shrine of Beauty?

Behold those flowers that gem the land,  
 Those little children in groups they stand,  
 While here and there, like angels, see  
 They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
 Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
 Joined hand in hand they're linked together;

Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
 They, hand in hand, together go.  
 Young men and maidens, free from care,  
 Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
 Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
 This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
 We now would ask, O let him stand  
 Before us; him who all this beauty planned.  
 Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!  
 Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

**Daguerrean Gallery,**  
 Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

**Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seed.**—A small invoice of valuable Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seeds, for sale at the Office of the FARMER.

**The Oxygenated Bitters.**—For the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Catarrh, loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Acidity, Stomachic, Scurvy, Nausea, Headache, Ennui, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion.

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers, and others, testify are the only safe, certain and efficacious medicine for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race.

These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Green, and in their formula differ largely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drug; in their nature tonic, not stimulating; retaining their virtues in any climate; they are a "common sense" and "formal index" of Medicine which knows no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or however induced or chronic in its character the disease may be, no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and related the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is had to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land







## The "Try Company."

A GENTLEMAN who was riding in the cars, noticed a bright little fellow, between five and six years of age, sitting with his father and mother, and engaged in the attempt to untie the knot in a string that bound a small parcel. The knot had become well compacted, and the child's tiny fingers seemed to make no impression thereon. The patient earnestness of the little fellow was contrasted with the apparent indifference of his parents, who looked on, but made no attempt to assist him. At last the gentleman, whose sympathies with children were warm, could bear the sight no longer; so, partly to help the child, and partly to rebuke the parents, he took out his knife, and handing it to the boy, said:

"Here, my little fellow, try the virtue of a sharp blade. You can't untie the knot!"

Something to his surprise, the knife was not taken; but, instead, the child answered, with a smile:

"Please, sir, Father don't allow me to say I can't. I belong to the 'Try Company.'"

"Indeed!" said the gentleman, drawing back his hand. "I never heard of that company before."

"Oh, I've always belonged to it. Haven't I, Father?"

And the child turned with an expression of loving confidence in his face, towards his father.

"He's a worthy member of that excellent association, sir," remarked the father, now speaking to the gentleman, and smiling in a pleased way.

"Ah, I understand you!" Light was breaking in upon his mind. "This is a part of your discipline. You never permit your little boy to say I can't."

"But, instead, I'll try, sir."

"Excellent!" said the gentleman. "Excellent! Here is the way that men are made. It is the everlasting 'I can't,' that is dwarfing the energies of thousands upon thousands all over the land. A feeble effort is made to overcome some difficulty, and then the arms fall wearily, and the task is abandoned."

"And who is most to blame for this?" was inquired.

"Parents," was the hesitating reply.

"Parents who fail to cultivate patience and perseverance in their children. Parents who carry them when they should let them walk, even though their feet may be weary. I see it all as clear as light, and see my own fault at the same time. I cut the knot of difficulties for my children every day, instead of requiring them to loosen it themselves. But, sir, they shall join the 'Try Company' after this. I'll have no more knot cutting in my house."

How is it with you, reader, child or man? Are you a member of the "Try Company"? If not, and you have any ambition to be something more than a drone in the hive, join it at once; and from this time forth, never let the words, "I can't," find a place on your lips.

DANCING.—The Nashville Banner of Peace, the Presbyterian organ, has the following in a communication: "There is no condemnation of dancing to be found from the beginning of the Old Testament to the ending of the New Testament, but on the contrary, it is sanctioned by the habits and words of the patriarchs and psalmists of the original church; yet the orthodox church of this day denounce it as a sin."

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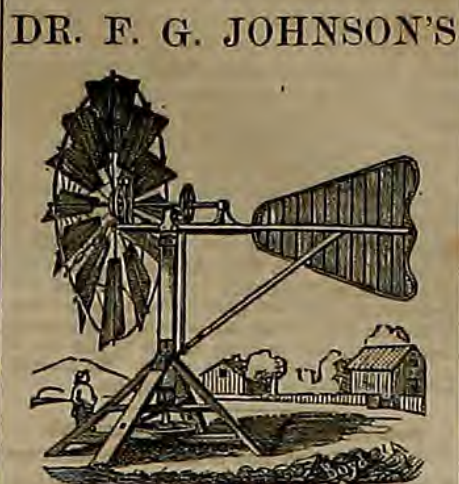
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1859.

NUMBER 4.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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#### HORTICULTURAL ESSAYS.

##### LETTER NUMBER TWO.

SMITH'S POMOLOGICAL GARDENS, Sacramento City.

EDITOR FARMER: To continue the subject of irrigation, from where we left off last week: we have never found it necessary, for the benefit of the fruit, to water either the Pear, Apple, Plum, or Quince, or the Apricot or Cherry, as before stated; and should it ever become necessary to irrigate either of the first named fruits, extreme caution must be observed, for the following reasons, which will be plain to every practical man: The Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry, form their fruit-buds for the next year's crop upon short "spurs" of the current year's growth, and these "spurs" should be watered by the roots of the trees during the dry season, are very liable to become excited, and present themselves in full bloom at mid-summer. It frequently occurs that these blossoms will set fruit and mature, and produce what is called a "second crop" of fruit. To call it a "second crop" is ridiculous; for in order to do that, it would be necessary that those same fruit-spurs should previously have given another crop earlier in the same season, something that could occur with an early variety of Cherry, but not so likely to occur with Pears or Apples, which ripen after the first of August. This rarely occurs, though it is by no means unusual to see blossoms upon fruit trees late in the season, and to see partially-developed or half-grown fruit; but in every instance where what is called the "second crop," is produced, it is from "spurs" of the same year's growth, that have been excited into bloom, in which instance the crop will mature with our long seasons and bright sun.

In the February number of the Cultivator is a cut and description of a Duchesse d'Angouleme Pear, second growth. The first crop is stated to have ripened in September and October, and the second growth, of which the cut was a specimen, was then ripening. Could it not be possible that the same "spurs" which produced the first crop in September and October, also produced the second before winter? I apprehend not, for they must have been the product of some of the newly-formed spurs, and which ought to have lain dormant for the next year. In any event, those second crops are not desirable, as you of course lessen your crop for the next year, besides weakening your tree ultimately, by causing it to bear those "two crops" in one season, a phenomenon not often seen in our Eastern homes, and which, it is to be hoped, no sensible man will be guilty of doing here, after he understands the theory of cause and effect. It is then not safe to apply irrigation to trees of this class, and I would prefer that my fruit would be a little under size, than to risk the casualty of causing my fruit spurs to break into bloom at that season of the year, by applying much water.

I have heard persons claim an advantage in getting these two crops in one season, but in this establishment we are perfectly satisfied when our Bartlett's and Duchesses are bending under the weight of one crop, each specimen of which weighing variously from twelve to twenty-nine ounces avoirdupois. I can very safely assert that I have never seen an inferior specimen of fruit growing upon a healthy tree on these grounds (and the trees here are all healthy), and our success, of course, we attribute to the treatment to which we subject our trees, from the very starting point in the nursery, and which we steadily pursue up to the period when they become bearing trees in the orchard. To make the whole matter perfectly plain, I will give the treatment of the tree, from the seedling just planted in the nursery row, and bringing it down each year successively, till we have the tree in the orchard, away in the breeze under its luscious burden of fruit—rich, melting, and juicy. And I here wish it to be distinctly understood, that what I relate is strictly the practical operations of things here; and the result of them, the stubborn facts in figures, and the problem has been worked out here, and for which, as statesmen would say, "I refer you to the record."

We will suppose then the trees to be one year old seedlings, and planted in rows three feet from each other, and, if Peaches, twenty inches from each other in the rows, and, if Apple, Plum, Pear, or Cherry trees, from twelve to fourteen inches apart in the rows. If planted in January or February, and the rains have been plentiful, they will make a fine start in the spring; but, as we are often late in planting, we have to plant in a dry time, and in this case we put the steam on the pump, and cause a stream of water to follow after each row of trees as it is planted. Thus they are never allowed to suffer for want of moisture; and we always aim at keeping up a vigorous growth through the early part of the season, and all the irrigation re-

quired in the nursery is done at that particular season, and never applied after the last week in July. By pursuing this course, our young seedlings make a very vigorous growth, are seldom affected with the "red spider" (the great plague of this hot and dry locality), and are in fine working order through the "budding" season, and have ample time to mature or ripen their wood, never presenting the appearance of frozen branches, consequent upon being caught by frost in a green stage of the wood. The second year we pursue the same course, that is, to keep up a vigorous start in the early growth. Root grafts planted the first year, will now average from four to six feet in height. They are also headed back to different heights, to cause them to branch or head out to suit the taste of purchasers. At the end of the second year's growth, such trees as, for instance, Apple trees, will be from eight to twelve and fourteen feet high, with well balanced and branchy heads, while the seedlings which were planted the same spring as the root grafts, having been budded that same season (the bud, of course, being dormant for that season), the second year (they being well established in the soil) will make a growth nearly equal to the root grafts, which were planted at the same time, and which now are in reality two-year-old trees.

I have seen row after row of one year's growth of Cherry trees, that were twelve and fourteen feet high; Pear trees, same age, well branched, from six to ten feet in height; Peach trees by the thousand, stoutly branched a foot and a half from the ground, and elegantly proportioned, that would measure from seven to nine inches in circumference at the union of the bud and stock; Apricot, Nectarine, and Plum, the same. This kind of growth could not have been attained on our soil, nor in any soil in this locality, except only the rich and moist sloughs, which here and there are scattered around us, without the aid of artificial moisture; it would be impossible, and no reasonable man will contend against these facts.

There are in our neighborhood several very flourishing orchards, growing without the aid of summer irrigation, and that are doing very nicely indeed; also, some quite large vineyards; but if they had the convenience of watering, they would make much more progress; and progress is what we want in this fast age and country, where the difference of a season makes a great difference in the profits of the orchard; and that principle of cultivation which will save three years out of six in bringing your orchard into bearing, is certainly worth some consideration; at least so thinks the proprietor of this establishment, who has had ample opportunity of testing the fact.

Trees grown as I have described, and of the size and age mentioned, are now in readiness to be transplanted to the orchard. Taking for granted your grounds are in fine order for planting—rich, deeply plowed, and subsoiled, all marked off and the holes dug, with the trees laid out to each hole, with all bruised roots carefully pared smooth before planting; and after being planted the top and side branches well cut in; and, if planted in good season, and your trees have been procured from a reliable source, and of course reliable good trees, if planted in good land, and having all the advantages of being early and well planted, they will be prepared to make a good start at the first appearance of spring.

Our practice now is, not to allow it to stop growing after it has once started to grow; and if it should have been planted late in the season, and the season unusually dry, with considerable dry winds, the trees will soon give indications of making but a small growth. This we at once counteract by irrigation and frequent use of the horse cultivator, to stir the soil and to prevent it forming a crust on the surface after being watered, as well as keeping it free from weeds, than which nothing so soon absorbs the moisture from the earth. Frequent use of the cultivator lessens the necessity of much irrigation, the moisture being readily perceived beneath the loose soil as deep as the cultivator has stirred it. By this means the newly transplanted tree makes a very flattering growth by the time we cease to irrigate, say the last of July, and it will continue to grow on for some time longer, to perfect its growth and mature its wood before the "damps of autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessities of the fall."

The second, third, and fourth year after being transplanted to the orchard, the treatment is the same, save that each year the necessity of much watering is lessened. During the winter, or indeed any time before bursting of the buds in spring, the trees are all pruned, rather close at first, but less so as they attain size and density of body; and after having a four or five years' growth made, they will then, according to their kinds and habits, be in full bearing order; and after they once begin to produce heavy crops, they consequently make less growth of wood, and require thereafter but little pruning, and that principally confined to thinning out branches where they are crossing each other, or are becoming too thick.

It being then an admitted fact, that trees can be, and that they are, grown (and in some parts of the State very extensively grown) without the aid of summer irrigation, we claim only this advantage in favor of our system, and which is: that in

much less time we can attain a much larger and finer tree; hence we irrigate to attain size and body to the tree; and having attained that, we also get, in much less time, a much larger quantity of fruit.

We have also gained another object: our trees, from the first, become so well established in the soil, having never been permitted to suffer through droughts, have rooted deeply; and the roots, also, instead of being inclined all to run straight down, some of them are ramified, or spreading near the surface, this being induced from the moisture they receive from the surface, and which is preserved there through most of the season by keeping the ground mellow by frequent use of the cultivator.

Having then attained a bearing size, and become thus established, such trees produce more fruit, and of larger size, than the same trees would have done had they received the best of treatment at the hands of the opponents of irrigation. The reader will bear in mind, that I am now speaking of trees grown in large quantities in orchard, for profit, and consequently one of the main points to be arrived at is, to grow them in the best manner, and in the least expensive way.

To be sure, it costs a great deal of money, where natural facilities do not exist, for irrigating upon an extensive scale, and to erect steam-pumps, lay pipes, etc., with all their incidental expenses; but it has paid. But the question as it now presents itself is, whether irrigation is a necessity in fruit culture, and also, whether in the future the prospects will justify the expense, supposing the orchard to be one of some extent. I answer then, that in land that will produce good grain crops, orchards can be successfully cultivated without summer watering. This is a fixed fact. But if you possess facilities for watering, pay no attention to the idle talk of the opponents of the system, those who say that trees grown without irrigation (and who advocate the fact as if it were meritorious) are better than trees grown by irrigation. I say to you, use your facilities, for it is the most natural way of carrying nourishment to the parched roots of the tree. It has been tried here, and we are satisfied. Does any sensible man suppose, that after the lengthened experience the proprietor has had, in testing in a satisfactory manner both systems here, that if he was not perfectly satisfied upon the point, he would still continue to turn hundreds of cords of wood into steam, and go to all the other necessarily large expenses of irrigating from fifty to seventy-five acres of ground. It is worse than idle to contend against the point; the living evidence of the advantage derived from the system is too convincing.

#### Summer Fallow.

We would call the attention of our readers to the annexed letter from Col. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, whose opportunities of judging, and experience, on this question have been extensive. Our readers of the last year will remember that we published a valuable letter from Col. Henley upon the same subject, about a year since, touching the results on the Indian Reservations, and they are so very gratifying we are astonished that every farmer does not practice extensively a system so conclusively excellent and profitable:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 17, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: On the 22d of February last I addressed you a communication on the subject of the Summer Fallow, or Spring Plowing, as peculiarly adapted to California farming. As this is the season of the year to commence that system, I beg leave to refer to the subject again, and to call the attention of your readers to the communication alluded to. The importance of giving proper attention to that subject can scarcely be calculated. The farmers, if they choose to do so, can easily double the quantity of land they cultivate, and they will find that the labor can be much more easily and pleasantly performed. Our crop upon the Indian farms, which was sown in the manner I have suggested, before the commencement of the rains in the fall, is now several inches in height, covering the ground all over with a green and luxuriant growth; leaving no doubt or uncertainty whatever as to the result of the crop. But that which was sown upon lands plowed in the ordinary way, since the rainy season commenced, presents but a meager appearance, and for freshness and the prospects for a crop bears no comparison to the other. But there is another important consideration: Plow your land now, and plant it in corn, pumpkins, melons, or anything else that will feed hogs, and you will have feed enough to fatten all the hogs you can raise, besides having your lands in the very best condition for the fall crop. The summer crop will pay the expenses of the spring plowing, if no more. Hence, you commence the expenses of the fall crop with value of the seed, and the expense of sowing.

Your ob't serv't, THOS. J. HENLEY.

We here give extracts from his letter, referred to, of Feb. 22, last year:

Our seasons give us time enough (but there is none to spare) for making our crops. Then those who depend upon plowing the same season they sow will be restricted in the amount they cultivate, driven for want of time, annoyed by the delays of bad weather, and exposed to the inclemencies of a California winter. But he who prepares his land the previous season, and has it sown before the

rain commences, is not subject to these annoyances, and has the consolation to know that his crop is certain.

The difference between the two modes of farming is this: the man who pursues the one, delays his business before him; is never pressed for time; has always a day to spare if he desires it, and is certain of good results. But he who pursues the other, is driven by his business; is always pressed for time; has never an idle day, and the results, if certain at all, are certain to be unsatisfactory.

As it is our object, on the Reservations, to produce as much grain as possible, our plan is to plow during the entire rainy season, and until we are stopped by the dry season; and to sow all that is thus plowed before the rains begin in the fall. I would also mention, that the land which is plowed in the spring, and intended for wheat in the fall, may be turned to advantage by planting it in corn, and if planted early (a little frost does not hurt it) will produce from ten to thirty bushels to the acre, without irrigation.

[For the California Farmer.]

#### In Making Provision for the Future, let us not Neglect the Present.

EDITOR FARMER: While in Britain, proper, every possible means has been resorted to, for a long time, to have the practice of Agriculture conducted in accordance with the teachings of Science—in Ireland, owing to many reasons, like everything else, it has been very much neglected. Now, however, a brighter day seems dawning on that unfortunate island, and Agriculture is there beginning to receive the attention which it deserves. It is from England that British Agriculture has spread over the whole British Islands. But so assiduous have the farmers of Scotland been, since a better system was introduced among them, that they have succeeded in outstripping as scientific farmers those of England. For which reason, the Irish landlords, with a view to have their lands cultivated on correct principles, anxiously look out proper persons from that country, whom they employ as agriculturists, to go over their estates, and converse with and instruct their tenants; and the result of their timely counsels has been, that a better system of Agriculture is being gradually introduced into Ireland.

The superiority of having an Agricultural College, over every other means of promoting Agriculture which can be suggested, would consist in every farmer having an opportunity of becoming a man of science himself, so that no such instructions as Agriculturists may be presumed competent to convey would be needed. But as a temporary mode of affording information, the latter is deserving of much regard. The Commissioner of Patents, in his Agricultural Report for 1856, strongly recommends the appointment of competent persons for that purpose:

"One single, sensible, well informed, experimental Agriculturist," says he, apparently with too much enthusiasm, "might accomplish the entire result; by devoting his time and attention steadily and exclusively to the matter, by visiting different States, and conferring with those most interested in Agricultural pursuits."

Change "States" into "Counties," and I agree with him. But if, in Ireland, it is found advantageous to have at least one Agriculturist on every principal estate throughout the country, I believe that the desired improvement would be materially delayed, by making the labors of such an officer embrace too wide a range.

In making a change from an inferior to a better practice, it would be of importance to try the old and new systems side by side; and such a man ought to do something more than merely make suggestions. He ought to see that the course which he recommends be fairly and properly tried, and not entirely rely on the subsequent accounts of those who labor perhaps under some little prejudice against his innovations. Besides, by being on the spot at different seasons, he would be able to ascertain at once the true cause of any failure, and be better qualified to point out accruing advantages.

In Ireland, the plan adopted works well; and a Scotch Agriculturist is employed by almost every landlord who has his true interest at heart. We want a superior man to many who readily find employment as such at liberal salaries in the old country; for the reason that our farmers are a different class of men from Irish peasantry; but I do not think that, in California, we would have much trouble in finding several who are both scholars and gentlemen, as well as practical farmers.

It may take us some time before we succeed in having an Agricultural College established. The appointment of one or two competent Agriculturists, to visit and converse with our farmers, would so far supply the desideratum; and would, at least, create a spirit of improvement, which otherwise runs the risk of remaining dormant till that time; and would also necessarily pave the way for such an institution.

We need not blush to admit that our Agriculture is not in many cases conducted on correct principles. We have come from States and countries where the climate bears little resemblance to ours. It is not our former practice which we ought to adopt, but an altered application of those principles on which it was founded. Hence it becomes imperative with us to understand those principles. Every common farmer cannot be ex-

pected to be an adept in sciences which he has never had occasion to study. The difference between our climate and those of the scenes of our former labors, demands of us to be qualified to farm according to those principles, without any regard to what our former practice may have been.

All this could be explained in an Agricultural College, and science taught in such a way as would make it of less consequence to the students, where, or under what circumstances, they proceeded to cultivate the soil. It forms another reason why it would be necessary, in selecting Agriculturists for this State, as recommended by the Commissioner of Patents, to have superior men to those wanted in Ireland. There, they are obtained from a country where the climate pretty much resembles that of the country which they undertake to benefit. Here, many things are different; and it would, in consequence, be essential that such an appointment should be confined to those who know enough to enable them to modify their former practice, to suit the peculiarities of our circumstances. AGRICOLA.

MILLESTON, February 12th, 1859.

#### Natural History of the Country.

We most earnestly commend the following excellent suggestions of the Governor of Massachusetts, relative to collecting and preserving the Natural History of the State. The same views taken by Gov. Banks in this important matter, will apply with equal force to our own State, and to every State of our glorious Union; and we trust this subject will receive immediate attention at the hands of those who can control such matters. The matter of a State Geologist, which has been before our Legislature—the value of the services that could be rendered to the State in such a case, is here set forth in glowing terms; and we ask, where, in all the wide earth, could a more rich or more glorious array of nature's gems be found than in our own State? What is wanted is an enlarged and liberal view of such matters. The prospective good, as well as the honor and glory of our State, would be vastly promoted by liberal expenditures in such matters, and we could copy with profit the picture of those States and Nations that have set us noble examples of collecting and preserving specimens of the wealth within their own borders. We rejoice in our heart of hearts to see this matter so nobly set forth by the chief Magistrate of our native State:

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, upon his own volition, and without public expense, has commenced and nearly completed, within the past year, a collection of specimens illustrative of the natural history of the State. The idea, creditable alike in connection and execution, is suggestive of scientific enterprises of greater moment, than a chance collection crowded into the vacant rooms of the capitol. Ought not Massachusetts, in the flush of wealth and power, to provide for the most complete illustration of her own natural history, or at least bend her efforts with the cooperative power of individuals, associations and institutions, for the initiation of a work, the commencement of which would shed additional lustre on her name; and the continuation of which from age to age, until in her museum of nature, should be found correct representations of every form of inorganic and organic life, would enable her instructed people to trace the separate stages of existence through all mutations, from nothing to Deity? Neither the means, the occasion, nor the agents are wanting for its complete success. The natural history of the Commonwealth, except in a few departments where individual energy and genius have accomplished great results, is almost entirely undeveloped and unrepresented. Other States, and the continent offer to our researches regions yet mostly unexplored. Even where inquiry has begun, nothing is exhausted. We have also private and public associations devoted to science, collections of specimens that would honor European cabinets, not publicly exhibited, enthusiastic young men to follow the career of Humboldt, and Audubon, in pursuing widely directed inquiry; and among individual devotees of science, we have the first naturalist of the age, to direct their labors; one who has withstood imperial solicitation and declined the chair of science which the death of Cuvier leaves yet vacant, choosing rather citizenship and scientific labor among the American people. The world would wish such an enterprise success.

#### Now Plant Alfalfa.

The time is at hand and now is, when the Alfalfa should be very extensively planted. Be sure, on all light, sandy, alluvial soils, which is the very best, plow deep, subsoil and plow several times, to prepare the ground well at first, for once well done is best done; and Alfalfa once in the ground, it remains for years, the roots penetrating many feet. Clammy land is not fit for Alfalfa; light, sandy, loamy land is the best. Persons wanting Alfalfa will see advertisements in our columns. Messrs. Moore & Co. have some of very extra quality. Persons at a distance can send to us and we will act for them.

The fancy pictures in the agricultural report of the patent office, last year, were rather costly, though not extraordinary specimens of art. In the House edition a horse cost \$10,576; a strawberry, \$10,576; a sheep, \$10,576; a map, \$3,807. For the Senate edition the same pictures cost \$6,076. The man who gets up this report wanted to put a horse, a tea-plant and map in this year's report at a cost of \$32,193, but it was considered too poor a joke to be repeated, and they were left.



## LIVE STOCK.

HENRY COLMAN'S LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

## Neat Cattle.

THE ALDERNEY OR GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Of all the cows which I ever saw, the handsomest—that which gave me the most pleasure, that which gave the best promise of being what a cow should be—was an Alderney, or rather, improved Guernsey cow, brought from one of the Channel Islands, and shown at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Southampton. She was rising two years old, of moderate size, compact, and well-shaped, of that yellowish dun color which generally characterizes the breed, with a large and golden udder, ears of an orange color in the inside, a clean and thin neck, and the bright eye of a gazelle. This showed to what perfection the breed might be brought; for, in general, they are exceedingly ugly, small, thin, coarse-boned, and presenting little more than the skeletons of animals, covered with a yellowish, flabby, and coarse hide. They come principally from the Channel Islands, Jersey and Guernsey, and abound in parts of Hampshire, and counties most accessible to these islands. They are valued mostly for their milking properties, and not so much, in that respect, for the quantity, as for the extraordinary rich and creamy quality of their milk, in which certainly they surpass all other breeds. It is stated that no animals will thrive faster, when well-fed and not in milk; and their size is not always inferior. I found at Welbeck, the residence of the Duke of Portland, a herd of Alderney cows, and in good condition. Few gentlemen or noblemen in England, resident in the country, are without one or more Alderney cows, for the supply of their tables with cream and butter; and I never have had the slightest difficulty in instantly recognizing their produce. They are kept, in some proportion, at some of the large farm dairies in England, for the purpose, by mixing their milk with that of other cows of a different breed, of giving color to the butter, and richness to the cheese; but I was informed, at one of the best dairy farms in Gloucestershire, where forty cows are kept, that a dairy exclusive of Alderney cows "would not make good cheese, or rather would make it too rich; and that, beyond a certain proportion, and that not a large one, it was not advisable to mix their milk with that of other cows. So difficult, however, is it to determine any thing, that I have found other farmers to state that they have succeeded perfectly in making excellent cheese from the milk of the Jersey cows.

The improvement which has taken place in this breed, in the Island of Jersey, a specimen of which I have given an account of above, is most remarkable; and in their improved condition, for certain purposes, especially for the luxury of cream and butter, it would, I think, be impossible to find a more valuable breed. It is objected to their beef, that the fat is too deeply yellow, but otherwise it is deemed excellent in quality.

[The Guernseys were omitted in their regular order. The following are Mr. Colman's concluding remarks on Neat Cattle.]

IMPROVEMENT IN RELATION TO THE UNITED STATES. In thus giving an account of the neat cattle of Great Britain, I have chosen to give my own observations, and facts chosen within my own knowledge, rather than to refer to any published accounts. These are accessible to others as to myself. The facts which an individual circumstance as I am is likely to collect, unless his attention were exclusively directed to the subject, are necessarily few, and furnish imperfect grounds for him to speak with confidence, which I would by no means be thought to do. That the neat stock of the United States is of a very mixed and miscellaneous description every one must admit. Comparatively few attempts have been made in a systematic manner, and upon an extended scale, for its improvement. Where they have been made, they have frequently failed from want of perseverance—very often from want of encouragement, and have been sometimes met with the sneers of ignorance, or the derision of envy. The immense improvements which have been made here strike every observer with grateful astonishment, and are evinced by the accounts which I have given of the progressive size of animals in the Smithfield market. Few subjects, in my opinion, more concern the interests of American husbandry than the improvement of our live stock. Much, undoubtedly, may be done by the selection of the best from our own breeds, and by breeding only from the best; but our stock is so crossed, and mixed up, and amalgamated, that it must be a difficult process to unravel the web, and go back to any original breed. We may certainly, with great advantage, avail ourselves of the breeds existing here in the highest state of improvement. I am quite aware that many very excellent animals have been imported into the United States from this country; and I hope these importations will be increased, and that all pains will be taken to preserve the distinctness and purity of the races, and, if possible, improve them. This can only be done by watchful care, good judgment, and liberal keeping.

In making a selection of breeds, it is plain that regard should be had to the locality where they are to be placed. The improved shorthorns, the Yorkshire, and the Hereford, are best adapted to the rich and deep pastures of the Middle and Western States; the Friesian, and the North Devon, seem to me to be especially suited to New England; while the West Highland cattle would evidently be fitted to the northern, cold, and least productive parts of the country. Great advantages would, in many cases, accrue from a first cross between some breeds. As I have already said, extraordinarily fine milking animals have been produced, in this way, by the crossing of the Durham in the North Devon, and by a cross of a shorthorn, even with an Alderney. An eminent farmer in Ayrshire is accustomed to cross his Ayrshire with the improved Durham breed, and steers of this stock, and heifers, after their first calf, have, as I have seen, proved a most excellent and valuable stock. To proceed further than this has not been attended with favorable results, and is never sure of manifesting the best qualities of their progenitors. Many persons here have accumulated large profits by breeding very superior animals for sale, and the prices have been often exorbitant. The same results can scarcely be expected in the United States, where the means of farmers are very limited, and few can enter into spirited pecuniary competitions for the mere gratification of taste. But a fair and reasonable profit may be expected, under skillful and careful management.

With us, as well as here, the success of farming must mainly depend upon such a conduct of the farm as shall not exhaust its productive powers; or, rather, that it shall, from its own resources, furnish the means, not only of recruiting its strength, but of actually increasing its capabilities of production. There is no more obvious way of doing this, than by consuming the produce of the farm, mainly, in feeding animals, through whom the riches of its vegetation may be returned in a form to furnish other and better crops. The stall-feeding of beef-animals, if the current prices of agricultural produce are brought into the reckoning, is, almost always, a losing operation. It will often be a serious one, where the animals so fed are of a poor and unthrifty character, or where, as dairy animals, the product is small in quantity, and inferior in quality. It is plain how much the favorable chances of success are improved, when the stock to be fattened are of a kind to fatten rapidly; and to return large weights, and where the yield of the dairy stock is of the finest quality, and given in abundance. The difference between one hundred and twenty pounds of butter and two hundred pounds, as the annual produce of a cow, or between three hundred pounds of new-milk cheese and five or six hundred, is of easy calculation. In the attempt to improve our cultivation, to increase our products, and to produce the best, we shall not always succeed; and when we have done all we can, we may fail from causes wholly insurmountable; but we must continually try for success, for we are certain not to succeed unless we do try.

I have never considered farming, under any circumstances, as a source of extraordinary profits, or the means of rapid accumulation; but, under good management, it presents, ordinarily, the means of fair, reasonable, and honest gains. It is a hard case, when, to an industrious and frugal man, it becomes, as it may, a losing concern. Dr. Franklin, with his usual shrewdness, has said, that the thermometer, by which to judge of a man's feelings or enjoyment, is his pocket. When that is empty, the mercury goes down below "zero." With railway speculators, stock-brokers, land-jobbers, and all that class, it may often go up to boiling heat; and in many instances, it may be found frozen in the bulb. Such extremes disturb all comfort; they always endanger morals; they too often lay waste the human heart, stripping it of its best affections, and make shipwreck of life. With the farmers, at least, I should be glad always to find it, at "temperate." As a means of health—as a source of rational and delightful and innocent occupation, as a branch of high intellectual philosophy and study—an enlightened and improved agriculture may commend itself to many thoughtful, and virtuous, and well-governed minds; but to the great mass, in order to stimulate their exertions, and to satisfy purposes which are not unreasonable, it must be a means of comfortable subsistence and profit; and it can only be made so by adopting, pursuing, and, if possible, enlarging, by science, experience, inquiry, and practice, the great improvements which have already been made in this first and best kind of human effort.

## Hints about Breeding.

THERE can be no doubt but that the attention of farmers and others who have a taste for fine animals, is a good deal awakened to the importance of breeding from the best kind of animals. This feeling is now calling forth the careful attention of farmers to the blood of the animals from which they breed, as well as to the form and qualities which belong to the race from which they have been derived. While a great improvement may be reasonably expected from these causes, there is an error which is not unfrequently committed by those commencing to breed fine stock, which ought to be amended.

Many persons think, if they have a fine colt, or calf of superior blood, that the more food it gets, the better it will be. But this is a mistake. The young animal requires the milk only of its dam, if that is an average quantity and quality. It is true they will, as they increase in size, take more milk, if offered them, and by such means their growth will be very rapid, and they will take on a great deal of fat. A colt, or calf, pampered in this way, has an unnatural growth. They are overfed, and the muscles are not as well developed as in animals less stimulated with rich food. Nature is the great teacher, and those who neglect her counsels will be very sure to find out their mistake. A young colt, a calf, a lamb, wants nothing for some months after birth but the milk of the dam and fresh pasturage, with free scope to leap and race at their pleasure, thus stretching to the utmost every muscle, gaining strength, healthy development, and symmetry, with every effort. Overfeeding is not probably so common as underfeeding. But it is an error into which good farmers and good breeders sometimes fall. They have a fine young animal, and they want to make it very extra, and high feed will often deceive pretty good judges. Many a common calf has taken the premium, not because it was the best, but because it was the biggest and fattest. By careful inquiry you would perhaps find that it had taken the milk of two or more cows, for a considerable part of the season.

The continuance of high feed for a few generations, with little exercise, will destroy the good qualities of a fine race of animals. They lose their symmetry of form, which depends on the proper action of the muscles, and become barren and worthless.—[L., in the Am. Stock Journal.]

## Be more Circumspect.

FARMERS should more uniformly engage in all the various branches of Agriculture, says the Oregon Farmer, instead of all bending their energies to the production of one particular article. The frequent failures of the different crops would suggest, that as a remedy, a proportion of the several products should be grown in connection with the main article. The grocer or dry goods merchant, while he loses on one article, balances that loss with a profit on others. Where all the products of the farm are judiciously cultivated, the greater part are sure to succeed, and the price of some of them remunerating. People are too much disposed to carry matters to extremes. In grasping at wealth, much may be lost in once overreaching the mark. To produce a healthy, uniform market, we must supply each want in moderation, leaving but a small surplus. Any intelligent farmer, if he but use the wits he possesses, can know in a measure, to what extent the demand for a specified article will reach, and can arrange his crops accordingly. Let the staples be produced without excess, and the minor details carried out, and the farmer will, as he should, be content to gradually rise to wealth and prosperity. We do not like this dash-ahead, hasty-burly, nerve-straining, tempestuous desire for wealth, to which so many of our people on this coast are addicted; bending their energies to this, that and the other pursuit without apparent design, and totally regardless of the requisite knowledge to carry out their aims to a successful issue.

## Evils of Over-feeding Stock.

For many years grave objections have been repeatedly urged against the practice of the excessively artificial system of feeding cattle, sheep, and pigs for the exhibition of fat stock, especially the Smithfield Christmas Show in London. An elaborate and scientific report on rigid examinations of certain animals which took premiums at the late Smithfield exhibition, has just been published, and which cannot fail to awaken general attention to this subject. The report is the production of Mr. Gant, Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, whose knowledge of general and comparative anatomy, and well known familiarity with the use of the microscope entitles his statements to respect. His microscopical observations are confirmed by the celebrated Professor Queckett, Curator of the Royal College of Surgeons.

After describing the living appearance of certain prize animals at the show, such as cattle, sheep, and pigs, some of them owned by the Prince Consort and the Duke of Richmond, all monstrously fat, and exhibiting great difficulty of breathing, Mr. Gant observes: "Throughout the exhibition one circumstance particularly arrested my attention. It was the size of the animals compared with their respective ages. The bullocks averaged from two to three years; the pigs and sheep were about one year old. When I contrasted the enormous bulk of each animal with the short period in which so much fat or flesh had been produced, I certainly indulged in physiological reflection on the high pressure work against time which certain internal organs, as the stomach, liver, heart, and lungs must have undergone at such a very early age. I therefore resolved to follow up those animals to their several destinations, and to inspect their condition after death." Mr. Gant was admitted to the slaughter-houses when the gold and silver prize bullocks, heifers, pigs, and sheep, that remained in London, were killed, and after carefully removing the heart, lungs, liver, etc., he made dissections of these organs, and provided faithful drawings of both their visible and microscopical appearances. Our space will only admit of a slight reference to their symptoms.

In the sheep, the hearts of several specimens were found to be in an unnatural, that is, unsound condition; the external surfaces very soft, greasy, and of a dirty brownish yellow color, mottled with yellow spots of fat imbedded in the substance of the heart. Under the microscope the process was readily detected of the muscles being changed into, or overlaid by fat. The lungs were flabby, with numerous tubercles, and their function, or power of action, greatly diminished. Similar observations apply to the pigs, whose circulating system suffered serious interruption, indicated by the dark, livid liver. In horned cattle, the left ventricle of the heart had, in the several instances examined, been more or less converted into fat, having a yellow, soft, and greasy appearance. The intestines, also, exhibited a fat, putty-like mass, from an inch to an inch and a half thick, in various parts of their surfaces. The worst feature of high breeding, early maturity, and consequent aptitude to fatten, appears to be under our modern stimulating system to convert the most important organ of life and health into a mass of fat. The stomach may indeed prepare food for the production of blood, and the lungs and kidneys may purify it of excrementitious matter, but these departments of the blood-factory are only subsidiary to the heart, whose special duty it is to propel the vital fluid to the most distant recesses of the body, that every part may be nourished and renovated. Yet I found the great central organ more than any other damaged.

This material (fat) may itself be regarded as the superfluous food with which the animal has been gorged. It was first deposited in all loose parts of the body, these being most adapted for its accumulation, beneath the skin, and around the kidneys, stomach, intestines, and heart. At length, in such localities, the fat invaded the muscles themselves, by passing in between the fibers. Thus is produced the streaked appearance of meat,—a condition which, within due limits, in no way interferes with the health of the animal, nor impairs the nutritive quality of its flesh for food. On the contrary, fat itself is a necessary constituent of the most nutritious food; and by no provisions can a due proportion of this ingredient be secured so effectually as when it is thus intermixed with the substance of the muscles themselves. Thus each mouthful of meat contains a wholesome and agreeable proportion of fat; but beyond those limits an animal cannot be fattened without impairing its own health, and also its nutritive value as human food. Let an animal be fed beyond the limits compatible with health, and the superfluous fat is no longer confined to the interstices of muscular fibers, but actually invades, and eventually supersedes them.

It may be said that there is but little danger of over-fattening live stock in Canada, as our animals, generally, are not distinguished for too high breeding, nor are they crammed and pampered with oily and stimulating food. We have seen, however, particularly at our butchers' Christmas show of meat in Toronto, both cattle, sheep, and swine, fattened to a degree that can scarcely be considered compatible with the health of the animals, or the wholesomeness of their meat for human food. Both sheep and cattle, although in low condition in spring, will often upon our pastures in summer and autumn, lay on fat rapidly, sufficiently so for all useful and practical purposes, without recourse to artificial stimulants.

The report thus concludes: "Under the present system the public have no guarantee, and are not insured the best, if indeed the cheapest food. The bulky withers of a fat bullock are no criterion of health, for his fat, tubular back may conceal the revolting ravages of disease. All this alone can be discovered by an inspection of the animal's interior after death. The flesh of animals which has been produced by organs themselves diseased, is itself also necessarily deteriorated, and ought not to be regarded as prime samples of human food. These facts will be best understood by pathologists, but they also come home to the understanding, and certainly to the stomachs of the people."—[Canadian Agriculturist.]

THE FARMER'S LIBRARY.—It need not be large nor expensive. It need not be purchased all at once. The reading of it need not detract one hour from the important labors of the field. But every farmer should by all means have a library. He needs one for his own benefit. He should have his daily performing, both for his own enjoyment, and so as to be able to give a reason for everything he does on his land. His children should be taught the philosophy of Agriculture more or less thoroughly, that they may be able to make improvements in it.

## Report of the State Registrar.

HAVING received this report, we could not but view it as one of much importance to this community; more so than people, at first thought, would suppose. We have people coming to our shores "out of all the nations of the earth," just as the old prophet foretold; and it is a duty our State owes to thousands and to the world, that a full, clear, and detailed registry should be kept of births, marriages, and deaths. In the first place, it would be wise economy, as in cases of our courts in after years it would save more than the whole cost, by establishing facts of moment in settlement of real estate, and all other causes of litigation. Then again, in those all-important facts connected with marriages and intermarrying of nations, and the results thereof; the various diseases, and all those details so important to be known for the best welfare of the commonwealth. These are surely matters worthy the highest consideration of the State, yet we could not but notice the remarks of E. R. Campbell, Esq., the Registrar, with a recommendation of an unconditional repeal of that office, unless a proper enforcement of the law on this subject, in the several counties, could be had, and the office and its important duties compensated with a just reward.

We give the closing remarks of the Registrar; they are brief and pertinent, and we hope that our legislators will look to this subject, enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the office, give a just and liberal compensation to the Registrar, and enforce the law in each and all the counties, as a duty the State owes herself and her future history, and the rearing true citizens and a healthy generation of sons and daughters:

Remarks by the State Registrar accompanying the Annual Report of Marriages and Deaths.

Beyond occasional strongly marked discrepancies in the ages of the parties—such as the wedding of Fifty to Fifteen, or "a Union of Winter and Spring"—the registration of marriages presents no anomaly, with the single exception of a union of the Mongolian and Caucasian types of mankind, in the marriage of a male representative of the Teutonic to a female of the Asiatic—a German in a southern county having been joined in wedlock to a China woman. What the result of this union will be, I leave to able ethnologists and savans than myself to determine.

To the medical, and other learned professions, the foregoing Report of deaths, with the accompanying facts and statistics, meagre and imperfect and accompanied by errors unavoidable in the labor of compiling and arranging them, as they are, can not fail to be of the deepest interest. To the statistician and statesman, as well, they are pregnant with facts of the utmost importance, which must increase in value, as these registrations are continued, from year to year. To the prosecutor of medical and physiological research, especially in the investigation of disease in its multiform shapes, and in the discovery and application of new remedies, California offers a field to be found nowhere else in the world. They same may be said of the extensive and varied surgical practice of the State.

I regret that the emoluments of the office of State Registrar (whatever of honor may attach to the same), during the eight months of its existence, have been comparatively so insignificant as to preclude my availing myself of any outside aid, or professional assistance, so desirable in the preparation of the foregoing tabular statements, as contemplated by the law. They are solely the results of my own labors, and I alone am responsible for their imperfections, and the unavoidable errors they may contain. In the preparation of the foregoing tables, I have studiously avoided technicalities in the names of diseases, further than was absolutely necessary, discarding tautology, and endeavoring to condense the medical synonyms used in registration into as brief and comprehensive a space as practicable, without marring the symmetry and usefulness of the whole. Many of the terms given in the original entries are extremely vague and indefinite, and there are some used in designating the "causes of death," that may be set down as entirely original, and new to the medical profession. A few of these are: "Effect of Jiggers," "Evil in the Bladder," "Widrius Cliden," "Tennis," etc. But one case of "Strangulation" is reported, although numerous and well-known instances have occurred since the passage of the law, yet no registrations have been made of the same. Although such cases are not rare (the native California patriarchs living to a great age, and eventually dying from the clogging and wearing out of nature's machinery), yet but one case of "Death from old age," it will be seen, is reported: that of Mons. Louis Lauriat, well known to the people of this Union as among the first, if not the first, aeronaut that ascended in a balloon in the United States. This truly scientific old man, whose venerable form was familiar to the citizens of Sacramento, perambulating the streets, went off in August last, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

It will be seen from the foregoing list, that the most numerous among the causes of death is "Consumption." The greater number of the deaths recorded among the Chinese are attributable to this disease. This is, perhaps, owing somewhat to the difference in climate, but more attributable to this race living, in many cases, in damp, ill-ventilated, and in a great number of instances, in underground tenements. Several deaths from consumption among the California Indians, adopted into families and inducted into the customs of civilization, are among those reported. Enough is known to render the fact indisputable, that the moment Digger children are taken from their native clover-pastures, their diet of grasshoppers, acorns, and similar "chemmuck," and transferred from their turf or dirt huts, away from the vicinity of their sweat-houses, and invested with the clothing of the civilized portion of mankind, or, in fact, submitted to the manners, customs, and mode of living of the white race, they are invariably booked for this fatal complaint—an insuperable barrier to all attempts at civilizing or Christianizing this doomed and devoted race.

Deaths from accident, owing to the nature of the employment of our people, in hazardous mining and other operations, are perhaps more numerous than in any other country; and those from violence are perhaps no less so. In one of the most populous mountain counties of the State, the number of deaths registered since the passage of this law is forty-two; and of this number twenty are set down to accident and violence.

It is to be regretted, for very many reasons, that the entire State has not fully complied with the requisitions of the registration law, although the list of counties has increased since my Report was prepared. San Francisco being the only county that has, perhaps, fully complied with the law regulating the registration of deaths (a record in sanitary municipal regulation), it was my desire to county entire, but time, and want of adequate facilities, have prevented.

Next in order, in point of fullness, are the records of deaths in Sacramento.

In conclusion, although this position has been of no pecuniary benefit to the State Registrar, but

on the contrary, a dead loss of time and labor, I trust that the facts and statistics I have embodied in this Report will be of some benefit to the State and its people.

## The Farmers' Festival Perverted.

PERHAPS it will do but little good, but we mean to repeat our exhortation over and over again, that agricultural fairs should not be perverted from their original and proper design, viz: to promote the interests of agriculture. It is plain enough that the attempt is being made in many quarters, to have them answer the purpose of a grand holiday, to take the place of the old "training days," or to be a sort of second Independence day. In many places, auctioneers, showmen, peddlers, gamblers, and humbug catch-pennies of all sorts hang about the fair grounds, begetting dissipation and vice. Drinking and betting, wrestling and fighting follow close behind mammoth women, hogs with five legs, and nimble Sacks, to the great annoyance of all sober people, and to the moral injury of the young and inexperienced, and to the degradation of the farming interests. Female equestrianism and fast driving are a part of this perversion.

Anybody with half an eye can see where this thing is leading. It is, perhaps, swelling the numbers of those who attend our fairs, but is it not also bringing in the mob? Farmers and respectable, sober-minded country people find themselves elbowed aside by horse-jockeys and "fat" people of all sorts; and year after year, the fairs are made up less and less of those for whom they were originally established. Agricultural fairs, at this rate, will soon be run into the ground. We beg the managers of these festivals to look ahead, and act wisely. If all they aim at is simply to furnish "fun for the million," let them go on. But if their object is to promote an intelligent interest in agricultural pursuits, and to encourage farming, let them change their tactics.—[Am. Agriculturist.]

## Worms in Orange Trees.

SOME complaint has been made of worms destroying Orange trees, in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, and in reply to inquiries for a remedy, a writer in the Bulletin says:

"Let me therefore mention a method which is approved and adopted in Italy, and elsewhere. Dig the soil around the trees down to the roots, shovel the soil out, and make the hole about two feet wide in every direction from the stem or trunk. Let this hole open, until you can observe the sap thriving; then mix the soil with lye, fill the hole up and slam it in (the soil) with water; take a sharp scraper and scrape the outer bark off along the stem, from the first limb down to the bottom; when done, take one-third part of clay, one-third part of lime, and one-third part of cow-droppings; mix the whole up with water, so liquid that you can make a coat on the trees with a brush, and so apply."

TRAVELING IN 1775.—Mr. Jefferson set out from Williamsburg for Philadelphia, to take his seat in Congress, on the 11th of June, 1775. He traveled in a phaeton, with two spare horses, and it is curious to trace his slow progress of ten days, in a journey which can now probably be accomplished in a less number of hours. Once, between Fredericksburg and the Potomac, and again, between Wilmington and Philadelphia, there are entries, in the pocket account-book, of money paid to guides. He took lodgings of Ben Randolph, a carpenter, who had some rooms to let in Chestnut street. He dined at the "City Tavern."

Gen. Harrison, when elected a delegate from the Northwestern Territory to Congress, traveled from Vincennes to Washington, on horseback; and the journey, as he has been heard to say, occupied nearly sixty days. The season was very inclement, and the streams were swollen with floods, causing delays, and often subjected him to great danger in fording them. The way, nearly the whole distance, was but a bridle path through a wilderness. The journey that occupied the first delegate from the Northwest Territory sixty days, can now be made in forty-eight hours.

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME ELEVEN.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER has now entered upon the New Volume, numbering the Eleventh, and the highest attained by any weekly journal on the Pacific Coast, and while we do not arrogate to ourselves the honor of having been longer engaged in the publishing of a journal than the public than our own—among which stands the venerable Alta California, the Golden Era, and the San Francisco Herald, we do claim to have been as long or longer steadily pursuing our calling, without change of the original founder; having now been for years, and with an unflinching faith, the claims of an interest which we believe the greatest, noblest and best in our time, the California Farmer, after one more issue, will complete the Eleventh Volume.

As the founder and proprietor of the first Agricultural and Mechanical Journal on the Pacific, we believe we can claim with some degree of pride and satisfaction, a just share of support from the citizens of the State, for our steady advocacy and adherence to the great industrial interests of California. It is not necessary for us to reiterate all the good things we shall do in our New Volume, nor the wonderful things, for we treat the character of the Farmer is too well known to require this at our hands. But we do promise:

We mean the New Volume shall be superior to all its predecessors, and our aim shall be to make every Volume bear evidence of improvement. We mean the California Farmer shall be the true and fearless advocate of the great interests of the Agriculturists of California; it shall also be the bold and zealous advocate of our "home manufactures," and earnestly battle for Mechanics and Artisans, as the brethren of the Farmer. We shall ever advocate the cause of Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, and the Mechanical Arts, as the basis of our wealth, prosperity and happiness. We shall advocate the cause of Education, as a means of perfecting our boyhood, and we shall, above all things, advocate the Blessings of Home, and the Home Labor. These are the principles that will guide us in all our labors, and as the guiding star and great light of home is woman, so we shall ever plead for the education of woman as the sure way to elevate and purify the world.

These are the cardinal principles of our journal, and these are we desire to place it on every farm, in every workshop, manufactory, warehouse or place of business (save land), and we further desire, to have it in every family circle in our glorious State—it is there we would plead for the cause we advocate, there we hope to find our earnest friends; to them we look, on them we rely for the continued success of the work in which we are engaged.

As we hope to have a large increase to our list with our New Volume, may we not now appeal to all our friends for their generous co-operation in this work? As we wish to offer a just return for any exertion made in our behalf, we will offer the following:

Every single subscriber, with \$5, shall be entitled to Seeds of all distribute in February, consisting of several thousands of packages. Each new subscriber to receive five packages. Clubs of three subscribers and \$15, will receive the splendid colored plate of California Fruits and a copy of the Little Pilgrim, for one year. For five subscribers and \$25, we will send five copies of the Farmer, the Atlantic Monthly and Arthur's Home Magazine. For ten subscribers and \$50, we will give ten copies of the Farmer, Atlantic Monthly, Arthur's Home Magazine, Harper's Monthly, the Little Pilgrim, and an extra States.

Thus, by a little exertion, our friends may kindly favor us at the same time secure to themselves a valuable library of home literature, such as ten subscribers would secure to them.

We have made arrangements to receive the above publications for the Clubs that we hope to receive, and the grateful thanks for many favors in the past years of our FARMER.

WARREN &amp; CO.



## Miscellany.

## BE HAPPY.

[DISAPPOINTMENTS, crosses, trials, and even afflictions, are often but blessings in disguise, and those who read them thus, read rightly; such are wise. The following lesson is worthy of being engraven on the minds of the young men of California.]

Be happy! There's no need of foolish tears;  
But ill they suit thy manhood's nobler years.  
Resolve to swim the tide and cheat the waves;  
'Tis better to be struggling—to be brave.  
It is resolve that hurls the arms to toll—  
That breaks apart despair's fast-withering coil—  
That treads to dust all shapes that frown and fright,  
And cast on life a ghostly, starless blight!

Resolve then, Colin, o'er all cheats to rise,  
For life is filled with these; they mock our eyes,  
And so prey on us that that we yield to fear,  
And grow bewildered where life's bark to steer,  
Till, goaded thus, we drop into despair—  
Alas! too often man suffers and dies there,  
While but a word defiant would disperse  
The fiends of fear, and lift away the curse.

Be happy, then; 'tis better, safer here;  
It keeps the body longer from the pier—  
It gives the cheek a mantle of the rose,  
And to the breast an Eden of repose;  
It fires the healthy vein, throbs the big heart,  
And makes us into mighty engines start,  
Unto whose thunderous pulse shakes old Time,  
Standing in his white locks, sturdy and sublime.

Thus grim Disease's work Joy's power forbids,  
And shuts the coffin's chill, sepulchral lids,  
And rains on earth sweet showers of fragrant light,  
And flowers spring up where is no night.  
Be happy, then; 'tis noble, prudent, brave;  
It costs a struggle to keep out the grave.  
'Tis said "life is a bitter jest" not so!  
It has its joys worth striving for, we know;  
They make us love to live, for when once got,  
So sweet they are, they thrice enhance our lot.

## Music—Old Hundred—Ole Bul

"Music resembles Poetry: in each  
Are numerous graces which no methods teach,  
And which a master-hand alone can reach."

There are moments, when music comes to the  
soul of man like a beautiful dream, growing more  
and more beautiful, as tableau after tableau  
advances and recedes. So flows stream after stream,  
sinking into the soul, infusing a kind of wild de-  
lirium; and so mighty is this power in Music, that  
even those whom we often pass by in the street as  
men without feeling, to all appearances, when  
Music strikes upon their senses, show an ear and a  
refinement of taste "little dreamed of in our philo-  
sophy." That glorious old anthem, Old Hundred,  
that to ordinary minds and ordinary occasions  
would not elicit the notice of one in a thousand,  
will come home to our souls with a power and  
force that sweeps away every other thought from  
the mind. We remember well the first time we  
felt the full power of this Heaven-inspired melody.  
We were on a visit to Europe, and were attending  
divine service at Westminster Abbey. Charmed,  
bewildered, carried away with the grand and beau-  
tiful in this magnificent temple, enraptured by all  
we saw and heard, we sat like one in a dream, as  
the music of the pealing organ echoed through the  
arches of that lofty frescoed and vaulted ceiling.  
We were listening to the cadences of the waves  
as they swelled and died away, when the voices of  
the choir broke forth in that blessed anthem Old  
Hundred, familiar to every child of Christian birth  
in our land. Never can we forget the rush of feel-  
ing that swept over us. We were away from our  
early home, in then, to us a new country, a for-  
eign land; yet here was the good old anthem of  
our native land, the words of our childhood's home.  
Ere we knew what we were doing we were singing,  
with all our power, that same hymn, while the  
warm tears swept down our cheeks. We could  
hardly account for this feeling until the anthem  
was over, the benediction pronounced, and, with  
the mighty multitude, we were passing through  
and among the monuments of the mighty dead  
who lie beneath the sculptured marble of that  
immortal pile. Old Hundred has always been  
doubly sacred to us ever since, and this vision was  
recalled to us most vividly the other evening, near  
midnight, when passing along Montgomery street  
on the sidewalk of Montgomery Block, we heard  
the swelling strains of this same Old Hundred,  
clothed in beauty, echoing from the Music Rooms  
of Mr. Scott, the Pianist. We could not restrain  
ourselves, and, crossing the street, we went to his  
room and heard him play Old Hundred with varia-  
tions, upon his grand piano. Well has the im-  
mortal poet said:

"He who hath no music in his soul,  
Is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoil."

They who never saw the beauty or felt the glory  
of Old Hundred, let them go to the Music Rooms  
of Mr. Scott, and ask him to play this anthem for  
them, and we would fain believe they would be  
converted from the danger to which the poet  
alludes. Taking up the admirable letters of Mrs.  
Child, a few evenings since, our eyes caught the  
passage upon the music of Ole Bul, and we then  
felt that there were other enthusiasts for music,  
like ourselves, and we copy her beautiful strains,  
believing there are many more in our world who  
love not only Old Hundred, but our National Air,  
also, both pieces being capable of awakening the  
deepest thoughts and feelings of the soul:

New York, December 28, 1844.

I have twice heard Ole Bul. I scarcely dare to  
tell the impression his music made upon me. But,  
casting aside all fear of ridicule for excessive en-  
thusiasm, I will say that it expressed to me more of  
the Infinite than I ever saw, or heard, or dreamed  
of, in the realms of Nature, Art, or Imagination.  
They tell me his performance is wonderfully  
skillful; but I have not enough of scientific  
knowledge to judge of the difficulties he overcomes.  
I can readily believe of him, what Bettina says of  
Beethoven, that "his spirit creates the inconceiv-  
able, and his fingers perform the impossible." He  
played on four strings at once, and produced the  
rich harmony of four instruments. His bow  
touched the strings as if in sport, and brought  
forth light leaps of sound, with electric rapidity,

yet clear in their distinctness. He made his violin  
slog with flute-like voice, and accompany itself  
with a guitar, which came in ever and anon like  
big drops of musical rain. All this I felt, as well  
as heard, without the slightest knowledge of *quar-  
tetto* or *staccato*. How he did it, I know as little as  
I know how the sun shines, or the spring brings  
forth its blossoms. I only know that music came  
from his soul into mine, and carried it upward to  
worship with the angels.

Oh, the exquisite delicacy of those notes! Now  
tripping and fairy-like, as the song of Ariel; now  
soft and low, as the breath of a sleeping babe, yet  
clear as a fine-tuned bell; now high, as a lark  
soaring upward, till lost among the stars!

Noble families sometimes double their names, to  
distinguish themselves from collateral branches of  
inferior rank. I have doubled his, and in memory  
of the Persian nightingale have named him Ole  
Bulbul.

Immediately after a deep, impassioned, plaintive  
melody, an Adagio of his own composing, which  
uttered the soft, low breathing of a Mother's  
Prayer, rising to the very agony of supplication, a  
voice in the crowd called for Yankee Doodle. It  
shocked me like Harlequin tumbling on the altar  
of a temple. I had no idea that he would comply  
with what seemed to me the absurd request. But,  
smiling, he drew the bow across his violin, and  
our national tune rose on the air, transfigured, in  
a veil of glorious variations. It was Yankee  
Doodle in a state of clairvoyance. A wonderful  
proof of how the most common and trivial may  
be exalted by the influx of the infinite.

When urged to join the throng who are follow-  
ing this Star of the North, I coolly replied: "I  
never like lions; moreover, I am too ignorant of  
musical science to appreciate his skill. But when  
I heard this man, I at once recognized a power  
that transcends science, and which mere skill may  
toil after in vain. I had no need of knowledge to  
feel this subtle influence, any more than I needed  
to study optics to perceive the beauty of the rain-  
bow. It overcame me like a miracle. I felt that  
my soul was, for the first time, baptized in music;  
that my spiritual relations were somehow changed  
by it, and that I should henceforth be otherwise  
than I had been. I was so oppressed with "the  
exceeding weight of glory," that I drew my breath  
with difficulty. As I came out of the building, the  
street sounds hurt me with their harshness. The  
sight of ragged boys and importunate coachmen  
jarred more than ever on my feelings. I wanted  
that the angels that had ministered to my spirit  
should attend to theirs also. It seemed to me as if  
such music should bring all the world into the  
harmonious beauty of divine order. I passed by  
my earthly home, and knew it not. My spirit  
seemed to be floating through infinite space. The  
next day I felt like a person who had been in a  
trance, seen heaven opened, and then returned to  
earth again.

This doubtless appears very excessive in one  
who has passed the enthusiasm of youth, with a  
frame too healthy and substantial to be conscious  
of nerves, and with a mind instinctively opposed  
to lion-worship. In truth, it seems wonderful to  
myself; but so it was. Like a romantic girl of  
sixteen, I would pick up the broken string of his  
violin, and wear it as a relic, with a half supersti-  
tious feeling that some mysterious magic of melody  
lay hidden therein.

I know not whether others were as powerfully  
wrought upon as myself; for my whole being  
passed into my ear, and the faces around me were  
invisible. But the exceeding stillness showed that  
the spirits of the multitude bowed down before the  
magician. While he was playing, the rustling of  
a leaf might have been heard; and when he closed,  
the tremendous bursts of applause told how the  
hearts of thousands leaped up like one.

His personal appearance increases the charm.  
He looks pure, natural, and vigorous, as I imagine  
Adam in Paradise. His inspired soul dwells in a  
strong frame, of admirable proportions, and looks  
out intensely from his earnest eyes. Whatever  
may be his theological opinions, the religious *sentiment*  
must be strong in his nature; for Teutonic  
reverence, mingled with impassioned aspiration,  
shines through his honest Northern face, and runs  
through all his music. I speak of him as he ap-  
pears while he and his violin converse together.

When not playing, there is nothing observable in  
his appearance, except genuine health, the uncon-  
scious calmness of strength in repose, and the  
most unaffected simplicity of dress and manner.  
But when he takes his violin, and holds it so  
caressingly to his ear, to catch the faint vibration  
of its strings, it seems as if "the angels were  
whispering to him." As his fingers sweep across  
the strings, the angels pass into his soul, give him  
their tones, and look out from his eyes, with the  
wondrous beauty of inspiration. His motions  
sway to the music, like a tree in the winds; for  
soul and body chord. In fact, "his soul is but a  
harp, which an infinite breath modulates; his  
senses are but strings, which weave the passing  
air into rhythm and cadence."

If it be true, as has been said, that a person ig-  
norant of the rules of music, who gives himself up  
to its influence, without knowing whence it comes,  
or whither it goes, experiences, more than the sci-  
entific, the passionate joy of the composer himself,  
in his moments of inspiration, then was I blest in  
my ignorance. While I listened, music was to my  
soul what the atmosphere is to my body; it was  
the breath of my inward life. I felt, more deeply  
than ever, that music is the highest symbol of the  
infinite and holy. I heard it moan plaintively over  
the discords of society, and the dimmed beauty of  
humanity. It filled me with inexpressible longing  
to see man at one with Nature and with God; and  
it thrilled me with joyful prophecy that the hope  
would pass into glorious fulfillment.

With renewed force I felt what I have often said,  
that the secret of creation lay in music. "A voice  
to light gave being." Sound led the stars into  
their places, and taught chemical affinities to wait  
into each other's arms.

"By one pervading spirit  
Of tones and numbers all things are controlled;  
As ages taught, where faith was found, to merit  
Initiation in that mystery old."

Music is the soprano, the feminine principle, the  
heart of the universe. Because it is the voice of  
Love,—because it is the highest type, and aggre-  
gate expression of passionate attraction, therefore  
it is infinite; therefore it pervades all space, and  
transcends all being, like a divine influx. What  
the tone is to the word, what expression is to the  
form, what affection is to thought, what the heart  
is to the head, what intuition is to argument, what  
insight is to policy, what religion is to philosophy,

what holiness is to heroism, what moral influence  
is to power, what woman is to man—is music to  
the universe. Flexible, graceful, and free, it per-  
vades all things, and is limited by none. It is not  
poetry, but the *soul* of poetry; it is not mathematics,  
but it is in numbers, like harmonious proportions  
in cast iron; it is not painting, but it shines  
through colors, and gives them their tone; it is not  
dancing, but it makes all gracefulness of motion;  
it is not architecture, but the stones take their  
places in harmony with its voice, and stand in  
"petrified music." In the words of Bettina—"Ev-  
ery art is the body of music, which is the soul of  
every art; and so is music, too, the soul of love,  
which also answers not for its working; for it is  
the contact of divine with human."

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

## True Lawton Blackberry.

RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER, IN THE MOST PER-  
FECT ORDER, by the undersigned, direct from the  
Growers in New York, imported with great care, by Colonel  
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## TRUE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

AN INVOICE of *Dorchester Blackberry*,  
"Four New New Varieties *Raspberries*,  
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FILBERTS and WALNUT TREES, six new varieties;  
ALTHEAS, six new varieties;  
SPIREAS, very beautiful;  
New Ornamental Plants of rare kinds.

The above Goods are worthy the attention of Amateur  
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GRAVES & WILLIAMS,  
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## GRAPE-VINES AND FRUIT TREES,

## FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

300,000 Native Vines,  
30,000 Cuttings,  
(165 Foreign Varieties.)  
2,000 Rooted Vines,  
(Embracing fifteen Foreign Varieties), which will  
bear the second year.

ALSO,  
A fine assortment of Grafted and Budded  
FRUIT TREES,  
Comprising the choicest Varieties.  
Apply to  
A. HARASZTHY, Sonoma;  
Or to  
G. W. KINZER, Chace's Saw Mill,  
Corner of Market and Beale streets,  
San Francisco.

20,000  
FRUIT TREES,  
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## HOPE NURSERY,

Between William and San Carlos streets,  
In the Eastern part of the  
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## D. T. ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND  
the public that he has for sale a choice stock of  
APPLE AND PEAR TREES,

that are hardy, and have been grown with much care  
as to selectness of soil, extent of variety, size and vig-  
orous growth, to give entire satisfaction.

A SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded to the proprietor  
by the California State Agricultural Society, at their Annual  
Fair, 1883, for the BEST APPLE NURSERY.

Early orders to purchase largely are especially solicited  
to call and examine for themselves.

10,000 Apple Trees, 2 years old, 100 varieties;  
0,000 do do 1 year old;  
2,000 Pear Trees, 1 year old;  
1,000 do do do on the true Broad-  
leaved Angora Quince; 100 varieties.

Also—A good assortment of CURRANTS and GOOSE-  
BERRIES; California GRAPE-VINES.

Sold at as low prices as Trees of the same size and quality  
can be purchased at any responsible Nursery in the State.

The larger portion of this stock has been propagated from  
Trees that have borne Fruit in California.

All orders for Trees must be accompanied with the Cash,  
and persons ordering Trees will please state explicitly by what  
conveyance they are to be sent.

Trees packed in the most thorough manner, enabling them  
to endure any probable exposure, delay, or handling; for  
which a moderate charge will be made, barely sufficient to  
pay the cost of material and labor. All packages delivered at  
the landing, Alviso, for the steamer, free of charge.

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I OFFER FOR SALE THIS SEASON AN  
UNRIVALED STOCK OF

Ornamental Trees, Plants and  
Shrubbery,  
EVERGREENS AND ROSES,  
of every variety;

Together with a very large and general assortment of the  
best varieties of

FRUIT TREES,  
Embracing Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries,  
Apricots, Nectarines, Grape-vines (foreign and native)

All of the above will be sold on the most moderate  
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HENRY HEWITT & CO.,  
ARE NOW MANUFACTURING TO ORDER,  
Willard's Grain-sower and Harrow,

At their Manufactory (rear of Hobbs, Gilmore & Co.'s  
Box Factory), MARKET STREET, near Pine street,  
San Francisco.

PRICES:  
For Seed-sower, Harrow and Roller.....\$300 00  
For Seed-sower and Harrow.....250 00  
For Seed-sower.....125 00

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.  
Jan. 1. 9-3m H. HEWITT & CO.

WILLIAM THURNAUER,  
Importer of French and German  
FANCY BASKETS,  
English and American Willow-ware,  
Cane and Willow Chairs, Ladies' Work-stands,  
TOYS, ETC.

No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay,  
19 3m San Francisco.

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

1858--1859.

## SAN JOSE NURSERY.

## FRUIT TREES,

## ORNAMENTAL TREES,

## SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

## 18'000 ROSES,

## GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

## Grape-vines, Etc. Etc.

## PALM OR DATE TREES

Perfectly hardy in California.

## FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount.

I OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF  
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

## SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.,

That can be found in any one Nursery in California.

ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to, and  
the TREES carefully packed up in bundles or boxes,  
according to size and the distance they have to go, and  
delivered free on board the steamer at Alviso.

## MY COLLECTION OF

## ROSES

IS THE LARGEST IN THE STATE;

HAS RECEIVED THE

## FIRST PREMIUM

At the STATE FAIR, held at San Jose.

MY CATALOGUE, giving the different varieties,  
I have for this season, and other information, will be  
sent to every applicant. It will also be found with my  
AGENTS, as follows:

## MONS'R DELABIGNE,

80 Clay street.....SAN FRANCISCO

## MESSRS. GRAVES &amp; WILLIAMS,

67, 69, and 71 Merchant street.....SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. STOUT & SARGENT, - STOCKTON.

MONS'R JACQUIER, - - - - - SONORA.

## L. PREVOST.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 15, 1883.

## SHELL-MOUND

## NURSERY AND FRUIT GARDENS,

Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, California

(DIRECTLY OPPOSITE SAN FRANCISCO.)

THIS WELL-ESTABLISHED

NURSERY, is now prepared to

offer to its old Patrons, and the public

generally,

## 15,000 FRUIT TREES,

..AND..

## 5,000 SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL

## TREES AND SHRUBS.

THE ASSORTMENT COMPRISES

## APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, AND PLUM

## TREES.

From one to three years old, in great variety.

..ALSO..

## PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, AND ALMOND

## TREES;

## CALIFORNIA and FOREIGN GRAPES;

Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Berberries,  
Currants, &c.

..ALSO..

Mountain Ash, American Elm, Locust, Laburnum,

Lombardy Poplar, Silver-Leaf Poplar,

Paulonia, Acacia, and many other

## ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING

## TREES AND SHRUBS,

CLIMBERS, BULBS, &c., &c.

For Particulars, see Catalogues, which will  
be furnished on application.

## THE STOCK OF

## BEARING PEAR AND CHERRY TREES

IS BOTH EXTENSIVE AND SELECT.

The Catalogues for the present season contain facts going  
to show that the cultivation of these two fruits in Cal-  
ifornia at the present time promises to be HIGHLY RE-  
MUNERATIVE. Those which relate to PEAR culture  
are extracted principally from the late address of the  
HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, before the American Po-  
mological Society.

PRICES REASONABLE.. TERMS CASH.

All orders should be addressed to—

R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,

Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO.

November 26, 1883.

N. B.—Persons calling at the Nursery will have their  
Orders filled by MR. WM. PATTERSON, the Gardener  
in charge. As this Nursery is but 10 minutes walk from  
the Ferry Landing at San Antonio, gentlemen residing  
in San Francisco will find it very convenient to call and  
select Trees for themselves.

17



## SMITH'S

## POMOLOGICAL GARDEN

## AND NURSERY,

SACRAMENTO,

On the American River, 2 1/2 miles from the City.

## OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES,

44 J street, between Second and Third streets.

The Trees offered from the  
above establishments this sea-  
son are more than usually fine,  
and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind

of fruit, we possess the

## LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE STATE

our catalogue embracing

## Over Nine Hundred Varieties,

as follows:

APPLES, 245 varieties;

PEARS, 276 varieties;

PLUMS, 100 varieties;

CHERRIES, 90 varieties;

PEACHES, 75 varieties;

NECTARINES, 20 varieties;

APRICOTS, 12 varieties;

GRAPES, 90 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our

## PEAR AND CHERRY TREES

## Are the Finest Ever Offered

for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 6 feet to 12

and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not

only of very large size, but also handsomely

shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting

near residences, affording the double

## ADVANTAGE OF SHADE AND FRUIT.

Of the above two fine Fruits we offer

## 25,000 TREES FOR SALE,

of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees

can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State.

Many persons have had poor success with Cherry Trees

in this State. We state for their information that

Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true im-  
ported Mazzard stock, and not upon com-  
mon Native or Oregon stock of this Coast,  
the former being the only stock fit to grow them on.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 25, 1859.

## Their Names are Recorded.

As the chronicler of the *Rise and Progress of the Agriculture of California* we should be unfaithful to the cause we have espoused, did we not often look back, and draw experience from the past. We often go back to our early volumes, to review our own work, and to strive to correct every error we have made in the principles we have laid down, or the theories we may have promulgated; and however many errors of omission we may find, we rejoice in the belief that no great and important theory that we have ever advanced, or any great, fundamental doctrine presented, has been controverted by the test of practical experiment; except that, it has been more than realized for the good of the cause we advocated, and the general benefit of our State, and the people thereof.

We can turn over the past completed *Ten Volumes of the Farmer*, with a heart-cheering pride, and find many sketches of the early Agriculture of California, and find there recorded the prophecies of the then future, but now past or present, and find all we said more than verified by the present glorious success visible everywhere over our prosperous State. This, to us, is indeed a glorious reward for past labors and trials.

With the great mass of printed records, we have also volumes of manuscript, containing evidences, strong as Holy Writ, of the real and fidelity of the friends of Agriculture, and we have also a mass of records that have not yet seen the form of type, or the light of any other eyes but our own; but all these we shall faithfully preserve to be recorded and passed down, well authenticated, as the history of this State in the science of Agriculture. We mean that the name of every friend and advocate, all who have cheered on this work, shall be duly remembered, and we mean, too, all who have hindered shall not be forgotten; every one shall be recorded: the liberal, and their abundance, and the widow's mite, alike shall be recorded in faithfulness.

It is always wise to refer to the past, for useful lessons are received therefrom; and as we often refer to legislative action and aid in behalf of this great cause, we desire at this time to bring to the minds of our present legislators an act of their predecessors some five years since. We do this to remind them that however they may act on any great question touching the interests of this State, they should so act that, in all after years, they can look back with pride and satisfaction upon their recorded votes, and feel that they have been instrumental in building up the State.

Five years since, very few of our legislators even dreamed of the magnitude of interests that would be involved in the *Agriculture of California*. They little dreamed that in California horses would sell for \$5,000, or horned stock for \$2,500, or sheep for \$1,000, each. They little dreamed that, ten years had passed, "the cattle on a thousand hills" would outvalue our gold mines; or that the fleece of our flocks would supply fifty thousand spindles; or that the wines of our State would load many ships annually; or that flour, beef, pork, butter, lard, bacon, etc., would be great articles of export, yet such is now, and will be more than realized. Five years since, the Legislature were appealed to, to aid the cause of Agriculture by granting an act of incorporation for a State Agricultural Society, and an annual bestowment of five thousand dollars for four years. That petition had warm friends, and it had opponents. Upon a careful review of that first aid to the cause that California gave, will not those Legislators who aided the bill and voted for it look back upon their vote with joy and pleasure, as they see the great results now beaming upon the State? And how feel those who voted against that measure? Could they have the power would they not change their vote? We recorded their names, at the time, to be a matter of history. Upon the final passage of the bill in the Senate, May 11, we published the following article, which we republish now to show that our views then have proved truthful in the present condition of agriculture. We think the few days would rather be years now. But, gentlemen-Legislators, you do not act for the present only, your acts will tell upon the future of California, and if your vote is recorded against the best interests of the State now, each succeeding year it will weigh upon you until it will become as a mountain, dragging you down. "Act well then in the present, and look hopeful to the future."

Here is the record we made in 1854, five years since:

## STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Assembly bill to incorporate a State Agricultural Society, and appropriate money for its support, was brought before the Senate on Thursday last, read a third time and passed. (The bill appropriates \$5,000, for four years, for the purchase of premiums.) Mr. Sprague moved to strike out the appropriation, and was seconded by Mr. Keene, but the amendment was lost. The bill passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Bryson, Catlin, Colbroth, Colby, Crabbe, Crenshaw, Grewell, De La Guerra, Hudson, Livermore, Lyons, Mahoney, May, McFarland, Peck, Wade, Walkup, Whiting, 18.

NAYS—Messrs. GARDNER, BAGAR, KEENE, LEAKE, LENT, SAWYER, SMITH, SPRAGUE, 8.

This prompt and decisive action on the part of our senators is alike honorable to them and to the State. The good that will be accomplished by the means placed thus opportunely into the treasury of the State Society, will cast its reflex influence upon those Senators and Representatives that have thus faithfully regarded the important interest of Agriculture.

The establishment of a State Society with means to commence operations upon a liberal scale the first year, we hail as a boon of no ordinary character: it is an act on the part of our legislators memorable for satisfaction. They will see the rapid development of the real wealth of the country—the satisfaction of knowing they have been in a great measure instrumental in hastening the work onward.

With the publication of the Act of Incorporation we shall publish the names of those members

who have advocated and sustained this wise legislation, and make them a matter of record, that we may refer to them in after years with pride and pleasure. We shall also make a record of those names that opposed the bill, and while we freely accord to every man, especially legislators, a perfect freedom of opinion and action upon all submitted to them, we shall not fail freely to express our own, and to declare boldly that in a measure of such vast importance to the fundamental interests of our State it betrayed a short-sighted policy as well as an ignorance of these great interests, to oppose a measure fraught with the means of accomplishing so much good.

## The Next State Fair.

The next State Fair will be held at the city of Sacramento—our fair sister city, the Queen of the Prairie land. The citizens of Sacramento county seem to be in earnest about the matter. They have already obtained authority from the Legislature to tax the whole people of the county one-quarter of one per cent; by this means, the sum of \$30,000 will be raised for Public Buildings and Fair grounds. This will be a noble beginning, provided a suitable spot is selected, and such buildings erected as will answer the purpose of the cause for which the money is raised. When public money is to be expended it is too apt to be the case that there are too many private interests to serve. In this case, we are pleased to see the matter is in the hands of three good practical men, who we feel as permanent residents and property holders of the county, will labor earnestly for good: D. W. Welty, J. C. Davis, and A. P. Smith. Each of these gentlemen, we know, will do all they can to advance the best interests of the county, thereby promoting their own honor as well as the good of the public. The location is important, it should not be in the middle of the city, nor too far from it; on the line of the Railroad, near by, would be the appropriate place, and we think we know of individuals that would cheerfully donate liberally to aid in this good work.

The recent vote of the citizens of the county, being nearly unanimous, places beyond a doubt the wish of the citizens for this important work. We know we shall not be esteemed dictatorial in any suggestions coming from us; we believe we have given too good proof of our devotion and love to the city of our early years in California, to be charged with any personal feeling in wishing that this edifice, that is to mark so important an era and promote so great a cause, should not only be properly located, but should be constructed of the right material, and built in a style appropriate for the purposes designed. The grounds around it should be in keeping with the buildings, in space and form, else a great portion of the beauty were lost.

We truly rejoice to record the prompt and decisive action of the Sacramentoans; they have honored themselves, and the State. Now then, to work. If a good and glorious State Fair is to be held, one surpassing all previous ones, let plans be immediately laid for a general convocation of all the members of the State Society, at as early a day as possible, and put things in such a train as will secure the hearty cooperation of all the friends of Agriculture everywhere. Away with all sectional and party feelings, away with all foolish, unjust and unwise prejudices, and unite, one and all, for the good of our State. Let the Executive Committee do their duty faithfully and fearlessly; call men to action and labor that are qualified for the duties required in this cause, make that the qualification, and have no other. Select committees from all parts of the State; take men that will act, and act right, without partiality or favor. Publish their names—let it be known who the men are, and this will inspire confidence. The working men of an Agricultural Society should be practical and scientific agriculturists, as far as is possible.

Why should not an Agricultural Society be guided by the same great principles as govern all other great professions? When *Mechanics* assemble for business, they select mechanics for their Committees; when medical men assemble, they select medical men; when the Chamber of Commerce meet for business, they select merchants for business—and shall not the great cause of Agriculture demand as faithful a care as the interests we have named? One great reason why our cause is so backward, is, the most important posts have been placed in the hands of men who had but little interest in the matter. Let it be so no longer. Agriculturists must awake, take the reins in their own hands, watch their own interests, manage their own cause, and control their own public exhibitions. Let them unite as one man, and a proud triumph awaits them.

## The Present Legislature.

The responsibility that rests upon this body of men now assembled, is vastly greater than upon any Legislature heretofore gathered in our capital. In years past the power, influence, resources, capabilities and wealth of the State, were but little known and felt, and our legislators were like men with one talent intrusted to them; at least so they felt and acted. Then, they were blind, but now they see, and to each and all five talents are intrusted, and five more will be required at their hands. Let them remember, to whom much is given, much will be required.

THE TRAVELER'S READING ROOM AT CLEVELAND, Ohio.—A large and spacious reading room, free to all strangers and travelers, has been opened at the above city, to which all are invited to call. A. Meader, Esq., is the proprietor. About one hundred and fifty papers are on file at the room. Stock-raisers and wool-growers of California who may visit Ohio should visit the room. The CALIFORNIA FARMER will always be found on file at the room. Mr. Meader will act as our agent, and our Ohio friends can subscribe to him.

NEW OX-YOK.—We learn that a new Ox-yoke has been invented by H. W. Weeks, of Boston. It is of cast-iron with pipe bolts, weighing from fifty to eighty pounds. The inventor is now in our city, and the invention will soon be presented to the public. The great desideratum which should be aimed at, is light weight and ease upon the cattle's necks, and strength and support to the latter while pulling. We only present the fact of the invention now, but shall give notice of examination and test of its merits hereafter.

## Who shall Build the Bulkhead?

"He sold his birthright for a mess of pottage." Shall a city, destined to be the mightiest, richest, and most favored of all the cities of the earth, yield up all these gifts of Providence for a "mess of pottage"? Shall a Sampson be again robbed of his strength by a Delilah? Hath the poisoned chalice been already raised to the lips of the king, and no talismanic power to dash the death-goblet down? Hath all the people bowed down to the golden calf; and is there not wisdom enough in all the land to raise up a brazen serpent, so that the people may look on him and live?

Is San Francisco a doomed city? She hath already been stricken with many plagues, and is she now to be stripped of the brightest jewel in her crown; is Nature's heritage to be taken from her?

Blow ye the trumpet, call forth the people; gather them quickly upon Pilot Hill (Telegraph Hill); show them, that like the seven-hilled city of Imperial Rome (this city was ordained, with her seven hills), that here, into this magnificent harbor, the finest in the world, is destined to come "all the ships of Tarshish, bringing gold, frankincense, myrrh and spices." Shall these God-crowned hills be destroyed? Shall these richly-laden ships be sent away? Shall this beautiful Bay become the sport of the despoilers, and our city pay tribute money for the buccaners who lord it over the powerless. Forbid it, ye Gods, who hover over and protect the beautiful of earth.

We are no politicians; we know nothing of politics, or party, and we know not the means that are being used to take away the very birthright of this city. If such an enterprise can be made profitable, why should not the city build the bulkhead? Suppose it should cost five millions—what is that to a city like San Francisco? Let the city awake before it be too late. Five millions of dollars is a mere bagatelle; San Francisco can borrow ten millions, if she desire it. Let our city begin and build one-quarter of this bulkhead, and this would produce an income that would build all the balance.

This is the Great Question of this city now, and now is the time; delays are dangerous—delay is Death. Call out the citizens upon the plaza, raise the stars and stripes, and then consider this question and act. Woe be to those who permit this city to be defrauded out of her true patronage. Better that they had never been born.

NOTICES OF OUR NEW VOLUME.—We are very grateful for the many kindly notices of our new volume. We shall remember all and preserve them too, for we do appreciate kindness well meant. Among a host we have received, in print and by letter, we cannot forbear to copy one from the Sierra Citizen, which reads as follows:

"The Farmer.—The California Farmer, volume eleven, appears with a beautiful head ornament and an impression created by new type. The Farmer is indeed an elegant and meritorious publication, whose success we are pleased to chronicle. The editor and proprietor is Colonel Warren. The Farmer is devoted to all the useful sciences including stock raising and women."

Truly you are (Wright, brother of the Citizen, we do go for all the useful sciences; stock and women; and we appeal to your gallantry to answer, is not woman the best stock in the world? Trace the history of the greatest and best of men back, and the starting point is woman: she is the strongest, purest, fleetest, fairest, brightest and best emblem of everything good, true, and beautiful, under Heaven. Then why should we not, as the advocate of our noble State, whose emblem is woman, plead her cause? Correct, are we not, Wright, Sierra Citizen?

And here too comes our neighbors of the Golden Era, with words of kindness; hear them:

"The California Farmer.—We neglected to mention, last week, that the California Farmer made its appearance in an entire change of raiment, and with a new head, on the 4th instant. It is a beautiful specimen of a newspaper, and is as good as it is good looking. The Colonel has grown an inch taller since the event, and elbows his way along the street with an air of intense satisfaction. His felicity will be complete as soon as a five-hundred-pound pumpkin is grown in Napa Valley. He is entirely devoted to the interests of California, and we are happy to learn that the Farmer is a source of profit to its proprietor."

Grown tall have we? We would like to know who wouldn't grow tall to read such a paragraph about one's self? Grown tall? yes, and heavy too—gained half a pound a day, regularly, ever since our new volume commenced. Growing fat—elbow our way don't we? That five-hundred-pound pumpkin will be grown sure; then won't we be happy? Six feet two, and 240 pounds—just right for an alderman; but we ain't no candidate—can't take office—don't want any better than what we have got—wouldn't give it up to be President of the United States. Thanks, brothers, of the Era; may your trio be quadrupled, and the music be a harmonious jingle like shining gold.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—Tuesday will long be remembered in our city. We rejoice to record the fact, that this holy day was observed most nobly. Merchants, business men, and citizens generally, observed the day. Banks, and places of trade and traffic were closed, and parents and children enjoyed a day, by enjoying the liberty for which the immortal Washington gave the great purposes of his life to secure. Our plaza presented a lively scene: the military in their gay dress, the roar of cannon, and the groups of happy people, all testified to the value of our glorious freedom; and we are happy in recording the fact that it was not only a happy day well and worthily spent, but it was orderly observed. Various demonstrations in all the cities of our State, testified to their co-operation in the same observance of the day.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS.—The proprietors of this Express house are about to extend their business to all parts of the State. The steady increase of all kinds of business requires the aid of Expressmen to the remotest portions of the State, and we are glad to know that we are to have more facilities. John Freeman, Esq., the head of this House, is the old Pioneer Expressman who first opened the business on the Sacramento, and the friends has laid a foundation for business, which will be advantageously felt now. We wish the House an abundant success.

## Solomon's Temple.

We passed a brief hour the last week at the late Mechanics' Pavilion, where this work of art, in miniature, is being prepared for exhibition, under the care and study of those who have designed and planned this work. We feel it to be a proud thing for California that "Solomon's Temple" is to be built within her borders; we hail it as a good omen for the future. A stranger would naturally suppose that a work like this Temple, requiring mechanics of the highest order of skill, could not be built in California; but a little reflection will not only convince one, but give assurance that there is "no work or device" requiring skill and ingenuity, which cannot be perfected here. We feel assured, as we have often said before, we have in California mechanics of the very highest order of talent.

The building of this Temple will require workmen of the highest order, for it will require workmen in brass, workers in gold, and workers in all kinds of curious wood. The building of this Temple here in this city, awakens some singular reflections; let any one read the Book of Kings and examine the building material used by King Solomon, and then go to the workmen now employed, and although this Temple is to be built of California wood, it will be of the same material as was the Temple by King Solomon:

"So he built the house, and finished it; and covered the house with beams and boards of cedar."—(1st Kings, 6-9.)

And this Temple is built of California redwood, or cedar. Again:

"The two doors also were of olive-tree; and he carved upon their carvings of cherubims, and palm-trees, and open flowers, and overlaid them with gold, and spread gold upon the cherubims, and upon the palm-trees."—(1st Kings, 6-32.)

And at this time the workmen are engaged in preparing the doors and the carvings from the olive trees of the Pacific coast; the gold that will overlay them will be our own native gold.

We might enlarge upon this theme now, but we only allude to it to awaken an interest in behalf of this magnificent work now in progress; a work which will do more for the mechanics of California than any Public Fair ever held, for it will create a taste for the beautiful in Architecture.

The building of this Temple in our midst will inspire a greater love for the "glorious Order of Masonry," and reveal much of the beauty and harmony not dreamed of even by the brethren themselves. It will be the means, we really believe, of adding a thousand members to the various lodges of the State, if not in this very city. It will inspire builders with a new taste for the beautiful, and be the means of elevating public taste. Our public buildings will hereafter be of a higher order of style; our private residences more chaste and elegant, and by this means a marked improvement in every order of building. We have great faith in the exhibition of this great work, and when finished and opened to the public, we trust there will be such an appreciation of the herculean task accomplished by the proprietors, that the Order of Masons, our city, and our State, will unite in giving it a just tribute of praise and reward.

## When Doctors Disagree, who shall Decide?

The recent convention, at Sacramento, of the medical men of our State resulted just as we anticipated it would upon the famous question touching the report of Dr. Cole.

We can look back with some degree of satisfaction to the opinions expressed by us in our journal of January 14th—the only journal in this State that gave the true exposition of the case. This we are confident will be conceded by the medical gentlemen themselves, for their actions and resolutions at Sacramento confirm our very words.

We now re-publish an extract of our article of that time. We felt at the time that it was an important question, and we felt it a duty to speak out. The very next issue of our journal, after our own publication, we published a letter from a lady that expressed opinions confirming our own, and the late action and resolutions of the Medical Society have shown we took a just and correct view of the whole subject. The result will be as we then said, "Good will come out of evil." The following were our words, June 14th:

"This cruel thrust at the honor of the women of California was first presented to the public in a peculiar light, by one of the journals of our State, and like a flash, every pen, like the sword from the scabbard of a true knight, was ready to defend the wronged one. While we are ready to do our duty faithfully, known as our journal ever has been as the elevator, educator and defender of woman's true rights, we know that woman, as her own defender, will, in her keen-sightedness, see that a different construction has been put upon a document emanating from a responsible Society, if we judge by the names connected therewith; and although that Society may disavow, and will do so, any intention to wrong woman, they cannot now disavow that that document was not intended and had no reference whatever, in the fatal passages selected, to the honor of woman, but only alluded to natural causes and consequences, and expressed them in medical terms. If a just attention had been given to the subject, and every duty had been performed at the time, those passages would never have gone forth without such explanation going intent. However much we deplore the fatal error in that publication we believe that when woman herself shall read the card of Dr. Cole, shall know the relations that surround him, the ties that bind him to a wife, sisters, daughters and nieces, her noble truth, mercy, humanity and love, will be satisfied that a misapprehension of the whole matter has been given, and for some dark and wicked purpose. But good will come out of evil. It will arouse every woman to her true condition; it will awaken them to the importance of a correct knowledge of themselves, and their physical nature. A want of this knowledge has brought about this very discussion."

MCGRAFFIN AND DARIN'S AGENCY.—We desire to call the particular attention of the public, of all wagon makers, carriage builders, manufacturers, machinists, business requiring an Agent to buy and forward materials or goods—to the card of the gentlemen named above, as Purchasing and Forwarding Agents, appearing in our columns. We think this is just such a business as State; and the advertisers being working men, are well competent to act with fidelity and to the profit of their patrons, and we are pleased to recommend them to the public.

## Beautiful Flowers.

"Oh! the flowers look upward in every place Through this beautiful world of ours."

There is a language of these bright and beautiful gems of earth, that is sweeter, richer, more melodious, than was ever uttered by mortals. To the true, reverential soul, the voice of the flowers is the voice of God; and we sometimes feel as if their very touch inspired us—that they knew and recognized us as their friend. And so with all who truly love flowers. There is an affinity, a harmony with bright flowers and the beautiful in the human soul—an electricity that flowers recognize; and we were strongly impressed with this belief upon learning a fact which occurred recently: A lady, whose mind is the temple of the beautiful and pure, had a large rosebud presented to her; it was near to the period of opening into bloom, and had been placed in a vase near to her. Taking it into her hand to admire it as a type of the lovely, as her hand took the bud and pressed it to her lips, it suddenly expanded with a report loud enough to be heard across the room. In an instant the rosebud had become a full-blown rose, and its perfume was sufficient to fill the whole room.

If there ever was an omen of good, this must be one; and we prophesy that it is a promise of the goddess of these gems of Paradise, of a life of restored health and usefulness, to one who has scattered a fragrance around her by a pure life, noble deeds, and bright intellectuality; and the beautiful rosebud could give no other token of recognition than to open its bright petals and cast its fragrance upon one to whom it came with an offering of incense worthily tendered.

## A True Sign.

"I am just moving into this Valley, and I like the soil much; but the way some of the fencing and cultivating is done puts one in mind of the farm we read of in the good book—with the walls broken down and briars and thorns covered the face of the earth. I guess (if you will allow me) that they do not read the FARMER up here much, and I think I can tell pretty well, by the looks of a farm, if the proprietor is a reading man, especially if he reads the FARMER."

We received the above from a kind subscriber and a good practical farmer. We do not give the name of the place or the writer; as we are a Yankee, we guess it would hit twenty places where the fences are down. At all such places we do hope they will take the FARMER. If they read it, they will mend their ways as well as fences. We hope our friend, and all friends, will stir up a goodly list of new subscribers for us right off, and that will be a good remedy for killing off briars and thorns! We hope our friend will try and get us twenty names.

## MEND YOUR WAYS BEFORE YOUR OWN DOORS.

Everybody complains of our streets, their miserable, dangerous condition. It is true, they are bad enough, but will complaining put the streets in order? Let everybody go to work and do something. Many hands make light work. If every property-holder would do a little, and every tenant do a little, our streets would be far better. We commend the example of C. Sherman, Esq., the Upholster, on Washington street; he has laid a fine street-crossing from his store over to the Washington Market side, and ladies can cross in safety. Now, grumblers and misers will say it was for his own interest to do so, to bring his customers to him; yet how many thousands that never enter his store will reap the benefit. It is a public benefit, and shows a public spirit that we like to see, and is most commendable. Let his example be followed, and if "each one mends one," the Lord will mend the whole. Reader, "go thou and do likewise."

THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA.—This subject, so admirably pictured forth by our valued correspondent B., in number two of this volume, is worthy the careful perusal of every friend of our State; and yet however glowing this picture may be, even when set forth by the most gifted, the future of California cannot be pictured; it stands yet unrevealed in all its glories. Like a planet that affects the solar system, and elicits the attention of scientific minds that its power may be known; so stands California. She does affect, and will influence, not only our own "little Union," as some term it, but the world; and we believe there is not a State in our glorious Union, whose influence will prove as mighty as this State in ten years; but of this our correspondent has spoken well.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MINERS.—Emerson & Co., of Sacramento, have made and patented a famous Pick for the miners; solid and eyeless, yet light and strong; a piece of workmanship that reflects great credit upon them as inventors and workmen. They make eight sizes and patterns. Numbers 1, 2, and 3, are drifting picks; number 4, is a tunnel or drifting pick; numbers 5 and 6, are tunnel or bank picks; number 7, is a bank, surface or river pick; and number 8 is a very heavy surface or river pick. A very handsome sample pick has been sent to our office, where it can be seen. It is worthy a high consideration. Success to such workmen.

PANGBURN'S SEED STORE.—We take pleasure in calling public attention to the Seeds offered at this warehouse. They are of extra quality, having been selected as a special favor under the direction of the Hon. M. P. Wilder, well known to the agricultural world as one of the best friends the cause ever had. The order of Mr. Pangburn was sent through a son of Mr. Wilder now in this State, in order to secure a very choice selection, and we know that is particularly worthy of attention. We know, also, that Mr. Pangburn has no seeds but new seeds in his store, having commenced business with an extra new stock of goods, all of the best quality. Mr. P. is well skilled in the business in which he is now engaged, having been the head salesman and director of the United States Agricultural Society formerly kept by Mr. McNally—the location now occupied by Mr. P., to whom we can with pleasure and confidence recommend the friends of Agriculture.

OPPOSITION STEAMERS TO PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY'S LINE.—C. K. Garrison & Co.'s new line is announced for the 5th March, and a very great interest is manifested by the public in the success of this enterprise, on account of so many previous attempts at opposition, all of which have been suddenly withdrawn. Some people say the same result will occur again.















## BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The overland mail from St. Louis, Jan. 31st, arrived in this city yesterday, at noon.

PROBABLE END OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME.

On the 27th of January, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and various verbal amendments were made preparatory to a direct vote on the bill. The action of the Senate was as follows: Mr. Doolittle's amendment to advertise the estimates for the three routes being adopted as a final section to the bill, Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island moved to strike out all between the enacting clause and the said final section, which was carried, thus killing the bill—yeas, 38; nays, 20.

The bill was read three times and finally passed by the following vote: yeas, 31; nays, 20.

Mr. Bell then moved that the name of the bill be altered to read, "A Bill to authorize and invite proposals for the construction of a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean on three separate routes." Agreed to. The following are the provisions of the bill:

That advertisements be inserted in two papers of each State, and the district of Columbia, inviting estimates for three routes; the sum of \$3000 to be appropriated to pay expenses.

On the 29th of January, Mr. Gwin made a motion to reconsider the bill. He prefaced it with a few remarks, stating that his object was to make the estimates to be advertised for more specific, to prevent bids of men of straw, and include in the invitations for estimates proposals for a branch road to Oregon.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; but the hour of one arriving, the vote thereon was postponed to Monday, 31st January, on the morning of which day the overland mail left St. Louis.

Boston, Jan. 29.—William H. Prescott, the historian, died yesterday very suddenly from paralysis. He had been enjoying good health up to the morning of his death.

A verdict was rendered in the Supreme Judicial Court against the Boston and Worcester Railroad for \$20,000 damages awarded to Mrs. Sarah E. Shaw, whose husband was killed and herself injured some years ago by a train coming in contact with the plaintiff's carriage.

A private letter, dated January 10th, from Port-au-Prince, received via St. Thomas and Havana, says that the Emperor Souleuvre has been defeated by Jeddard, and the Imperial troops were running back toward the city. The writer thinks that the contest is nearly ended, and that in a day or two a republic would be in force.

Baltimore, Jan. 30.—The Steamer North Carolina, Captain Cannon, bound to Norfolk, and one of the colored stewards perished. She was a first-class steamer, and insured for \$80,000.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Harlem boat, to-day, ran into the city barge, containing physicians bound to the Wards of Blackwell's Island, when nine persons were drowned, supposed to be physicians.

Washington, January 30.—The special agent of the Treasury Department, dispatched some time ago to investigate matters connected with the California Mint and Custom House, has laid his report before the Secretary. The report charges gross mismanagement and abuses as existing in all the Departments of California, and it is probable removals will be made.

A person has arrived here representing the squatters on the Mariposa property in California, to ask the intervention of the Government in settling aside the Fremont patent, on the ground of fraud in the survey. The subject has been laid before the Attorney General.

The House Post Office Committee will endeavor at their next meeting to abolish overland mail service to California. This move is made with the view of cutting down and retrenching the expense of the Post Office Department.

The report of Mr. Nugent, late Commissioner to British Columbia, is being printed. It is lengthy. Mrs. Gwin's hall was a great success. The services of Mrs. Brown are considered among the most attractive of the season. Lord Napier gives a grand ball to-night.

The depreciation of the French funds, in consequence of Napoleon's few harsh words to the Austrian Minister, had been five per cent in London; six per cent in Austria; and three per cent in Turkey, making an aggregate depreciation in the nominal value of public stocks and shares in the European markets, of not less than \$6,000,000 sterling.

The Prince Napoleon had gone to Turin, to marry the King of Sardinia's daughter. His visit was expected to produce a sensation. The impression seemed to prevail that this marriage would secure the support of France to Victor Emanuel in becoming King of Italy.

MORGAN HORSES IN KENTUCKY.—Many persons at the West and South have within the last few years endeavored to introduce into their respective districts this celebrated breed of horses. We believe most of them have found the adventure a profitable one, and we occasionally find in our exchanges accounts of the success of individuals which are well worthy of note. A case in point is that of Elias Dorsey, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky. Some three or four years since, Mr. Dorsey commenced breeding from this stock, and purchased in Vermont first class animals, for which he was compelled to pay the highest prices. These he has since bred with judgment and care, and the result is he now has some superior young animals. Mr. Dorsey exhibited his stock in the autumn of 1857, at the St. Louis, Louisville, and other Fairs, and received over eight hundred dollars in premiums. He exhibited them again at several Fairs during the past season, and although he has but few animals, he received the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars in premiums.

His almost invariable success wherever he exhibited his stock, whether at home or abroad, furnishes ample evidence of the superior character of his animals. [Am. Stock Jour.]

THE CHINESE.—The Sierra Citizen says: The perpetuation of Asiatic presence in American gold mines cannot be with the consent of our people. The recent decision of the Supreme Court pronouncing the act to prohibit the immigration of Chinese unconstitutional, has created a general desire for new legislative action on the important subject. The San Andreas Independent sincerely trusts that committees may be appointed in both branches of the Legislature, to this end: that they may be men gifted in expedients and knowledge, and that they may be fortunate enough to discover a clear, safe and Constitutional remedy for this great evil, under which the State has so long suffered, and which is so startling when we contemplate its probable future influences upon our population.

A NEW GUN, invented by Messrs. Armstrong, of Newcastle, England, has been satisfactorily tested at Shoeburyness, the projecting power of which completely distances that of any piece of ordnance hitherto known. At an elevation of thirty-three degrees it has sent a 32 pound shot a distance of 9,000 yards, or more than 5 miles. The same range has been obtained by a nine-pounder, weighing sixteen cwt., of similar construction.

MOUNTAIN WINE.—The Sonoma Democrat notices a sample of wine from the vineyard of Mr. Peter Wynne, near Big Oak Flat. Mr. W. bottled about 800 gallons of white and red wine this season.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND CATHARTIC.—The genuineness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the water-mark of the words "Holloway, New York and London, in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the same is spurious.

Sold at all druggists, at 25c, 60c, and \$1 per box or pot.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

(Corrected by Loomis, Hall & Co., Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

Wheat, per cwt. \$2.20 @ \$2.75	Potatoes, per cwt. \$2.20 @ \$2.75
Barley, " " 1.00 @ 1.50	do Sweet, " " 2.00 @ 2.50
Oats, " " 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
Corn, " " 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
Beck's, " " 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
Hay, " " 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
Grain, " " 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
Extra No. 1, " " 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
Timothy, " " 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Dry Hides, each 2.50 @ 3.75	Sheep skins, plain 1.50 @ 2.50
Common coarse wool, 60 @ 80	do do do do 1.50 @ 2.50
Best quality, 90 @ 120	Rough Tallow, per lb. 4 @ 5
Extra No. 1, do 25 @ 30	

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

February 21.

There has been an advance of 1c per lb. in the price of first quality Beef since our last report, but the quality now coming in is much superior to anything that has been in the market for some time past. The market remains about the same. Pork has advanced considerably, and good choice dressed carcasses bring 15 cents readily.

We quote slaughterer's prices, as follows:

Barry—American, first quality, 14c per lb. Spanish, first quality, 12 1/2c per lb.	do do do do 11c 3/4 quality, 2 @ 3c per lb.
Metrol—Choice, 22 @ 23 1/2c	
Lamb—Choice, 21c per lb.	
Pork—Unsalted, 10 @ 12c; dressed, 15c per lb.	
Veal—Normal at 12 1/2c per lb. (Bulletin.)	

## Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 18.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bush. 2.00 @ 2.50	Cranberries, per gal. 1.25 @ 1.50
Sweet Potatoes, " " 1.00 @ 1.50	Horseradish, per lb. 25 @ 30
Leaves, " " 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 25 @ 30
Radishes, " " 1.00 @ 1.50	Pumpkins, " " 1.00 @ 1.50
do yellow, " " 1.00 @ 1.50	Tomatoes, " " 1.00 @ 1.50
do black, " bunch 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Cucumbers, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	Marrowfat Squash, " " 1.00 @ 1.50
Turnips, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Cabbage, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Beans, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Green Lima, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Green Beans, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Carrots, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Artichokes, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Asparagus, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Garlic, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Broccoli, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Egg Plant, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Calliflower, " doz. 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50

MEATS.

Beef—Sides, tenderloin, 10 @ 12c	Matton, per lb. 20 @ 25
do ribs, 8 @ 10c	Lamb, " " 20 @ 25
Pork—Rib, 10 @ 12c	Pigs' Tongues, each 1.00 @ 1.50
do belly, 8 @ 10c	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Veal, " " 10 @ 12c	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Chicken, " " 10 @ 12c	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Smoked Beef, " " 10 @ 12c	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Pork Chops, " " 10 @ 12c	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50
Mutton Chops, " " 10 @ 12c	do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50

POULTRY.

Ducks, each 1.00 @ 1.50	Salmon, per lb. 20 @ 25
Goose, each 1.00 @ 1.50	Smelt, " " 20 @ 25
do largest, " " 1.00 @ 1.50	Rock, " " 20 @ 25
Chicken, each 1.00 @ 1.50	Codfish, " " 20 @ 25
Fish, each 1.00 @ 1.50	Smoked salmon, new, " " 20 @ 25
do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 20 @ 25
do do do do 1.00 @ 1.50	do do do do 20 @ 25

FISH.

Crabs, large, per doz. 2.00 @ 2.50	do small, " " 2.00 @ 2.50
do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, " " 20 @ 25	Cheese, " " 20 @ 25
Eggs, " " 20 @ 25	do do do do 20 @ 25
do do do do 20 @ 25	do do do do 20 @ 25
do do do do 20 @ 25	do do do do 20 @ 25

FRUIT.

Apples, per bush. 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50
do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50	do do do do 2.00 @ 2.50

ALAMEDA COUNTY MILK DEPOT.

138 Kearny street (between Sacramento and California).

PURE MILK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied, by leaving their orders at the Depot, or giving them to the Driver of the Wagon, who is one of the Proprietors.

Fresh Ranch Butter and Eggs

Constantly on hand, and delivered to Families at any part of the city.

A. STAPLES. H. A. BROWN. W. GOLDEN.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES AND SHRUBS, Roses, Vines, and Exotic Plants.

PARSONS & CO.,

Flushing, near New York.

INVITE attention to their fine stock of HARDY and EXOTIC TREES and PLANTS constantly enriched by their collections in America and by importations from abroad.

Their EXOTIC DEPARTMENT, occupying a number of houses, is full of rare and valuable Plants and is worthy the inspection of visitors. The varieties of EXOTIC GRASSES are kept genuine by constant propagation from fruit-bearing vines, to which two houses are devoted.

Their ROSE department contains a large assortment of all the finest varieties, and the best standard sorts are cultivated in very large quantities and sold at reduced rates, for massing and for dealers. They do not bud their Roses and cannot therefore sell them to compete with those who have adopted that mode of cultivation. No stock upon which to bud has yet been found that will not sucker up and destroy the variety worked upon it.

In the OPEN GROUND DEPARTMENT they offer a large stock of well grown and thrifty FRUIT TREES, suitable either for the amateur or the dealer, including the most kinds of STANDARD and DWARF PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, APPLES, &c. These are now offered at reduced prices.

In the HARDY ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT will be found a large quantity and variety of DECIDUOUS and EVERGREEN TREES and SHRUBS, for the avenue, lawn, or garden. A new feature of their establishment is the extensive propagation of the RARE evergreens, cultivated in very large quantities and sold at a great reduction from the usual rates.

Among them are:

Spirea, Lilac, Forsythia, Weigela, Stuartia, Andromeda, Pyrus Japonica, Norway Spruce, Deciduous Cypress, Larch, Ash, Maple, Beech, Linden, and others.

They have made the RHODODENDRON a specialty, and have cultivated it in so large quantities that they can offer it at greatly reduced rates. The beauty and richness of the foliage and flowers of this valuable shrub cannot be too highly appreciated. A new feature of their establishment is the extensive propagation of the RARE evergreens, cultivated in very large quantities and sold at a great reduction from the usual rates.

For Hedges, they would call attention to the SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE, which is far more valuable than the AMERICAN, in that it bears transplanting well, is very close and compact in its habit, requires no trimming, and is not affected by the coldest winter.

A General Trade Catalogue will be sent on application. Careful attention is given to PACKING and FORWARDING.

Persons about Putting Up Fences WILL find it much to their advantage to get one of HYDE'S PATENT Self-Adjusting Post-Drivers.

Under the disadvantages of their first trial they have put in Post three times as fast as the same force could do in any other way. And no one can be told how superior a driven post is to a set one. Price of Machine, \$75. HYDE & HOUGLTON, VALLEJO, Solano county.

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## B. F. ROUNTREE, 115 CLAY STREET.

**BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!**

I HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE, AT GREATLY reduced prices:

300 Erkins Choice TABLE BUTTER, 100 Erkins Cooking BUTTER.

Also:

Bacon: Clear and Mess Pork; Lard, in kegs and cases; Hams; Crushed Sugar; New Orleans Sugar, China Sugar; Coffee, Tea, Candles, Soap, Dried Apples, &c.

And all other goods usually found in a Grocery Store.

The trade of grocers, families, boarding-house keepers, and farmers, is respectfully solicited.

My goods are generally bought at forced sales; consequently I am enabled to sell at prices to suit the times.

**Pianofortes, Melodeons.**

MESSRS. MILLAR & COURTAZ, Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES and MELODEONS, Boston, have established an Agency for the Sale of their Instruments, AT

MOORE'S PACIFIC FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, No. 180 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Mr. COURTAZ will superintend the fitting up and Tuning of the same. The above Instruments have been awarded the First Premium at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at Richmond, Va., 1857, and are not surpassed for tone or finish by any Instruments of the kind in the United States; and will be offered at lower prices than ever before sold on the Pacific Coast.

All persons wishing to purchase Pianofortes or Melodeons, are particularly invited to examine those of Millar & Courtaaz, which are already in store at the above place, and are being received by nearly every ship from Boston, during the coming year.

No one will go away dissatisfied with the Instruments or price.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

**SEWING MACHINES!**

First Premium, 1858.

WHAT MACHINE TOOK THE FIRST AND ONLY Premium for WORK, at the State Fair, at Marysville?

GROVER & BAKER'S.

What Machine took First Premium for Work at Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco?

GROVER & BAKER'S.

What Machine took First Premium at San Jose county Fair, for Fancy Sewing and Embroidery?

GROVER & BAKER'S.

I will simply state that I have the documents to prove all the above statements.

S. D. BRIGHAM, Sole Agent, 17 62 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

**The Genuine Dry PULU**

IS IMPORTED FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND SOLD ONLY BY

JACOB SCHRIEBER, 180 Jackson street, Next door to International Hotel.

DRY PULU is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest, and most Durable material for Bedding now in use.

Flea will not live in Pulu Bedding.

**Gas Fixtures.**

THOMAS DAY, Importer, is constantly receiving GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail.

All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted.

THOMAS DAY, 188 Montgomery street (near Jackson street), 21-3m

**SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.**

CHAS. ZEITLER & CO., DEALERS IN American and English

**HARDWARE, FINE CUTLERY, FARMERS' MECHANICS' TOOLS.**

144 J street.....Sacramento.

A full assortment of the Best Agricultural Implements, HARVESTING TOOLS, GRAIN CRADLES, &c. &c. &c.

**WM. B. HUNT, DEALER IN HIDES, SKINS, WOOL AND TALLOW.**

Office on Second street, near M, SACRAMENTO.

**Pioneer Establishment.**

FOR CURING OF FISH of all kinds, also for the curing of prime HAMS AND BACON. Always on hand, the best article of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted of superior quality, in packages to suit.

The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is desirous of extending the business; for that purpose he will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity.

The Smoking of Hogs is also a branch attended to at this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER, Front street, opposite Water Works Building, v10-1 Sacramento.

**Premium Marble Works!**

P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER, K street, corner Sixth, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Freestone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch. Also, Calcined Plaster for sale. v8-18-3m

**RIPPON & HILL, PACIFIC MANUFACTORY AND EMPORIUM,**

Corner Thirteenth and J streets...Sacramento, Manufacturers of all kinds of Carriages & Wagons, Large and Small, for every business, OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL AND BY THE BEST WORKMEN.

All Work Warranted, 6-3m

## SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.



**7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER**

SEED, crop of 1853;

25,000 lbs SEED CORN (choice varieties);

1,000 lbs SHAKERS HERBS and HERB SEEDS;

10,000 lbs SEED PEAS;

10,000 lbs SEED BEANS, choice varieties;

100,000 CHOICE FRUIT and SHADE TREES;

**Garden Seeds.**

500 lbs Orange seed;

400 lbs Yellow Dutch Onion seed;

300 lbs French Sugar-beet seed;

300 lbs Turnip seed, assorted;

100 lbs Yellow Danvers Onion seed;

100 lbs Red Onion seed;

150 lbs Radish seed;

100 lbs Cabbage seed, assorted;

300 lbs Carrot, seed;

**Grass Seeds, &c.**

20 bush Kentucky Blue Grass;

50 bush Timothy;

25 do Mixed Lawn Grass;

25 do Rye Grass;

20 do Hungarian Grass;

20 do Mesquit Grass;

50 do Redtop Grass;

5000 do White and Red Clover;

2000 do Millet;

1000 do Canary;

1000 do Hemp;

Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, UROCOS, JAPONICAS, And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES, and a variety of Horticultural Implements, And receiving by every Express from the States, and Europe, a general assortment of

**SEEDS, &c.**

N.B.—Catalogues furnished on application by mail or express, or otherwise; and all orders directed to S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, will meet with prompt attention. A liberal discount made to the Trade.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, 20-3m

**SEEDS! SEEDS!!**

Crop of 1858.

Just Received by Express, on the steamer John L. Stephens,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS, Selected by Hon. Marshall W. Wilder, President of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society, from responsible Growers, and warranted to be the CROP OF 1858.

**TAKE NOTICE,**

The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation, and being aware of the imposition that has been practiced on Farmers, thinks proper to state, that he has not an OLD Seed in the Store. All Seeds sold guaranteed true to name. Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to secure GOOD, RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as they would have to pay for worthless trash.

Have also on hand and for sale, a very desirable assortment of Foreign and Fancy Grape Roots, Peach and Cherry Trees, Together with a full and complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For sale by J. L. PANGBURN, 85 Washington street, 1-2m Between Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.

**ALFALFA SEED.**

A SUPERIOR LOT, JUST RECEIVED, PURE, by the undersigned, from Valparaiso, and For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

STOWELL & STODDARD, Nov. 1. 14-3m 87 Front street (up stairs),

**SEEDS! SEEDS!!**

Fresh Arrivals AT THE Agricultural and Horticultural SEED STORE, NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa, 3000 lbs. Red Clover, 500 lbs. White Dutch do, 3000 lbs. Timothy Seed, 50 bushels Blue Grass, 50 " Red Top Grass, 20 " Bay Grass, 20 bus Mixed Lawn do, 500 lbs. Vetches, 3000 lbs. Early Kent Peas, 50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.

Double Hyacinths, Narcissus, Anemones, Crown Imperial, Dahlias, Ranunculus, Tulips, Tuberoses, Crocus, Iris, Gladiolus, &c.

Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can warrant.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Budding and Pruning Knives, &c.

N.B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & CO., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

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NUMBER 5.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 133 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.  
TERMS.—For one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

[For the California Farmer.]

#### HORTICULTURAL ESSAYS.

LETTER NUMBER THIRD.

I HAVE often felt that the hostility of some Nurserymen against our system of irrigation, was not because they really thought the system bad, as much as it was that, not having the conveniences themselves to irrigate, they endeavor thus, by their opposition to it, to make capital out of that for the benefit of their own wares. But it affords me pleasure to say, that I know of some gentlemen who are too high-minded to allow their judgment to be warped by any such selfish motives; and, in making this exception, I will state that I have seen any quantity of stuff, grown by those "grumblers," which would have been greatly benefited had they received an occasional watering through the dry season. And again, I have visited Nurseries, the trees of which are claimed to be grown on ground which is never irrigated; and what did I see? Why, simply that the Nursery was planted on low ground, so low and moist, in some places, that the land was thrown up in the form of beds, with a dead furrow between, for the evident purpose of carrying off all surplus moisture; and those trees are claimed to be grown without irrigation, (!) when, in the very driest time, they could not be out of the reach of water. I do not by any means say, that those trees were not as good, in every respect, as they ought to be; but I do say, that as they were then growing upon that description of soil, the owner ought never to raise his voice, either directly or by implication, against irrigation, for it would be almost impossible for us, with all our steam power, to keep amongst our trees a fractional part of the moisture in which the trees I speak of were continually luxuriating.

This subject of irrigation is not soon exhausted, and I could go on to give other reasons and state many other advantages, but I must be brief, as well as endeavor not to be tedious; but, before proceeding any further, either on this or a new topic, I will have to copy a note from my memoranda (made the past season) of a Pear tree, which is now exactly six years old—the oldest and largest Pear tree on the place, and about a fair specimen of what the rest will be at the same age; they having all received the same treatment, and such as I have attempted to describe in a previous communication. The tree is composed of two varieties of the Pear, the Winter Nellis and the Bartlett, the former variety predominating. It has given good crops the last three years, and has never been irrigated since that time; the only moisture it receives is the leakage from the hose, which sometimes pass close by it, when supplying water in the vicinity where it stands. For reasons previously given, we are very cautious how we use water near such trees. From this tree I gathered and weighed: from the Winter Nellis portion, two hundred (200) pounds of fruit from large size fruit; there being not an inferior specimen upon the whole tree. The Bartlett portion had not been weighed, but it would be rather under than over the weight to estimate at about eighty (80) pounds. This all sold at prices ranging from half a dollar to one dollar per pound; a very profitable tree it will be admitted, as well as being a gratifying result of the care and attention bestowed upon it, and others; being at the same time an index to the future of several hundreds, which, in another year, will be just like it.

Before dismissing this subject of irrigation, I would like to direct attention to another very important advantage in having a good supply of water. The past two seasons have each been particularly unfortunate for the Peach crop; the trees having been badly affected with the "curl leaf," a disease (if it be a disease, but upon that I have my doubts, and will, therefore, call it a casualty) upon which Cultivators entertain diverse opinions, each alleging a theory of their own; and but few, that I have heard, agree upon any one point. In my own mind, I feel convinced it is not a disease, or that it can be transmitted from tree to tree; nor do I believe that, because a tree suffers badly from the "curl" this year, that it must of necessity suffer from the same again next year. For two years all of our Peach trees were badly affected with it; and to that extent, that a sound leaf could scarcely be found upon any of the trees. I had never seen it as bad before, but had often seen it, more or less, upon Peach trees, without, apparently, in the least affecting the crop, or the general health of the tree. At first, nothing very serious was apprehended, but perceiving it to still prevail and becoming much worse after three weeks had elapsed, since it first appeared, and, upon an examination, found a great portion of the young fruit quite black, upon being cut open, symptoms now became rather alarming, as to the prospect of saving the crop.

Here then was a case presented for immediate action, and which baffled at once all known remedies for other existing evils in fruit culture. Before we were aware of the magnitude of the evil it was upon us, demanding immediate action, without a guide or precedent to direct us. The trees (the early varieties more particularly) looked bad, sickly—all growth had ceased, the leaves, which at first had curled up or blistered, were now a mere crisp, and the ends of the young green shoots were dying. We guessed at the cause of the plague, and we guessed at the remedies; and, finally concluded about thus: that it might be owing to some very cold nights, which had followed some very warm days in March and April—there having been previously some very warm weather, which had hastened vegetation. And, the more we thought upon this, the more we thought we were right. If, then, it was the result of cold nights, and some nights it nearly froze (following some very warm, summer-like days), checking not only the growth of the tree, but, I imagine, rupturing the tender and partly developed cells of the young leaf and causing decay, it seemed to me that, at this stage of the complaint, what the tree needed most, was assistance of a stimulating nature from some source; but, of what nature and how to be applied? was the query. I knew that if water was applied to Peach trees that hung full of young fruit, approaching the stoning period, that the excitement would cause the fruit to drop off; but, the trees affected by the "curl leaf" were not sufficiently far advanced to be affected in this instance. And why, then, would not a good and thorough irrigation be beneficial? Evidently what they required was something to stimulate them into growth; to excite them from the torpid state into which they had been thrown, by circumstances of temperature adverse to young growth, and consequent health of the whole tree. The injured fruit was, at this time, dropping off by the hundred thousand, and, at worst, irrigation would not cause them to drop any faster.

The experiment was resolved upon; it was tried; and, the result justified our expectations. Soon the trees began to push forth a new growth; the original crop of leaves entirely dropped off, being nearly as thick under the tree as if it were the Fall of the year. The blackened fruit also dropped (what was left of it) upon the instant, as it were; but not any of the fruit, which had escaped, was subsequently affected. In a short time the whole Orchard presented a healthy and luxuriant appearance, where, but a few days before, all looked sick and discouraging; and a partial crop was the result of the experiment, when, at one time, it was exceedingly doubtful if there would be sufficient fruit to test the varieties. It is worthy of remark, that the early varieties suffered the most; and the Early Strawberry Peach, of which we have a great many (comprising the bulk of the early crop), was a complete failure; and it required considerably more attention to bring them back to their usual healthy standard of excellence than did any of the other varieties.

This was two years ago (Spring of 1857), and last year (1858), having learned a few items from the previous years' operations, we were on the guard for the appearance of the "curl leaf." Everything being in readiness, we anxiously watched the weather, and, when a cold night succeeded a very warm day, we looked searching among the young tender leaves for the appearance of the "curl." A fine warm spell of weather had brought things rapidly forward, and then succeeded that bitter cold spell, which proved so disastrous to so many Orchards throughout the State; in many instances, in one night destroying the crops of some of our largest Orchards. It was hardly as severe with us, but the "curl" was unmistakable. It could be perceived on those partly developed leaves near the points of the young growth, while those just below them, and which were a little more matured, were apparently unaffected.

We now began to irrigate. Our theory being, that if we could keep up the growth and vigor of the tree unchecked, it would struggle on and overcome it. It did so prove. We lost but, comparatively, a small portion of the crop, which could hardly be expected to be otherwise, as we could not irrigate the whole Orchard at one time, and some, of course, had to suffer before their turn came. But we proved our views to be, in the main, correct. We feel satisfied that irrigation is the remedy for the "curl leaf," at least until a better one is discovered; and, when found, I hope the discoverer will make it known as speedily as possible. Whether our views are correct as to the cause of the "curl" in the leaf, is yet, of course, an open question, and one which I hope to see discussed by those who must have had the subject, for the last two years, brought very painfully to their notice.

I elsewhere mentioned, that irrigated trees suffered less from the attacks of the red spider. This is an important advantage, especially to the Nurseryman who has a large lot of young stock to bud in the hot and dry months, when this pestiferous insect is most obnoxious.

We have also noticed that our most luxuriant growing trees are almost entirely exempt from the destructive attacks of the "borer;" it seeming as if they could not exist in the soft and sappy growth

of a vigorous growing tree. At any rate, trees which are in process of rapid growth seem to be peculiarly exempt of them, while I have noticed them to prevail mostly in trees which we have not considered it necessary to irrigate much, and which are sometimes caught "napping."

I think I have thus far given very sufficient reasons "for the faith that is in me," in regard to irrigation. I could go on and weary the reader with more minute particulars, but I think it unnecessary. I think the point clearly established, that even upon soil where trees can be successfully grown, unaided by water artificially applied, that there is a decided advantage to be derived from it; and I know of other, and several Orchards, that would be equally as much benefited by a judicious application of the system as the Orchards of this establishment.

Upon such lands as are to be found on the banks of the Sacramento river (which I suppose are unequaled by any lands in the world), that are always moist enough to vegetate seed sown in the middle of the dry season and produce luxuriant crops of the finest vegetables throughout a season, when not a drop of water falls upon them from the skies—upon such soils, rich beyond description, and possessing all the elements of vegetable life, Nature requires but little assistance from the art of man, to develop her rich stores; and, least of all the practices of skill demanded under these circumstances, is irrigation.

I am not prejudiced in favor of any one system in anything, any farther than I believe that system to be correct. Principles are immutable; we err only in their application; and irrigation is a principle, in the understanding and application of which many errors have been committed—to say nothing of willful misrepresentation and exaggeration. To understand it, it must be studied, and its application must be governed by circumstances of soil and locality and other considerations; the nature of which the reader may have learned in a previous communication.

SMITH'S FOMOLOGICAL GARDENS, Sacramento.

#### Letter from a Miner.

We cheerfully give place to the following excellent letter from a miner, and hope the good counsel he gives will be received and regarded by all the farmers to whom it would be applicable, especially those who do not, but who should, take the FARMER and read his good advice about leaving the farm. Gold will never of itself bring happiness; that springs only from the mind; "a contented mind is a continual feast," and it is more, it is health and riches. What our correspondent hints at, relative to the feeling that should exist between the miner and the farmer, we fully indorse. We wish they could avoid every unkind feeling, and regard each other's rights, as brethren of one great family. The miner and farmer are each dependent on the other for many blessings, and it is a pity they cannot look upon each other as friends and co-workers in each other's career of prosperity. We do hope a more enlightened feeling will spring up in all our mining region, for many a brave and noble heart dwells beneath the flannel shirt of the hardy miner. Our friend has our thanks for his interest in the "tap-root question," and we do hope he will speak his opinion freely, and give us his experience, for it is all-important that we hear from all practical farmers.

Relative to our neighbor of the Cultivist: it don't trouble us; there will be no lives lost. We don't lose appetite or sleep upon it. He can fire away all day, if he pleases; his shots don't hit; his ammunition is not good; after his report and the smoke has cleared away, we find it didn't strike anywhere; it was only a Wada-word of material, and when the noise and smoke were gone, it was all over. The Colonel is all right: the Cultivist talks of the waning of patronage; we don't wonder he thinks of that subject. We shouldn't be surprised to see that he went into the cultivation of the willow. We are sorry the "Colonel" troubled him so much; he only used the term "Colonel" ten times on one page, in his last. Pity to put him to such cost.

Our correspondent will find, by referring to the numbers we send him, that we agree with him, and we should be glad to see a dozen agricultural papers prosperously sustained; there is room enough for all, and we have always done what we could to aid our neighbor, but we cannot please him anyhow. He has been rubbing up our regimentals for us, and we think he may have been playing too freely with the point of our sword, mistaking it for a tap-root, and the smart is not not all gone. Grip will find us all O. K. We remember Napoleon's counsel, and we never fear blank cartridges.

P. S.—Grip, give us your hand. Don't we feel the true grip? That V, with an order for the FARMER, is the true kind of preaching. Let others in your neighborhood go and do likewise.

COL. WARREN: Although your paper is chiefly devoted to Agriculture, yet I trust that you and your readers will not object to a miner having a "put in" occasionally; especially one who has but recently laid aside the plow and the hoe, and taken up the pick and shovel. I assure you it is not from

choice that this change has been made, but from necessity, and often do I wish it was in my power to possess a little farm of my own, where I could enjoy the pleasures of a farmer's life; but alas! instead of that most healthful and pleasant employment, I am toiling in mud and water; where, instead of the sweet warblings of the little songsters, is heard the roaring of water, and the harsh grating of the pick and shovel. Farmers, is there any among you who are thinking of leaving the farm, and turning miner? If so, then let me, as one who has "tried both pursuits on," tell you to think of it no more; for though you might, by one lucky strike, take out your "piles," there are a hundred chances to one that you will work for years, and barely earn a subsistence. Therefore, I say, stick to your farms; take, pay for, and read the FARMER, and you will not regret the day you resolved not to turn miner.

Farmers and miners in this section appear to be in good spirits, the crops of the former, having been got in in good season, look well, and the prospects of the latter for a bountiful supply of water during the dry season were never more flattering.

What a great pity it is that those engaged in two pursuits, so dependent on each other as the farmer and miner are, in this country, cannot always get along smoothly and peaceably in their affairs; but I am sorry to say it is not the case. A farmer goes to work, and improves a piece of land, where he may think the "color" cannot be found. He sows his grain, or plants out an orchard, or vineyard, and, perhaps, the first thing he knows, along comes a miner, and fancies to himself that the "lead runs right through that ranch," and forthwith sinks a shaft; if he gets a good "color" other miners flock to the same place, and do as the first one did, thus disfiguring the ground, and often destroying trees or grain to a considerable amount. The farmer asks for damages. The miner refuses to pay it, and tells him he ought to have been in "better luck" than to have a ranch in the mines. A lawsuit is generally the result, and as the miner usually has nothing in sight, but his pick and shovel, the farmer can recover nothing.

I did intend saying something on the "tap-root question" when I commenced this, but shall not have space; besides, I notice from what little has been said about it in the FARMER, has caused the Cultivist man to devote, almost exclusively, his last number to the discussion of this question. He evidently sees that he is in a "tight place" and is determined to extricate himself in some way; and to do this, he has assumed quite a savage (judging from his remarks in the Feb. number) attitude towards his "ancient military cotemporary." By the way, Colonel, that military handle to your name appears to "stick" the gentleman very much; and to make the thing more equal, and also to gratify his (apparent) desire, I would suggest that you fit some appropriate civil prefix to his name, such as "Judge" or "Squire." If you could do this, I think it would cause him to lay aside, for the present at least, the "tap-root question," and take up something more pleasant to himself, and far more profitable to his readers. A word of advice to both of you, and I will close. California is large enough, and her citizens in general, and the farmers in particular, are liberal enough to support two agricultural journals, and they will do it, if they are conducted in a spirit of harmony, and an energy commensurate with the requirements of this all-important branch of industry.

Adios, Grip.

#### A Prompt and Useful Subscriber.

MR. EDITOR: Not having noticed any definite means for "exterminating the Squirrels in California," I feel that I might be of some interest to state the declaration of Mr. Cunningham, who resides on the stock road on Miles Creek, leading from Stockton to Millerton, in Mariposa county. The poisoned bait is proportioned as follows: Take one gallon of wheat and wash it clean, soak it soft and take enough sirup to give all the wheat a complete coating; first put in the sirup one-half bottle of strychnine, and mix it in thoroughly; after rolling or coating the wheat in the same, then place ten or twelve grains on a chip for each squirrel hole—put it down a foot or more. I am credibly informed that the second application of the bait will completely exterminate them.

With due regard, I remain the subscriber of your interesting FARMER for 1859.

Yours, &c., J. K.

[We are truly pleased, doubly so, to receive the approbation of good and practical men, and also their cooperation; this is a double reward. We call attention to the squirrel remedy.]

BUILDINGS IN SACRAMENTO.—The Sacramento Union presents a tabular view of the number of brick and frame buildings within the city limits (as ascertained from actual count), on or about the 1st of January of the years mentioned:

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Brick.....	393	528	740	943	1022
Frame.....	1846	2111	2202	2302	2388
Total.....	2229	2639	2942	3245	3410

The increase during the past year has been, it will be perceived, in brick buildings, 79; in frame structures, 86—a total of 165 buildings.

#### Gone to Farming.

WE have received a letter from an old friend, who having become disgusted with city life, has concluded to adopt the most proper employment for man, that of farming. Would that there were more like him. We make some extracts from his letter:

"You may think it strange to hear from one of your old friends, so far in the mountains, and that too, in the midst of natural curiosities. You will recollect that one year ago I was one of the fraternity of typos; but about seven months since I got flat broke and left Sacramento in disgust, and am now in the far-famed "Clear Lake Valley," ranching, or farming. I have seen but one copy of the FARMER since I came here, and that contained an article from my old friend Gov. Bigler, on the new grass "Alfalfa," which I was very much pleased to read. I have procured some pounds of the seed, which I will sow soon, and write you my success, giving such items as to its growth, culture, etc., as may come within my observation.

"I am going to try and get you five subscribers, but the people want stirring up with a long agricultural pole, and if you would come up the object would be accomplished. You would be much interested with the beauty of the country, its natural curiosities, etc. I send you inclosed one of the many natural curiosities—I call it "Silicious Cotton." It is found near Sigler's Valley, on the surface of the earth, among the chaparral, and in considerable quantities there. Will you have it examined, and give us the result in your paper. By rubbing it in the fingers, it becomes like fine white silk or cotton, and will not burn in the blaze of a candle or lamp.

"At some future time I will give a long letter for the FARMER, that will I trust be of general interest to the people. Do not fail to send me the "Weekly Farmer." I am a new hand at farming, and want all the information I can get."

We shall be happy to receive the "long letter," and hope to hear often from our friend. The "natural curiosity" was duly received, for which we return thanks. It is doubtless Asbestos, a term applied to varieties of hornblende and pyroxene, occurring in long delicate fibers; usually of a white or gray color, and also in compact fibrous masses and seams, of greenish and reddish shades. It is said the finer varieties have been wrought into gloves and cloth, which are incombustible. The cloth was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies, and has been recommended for firemen's clothes. Asbestos is also employed in the manufacture of iron safes, and for lamp-wicks.

#### Supreme Court Decisions.

The People vs. Martin. The Board of Supervisors of Tuolumne county, in August last, ordered an election for County Judge, the office being vacant in consequence of the death of its former holder. No proclamation of such vacancy or election was made by the Governor. The defendant was in the office by appointment from the Governor, and this proceeding is to oust him. The Court held that the election was not valid without the Governor's proclamation. Judgment affirmed.

The People ex rel Fox vs. Templeton. This was an action in relation to the County Judgeship of San Mateo county. Fox was elected to that office at a special election in 1857, and Templeton was elected at the general election in 1858. The Court decided that County Judges, when elected by the people, are chosen for the constitutional term of four years, just as District Judges are chosen for the full term of six years.

Ellison vs. Jackson Water Company. The mechanics' lien law does not apply to mining ditches, neither are ditches such property as can be mortgaged. Cause remanded.

A. C. Hunter vs. Watson and Vance. This was a case which came directly under the law of conveyances, or that portion of it, rather, which the Court desired the Legislature to alter, so as to do away with the presumption that possession, with an unrecorded title, is good against non-possession and recorded title. The Court say: "We must therefore hold, in obedience to this authority [the statute as it now stands], that the open, notorious possession of real estate, by one having an unrecorded deed for it, is evidence of notice to a subsequent purchaser of the first vendee's title. To guard against misapprehension, we say that the possession must exist at the time of the acquisition of title or deed of the subsequent vendee from the common vendor." Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Opinion by Justice Baldwin, Field concurring. Terry dissented for reasons hereafter to be given.

TREE PLANTING.—Many persons seem to think that the season is full late, or the ground too wet, to plant trees. There is no danger at all; although it were better the trees were all in the ground before the rains came, yet now, or even a month hence, will do for trees that have been retarded by previous lifting. Where ground is very wet, it should be thrown up in ridges to dry. Care should always be taken to have the soil soft and mellow around the roots of trees. If the ground is extremely wet, drainage under the roots is necessary.

THE YUBA RIVER FILLING UP.—The Yuba river is so rapidly filling up with sand and tailings from mining operations, as we are informed by an up-country resident, that several ferries are frequently compelled to suspend operations, owing to the formation of islands in the track of the boats. The channel is changing continually, and eventually the river must wash down its banks to the destruction of rich agricultural land. [Marysville Dem.]



BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

A wind came up out of the sea,  
And said, "O mist, make room for me."  
It hailed the ships, and cried, "Sail on,  
Ye mariners, the night is gone."  
And hurried landward far away,  
Crying, "Awake! it is the day."  
It said unto the forest, "Shout!  
Hang all your leafy banners out!"  
It touched the wood-bird's folded wings,  
And said, "O bird, awake and sing."  
And o'er the farms, "O chanticleer,  
Your clarion blow; the day is near."  
It whispered to the fields of corn,  
"Bow down, and hail the coming morn."  
It shouted through the belfry-tower,  
"Awake, O bell! proclaim the hour."  
It crossed the churchyard with a sigh,  
And said, "Not yet! in quiet lie."

## Facts About Friday.

From time immemorial, Friday has been frowned upon as a day of ill omen. And though this prejudice is less prevalent now than it has been of yore, when superstition had general sway, yet there are many, even in this matter of fact age of ours, who would hesitate on a day so inauspicious, to begin an undertaking of momentous import. And how many brave mariners, whose hearts undaunted could meet the wildest fury of the ocean storm, would blanch to even bend their sails on Friday. But with how much reason this feeling is indulged, let us examine the following important facts in connection with our own settlement and greatness as a nation, and we will see what great cause we Americans have to dread the fatal day.

On Friday, Aug. 3d, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery. On Friday, October 12th, 1492, he first discovered land. On Friday, January 5th, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which, if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would never have been known which led to the settlement of this vast continent. On Friday, March 15, 1494, he arrived at Palos in safety. On Friday, Nov. 22, 1494, he arrived at Hispanola, on his second voyage to America. On Friday, June 13, 1494, he though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America.

On Friday, March 5th, 1496, Henry VII of England gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American state paper in England. On Friday, Sept. 9th, 1565, Melendel founded St. Augustine, the oldest settlement in the United States for more than forty years. On Friday, November 10th, 1620, the Mayflower, with the pilgrims, made the harbor of Provincetown. On the same day was signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious constitution. On Friday, Dec. 23d, 1620, the pilgrims made their final landing on Plymouth Rock. On Friday, June 16th, 1775, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified. On Friday, October 7th, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause. On Friday, September 22d, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction.

On Friday, October 16th, 1781, the surrender of Yorktown gave the crowning glory to the American arms. On Friday, June 7th, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, and seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the united colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Thus, by numerous examples, we see that however it may be with other nations, America need never dread to begin on Friday any undertaking, however momentous it may be.

With these facts before us, we have no fear of unlucky Friday, and believe the FARMER, published on Friday, is about as lucky as journals in general. Let us do away with all unlucky days. We can make all days lucky if we will. Look on the bright side; that's the way to do it. Remember and trust to your own energies. Industry must prosper. Every man makes his own future.

## Lamas and Alpacas.

By a late arrival from Australia, we learn that a large and valuable stock of Lamas, Alpacas and Vicuñas had arrived at Sydney, from Caldesa, South America. As shipped, the flock consisted of 161 Lamas, 130 Alpacas, 50 Guarizos, and 9 Vicuñas—280 arrived at Sydney in a sound and healthy condition. They were the produce of stock collected five years back in Bolivia, taken from there into the Argentine Republic, thence over the Andes to Chile. The party in charge of the flock was pursued by the authorities of Bolivia, and had great difficulty in getting the flock safe within the boundaries of the Argentine Republic; and, as much greater vigilance is now used, it is probable that many years will elapse ere another flock will find its way to Australia. The Lamas are chiefly used in Peru as beasts of burden; their wool is very inferior to the Alpaca or Vicuña. They, however, make an excellent cross with the Alpaca, producing a hybrid known as the Guarizo, which yields as fine wool, but longer in staple and of greater weight than the Alpaca alone. The wool produced by the Vicuña is shorter, but much finer, than that of the Alpaca or Guarizo. The Paca Vicuña, or hybrid between Vicuña and Alpaca, is of great value. Its wool possesses the fineness of the former combined with length of staple of the latter. Ten Lamas, imported by another ship, were sold by private contract, for £600, or \$3000. This price, \$3000 apiece, seems a high one, yet it was stated that the importer would lose money on the transaction. If the first mentioned lot did not find a market in New South Wales, they were to be taken to the colony of Victoria for sale.

## Bright Prospects.

Since the discovery of gold in this portion of the Sierra Nevada, says the La Porte Messenger of the 19th inst., never have the prospects been more flattering. We have had more snow this winter than has been our portion for years; and by the quantity of snow falling at this season we form our estimate of the amount of water which we will have for mining in the spring. Taking it as an almost certain rule that the greater amount of snow and rain we receive in winter, the more ample the supply of water in spring, we may truly look forward to the approaching mining season with bright hopes. More extensive preparations are being made for mining in this place, St. Louis, Pine Grove, Gibsonville, Howland's Flat, Warren Hill, Port Wine, Secret Diggings, and all the mining towns in this portion of the county, than have ever been known. All the tunnels that have been run this season have prospered well. In many cases, where branch tunnels and drifts have been run, the miners have found pay dirt where they had no expectation of finding it. All the preparations for mining will be completed in a couple of weeks, and the boys will then have an opportunity to rest a short time, previous to their engaging in their spring work.

## Our Mountaineers.

A glance over our State, says the Hydraulic Press, reveals a spectacle which is quite singular in the history of a country so noted as North America for its fertile valleys and broad prairies, affording facilities for easy settlement. We behold a considerable body of people colonizing a rough, mountainous region, whose hills and ridges and profound cañons border on the limits of perpetual snow. There, with unparalleled energy, they have built up towns and villages and homes, constructed finely graded roads, which ascend to the greatest altitudes by sinuous windings, establish the various institutions which characterize and advance civilization, and invest themselves with all the surroundings of steadfast communities.

We know the magnet that drew them past the richer soil and gentler-featured lands of the East. They came for gold; but they are enamored of fair skies and healthful breezes and a climate of unrivaled mildness. Winter may be all around them, but his rigor is softened; and instead of being forced, like the tenants of Alpine lands, to flee the mountains at his approach, they remain and brave his utmost. But should their habitations be whelmed in snow and neighboring communication be impossible, except by means of tunnels through the white translucent drifts, these hardy mountaineers remain, keeping up a glow of cheerfulness and waiting contentedly for the coming Spring. Women and children abide with them, like flowers observed by Kane in the frozen regions of the North. The existence of such a class of population in our State affords cause for rejoicing. Mountaineers have ever been conservators of physical energy and civil freedom. They appear periodically on the field of history as the quickeners of lowland life, infusing into the enervated denizen of luxurious climes more vigorous characteristics, restoring virtue and accelerating the progress of the race. California will maintain her mountain population; and the Sierra Nevada, whose glistening snow peaks sentinel the blooming vales lying far below, will yet nurture a native race imbued with all noble, energetic traits, and loving the grand scenery amid which they were born.

## Agricultural Meeting in Jackson County, Oregon.

We are happy to notice and record the proceedings of the Convention reported below, from the Oregon Sentinel. We are glad to hear of the energy displayed and the zeal manifested. Success to their efforts.

Pursuant to a previous notice for an Agricultural County Convention to take into consideration the propriety of organizing an Agricultural Society for Jackson county, a number of the farmers of the valley and citizens of the town met at McCully's Hall, in Jacksonville, on Tuesday, February 8th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Convention was called to order by Dr. Jesse Robinson, and, on motion, Col. John Ross was elected Chairman, and W. J. Robinson Secretary.

Mr. James Kilgore stated the object of the Convention, and made some very appropriate remarks on the benefits and advantages to be derived from an Agricultural Society.

Messrs. J. A. Brunner, J. H. Reed, Jesse Robinson, Thomas Hopwood, and other gentlemen, addressed the Convention upon the propriety and necessity of organizing an Agricultural Society, and it seemed to be the general feeling of all who were present that such an organization would be beneficial, and advance the best interests of the whole people of Jackson county.

On motion of Mr. James Kilgore, the Chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. James Kilgore, Stephen Watson, Curtis Myers, Jesse Robinson and J. H. Reed, to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be presented to an adjourned Convention, to meet at Jacksonville on the 22d February.

## Night-Blooming Cereus.

GLANCING over the new old volume, "Mrs. Child's Letters from New York," we find the following:

Zeal for horticulture was damped by the pecuniary embarrassments so universally felt a few years ago, but it is reviving. There are many pretty gardens in and about the city. I went to one of these last week, to see, for the first time, the Night-Blooming Cereus, or Cactus Grandiflorus. It was the most alive thing I ever saw. The vine from which it sprang seemed dry as an old rope, and the bud was like a little tuft of tow; but the flower looked in my face, with such vigor and earnestness of expression, that I could hardly believe it to be a vegetable. It was as large as a pint bowl; its calyx, or outer circle of leaves, of an orange brown tinge; the petals double as a pond-lily, white as the drifted snow, and transparent as rice paper. The feathery-tufted stamens were likewise of the purest white; but deep down in its bosom was a delicate tinge of lively green, faint as the reflection of an emerald on a snow-wealth. It is marvellous indeed, that such prodigality of beauty and vigor should be sent forth in the night time, and for a few hours only. Nature and genius are ever heedless of their jewels, and throw them forth in the very playfulness of profusion. This superb blossom happened to open on Sunday evening, and therefore some people lost the sight of it, from conscientious scruples; but I thought if there was anything wrong in coming out on Sunday, the flower would have known about it.

A RUSSIAN HOT-HOUSE.—The Char's green-house is thus described by Bayard Taylor: The Botanical Garden, in which I spent an afternoon, contains one of the finest collections of tropical plants in Europe. Here, in the latitude of sixty degrees, you may walk through an avenue of palm trees sixty feet high, under tree ferns and bananas, by ponds of lotus and Indian lily, and banks of splendid orchids, breathing an air heavy with the richest and warmest odors. The extent of these giant hot-houses cannot be less than a mile and a half. The short summer, and long, dark winter of the north, requires a peculiar course of treatment for these children of the sun. During the three warm months, they are forced as much as possible, so that the growth of six months is obtained in that time, and the productive qualities of the plant are kept up to their normal standard. After this result is obtained, it thrives as steadily as in a more favored climate. The palms, in particular, are noble specimens. One of them (a phoenix I believe) is now in blossom, which is an unheard of event in such a latitude.

COAL VERSUS WOOD.—Samuel J. Hays, Superintendent of Machinery on the Illinois Central Railroad, makes a statement showing the comparative cost of coal and wood for running locomotives. The coal-burning furnaces are made of copper, and seem to stand coal quite as well as iron ones miles on eight hundred tons of coal, and run as regular as wood-burning engines. The table he gives for two months is interesting and to the point. We regret that the price of coal and wood scarcely of either has no bearing on the matter, yet experiment is decisive, very. The general average is about 55 per cent in favor of coal.—[Phila. paper.

the homage of a circle of admirers at one of the most brilliant of foreign courts.

On the table before us, lies a letter from a lady of fortune in Philadelphia, whose sincere and hearty enthusiasm in country life always delights us. She is one of those beings who animate every thing she touches, and would make a heart beat in a granite rock, if it had not the stubbornness of all "facts before the flood." She is in a dilemma about the precise uses of time (which has staggered many an old cultivator, by the way), and tells the story of her doubts with an earnest directness and eloquence that one seeks for in vain in the essays of our male chemo-horticultural correspondents. We are quite sure that there will be a meaning in every fruit and flower which this lady plucks from the garden, of which our fair friends, who are the disciples of the Seignior school, have not the feeblest conception.

There are, also, we fear, those who fancy that there is something rustic, unfeminine and unrefined, about an interest in country out-of-door matters. Would we could present to them a picture which rises in our memory, at this moment, as the finest of all possible denials to such a theory. In the midst of the richest agricultural region of the Northern States, lives a lady—a young, unmarried lady; mistress of herself, of some thousands of acres of the finest lands; and a mansion which is almost the ideal of taste and refinement. Very well. Does this lady sit in her drawing-room all day, to receive her visitors? By no means. You will find her, in the morning, either on horseback or driving a light carriage with a pair of spirited horses. She explores every corner of the estate; she visits her tenants, examines the crops, and projects improvements, directs repairs, and is thoroughly mistress of her whole demesne. Her mansion opens into the most exquisite garden of flowers and fruits, every one of which she knows by heart. And yet this lady, so energetic and spirited in her enjoyment and management in out-of-door matters, is, in the drawing-room, the most gentle, the most retiring, the most refined of her sex.

A word or two more, and upon what ought to be the most important argument of all. *Exercise, fresh air, health*—are they not almost synonymous? The exquisite bloom on the cheeks of American girls, fades, in the matron, much sooner here than in England—not alone because of the softness of the English climate, as many suppose. It is because exercise, so necessary to the maintenance of health, is so little a matter of habit and education here, and so largely insisted upon in England; and it is because exercise, when taken here at all, is taken too often as a matter of duty; that it is then only a lifeless duty, and has no soul in it; while the English woman, who takes a living interest in her rural employments, inhales new life in every day's occupation, and plants perpetual roses in her cheeks, by the mere act of planting them in her garden.

"But Mr. Downing, think of the hot sun in this country, and our complexions!" Yes, yes, we know it. But get up an hour earlier, fair reader; put on your broadest sun-bonnet, and your stoniest pair of gloves, and try the problem of health, enjoyment and beauty, before the sun gets too ardent. A great deal may be done in this way; and after a while, if your heart is in the right place for ruralities, you will find the occupation so fascinating that you will gradually find yourself able to enjoy keenly what was at first only a very irksome sort of duty.

## The Unfruitful Tree.

A COUNTRYMAN had a brother dwelling in the town, who possessed a magnificent orchard full of the finest fruit trees, so that he was renowned in all the neighborhood for his beautiful trees, and the skill he showed in rearing them. Now the countryman came one day to visit him in the town, and gazed in wondering admiration upon the trees.

Then the gardener said unto him, "See, my brother, I will give thee a tree, the best in my nursery."

The gardener, having thus spoken, called his assistants, and pointed out to them the tree, in order that they should dig it out of the ground. And the countryman rejoiced because of the tree, and caused it to be carried to his own field. The next morning his heart was much divided, as to where he should plant the tree. "For," he thought within himself, "if I plant it up there upon the height, the wind may visit it too roughly, and the goodly fruit may be shaken off the tree before it is yet ripe; and if I plant it down here, near the road, it will be seen by the passers-by, and the smiling apples may tempt them to rob me."

So, when he had turned the matter over in his mind, he went and planted the tree behind the barn, on the north side, and said, within himself, "Here, at least, the spying eye of rapacious plunderers will be slow to discover it." And he rejoiced in secret at his own prudence. But lo! the first year passed away, and the tree had borne no fruit; and the second passed away likewise, and still none had appeared. Then he sent and called his brother, the gardener to him, and exclaimed, in anger, "Thou hast surely deceived me, and given me a miserable, barren stump, instead of a fruitful tree; for see, it is already the third year, and yet it hath borne nothing but leaves."

But the gardener only smiled, when he saw the tree, and answered his brother, saying, "It is no marvel to me that the tree has failed. 'Tis no plant it where only the cold winds blew upon it, and neither light nor heat imparted vigor to its boughs. How, then, could it bear these either flowers or fruit? It was a plant of a noble nature, and such still remains; but thou didst plant it with an evil and suspicious heart. How, then, couldst thou expect to gather from it noble and refreshing fruit?"—[Arthur's Home Magazine.

EFFECT OF THE LATE RAINS ON THE ARTESIAN WELLS OF SAN JOSE.—The San José Telegraph, of the 23d of February, says: The recent heavy rains have had a very gratifying effect upon many artesian wells in San José which had ceased to flow. They are now running out freely. Some of these wells stopped flowing over the surface last summer and fall, for want of sufficient supply in the subterranean current, occasioned by the long-continued dry weather and the little rain that had fallen for several previous years. These were chiefly hundred and fifty feet to three hundred feet deep. The artesian wells of a less depth (for in some sixty feet) continued to flow out, but in a gradually diminishing volume until the occurrence of the late rains, which greatly affected them. Many of the wells in the pipe below the mouth. That was the case since the late heavy rains, each of these is discharging water almost as copiously as ever before. The city artesian well, on Market street, which is of great depth, began to flow on the morning of the 23d of February, which shows that the late rains have affected subterranean currents two and three hundred feet below the surface of the ground.

French house, the beau ideal is to have every thing en suite; all the rooms open into each other; or at least, as many of the largest as will produce a fine effect. In an English house, every room is a fine effect in itself. It may be very large, and very complete in itself, but it is all the worse for being connected with any other room; for that destroys the privacy which an Englishman so much loves.

Does any one, familiar with the progress of building in the United States for the last ten years, desire to be told which mode we have followed? And yet there are very few who are aware that our love of folding-doors, and suits of apartments, is essentially French.

Now our national taste in gardening and out-door employments, is just in the process of formation. Honestly and ardently believing that the loveliest and best women in the world are those of our own country, we cannot think of their losing so much of their own and nature's bloom, as only to enjoy their gardens by the results, like the French, rather than through the development, like the English. We would gladly show them how much they lose. We would convince them, that only to pluck the full-blown flower, is like a first introduction to it, compared with the life-long friendship of its mistress, who has nursed it from its first two leaves; and that the real zest of our enjoyment of nature, even in a garden, lies in our looking at her, not like a spectator who admires, but like a dear and intimate friend, to whom, after long intimacy, she reveals sweets wholly hidden from those who only come to her in full dress, and in the attitude of formal visitors.

If any one wishes to know how completely and intensely English women enter into the spirit of gardening, he has only to watch the wife of the most humble artisan who settles in any of our cities. She not only has a pot of flowers—her back-yard is a perfect curiosity-shop of botanical rarities. She is never done with training, and watering, and caring for them. And truly, they reward her well; for who ever saw such large geraniums, such fresh daisies, such ruddy roses! Comparing them with the neglected and weak specimens in the garden of her neighbor, one might be tempted to believe that they had been magnetized by the charm of personal fondness of their mistress, into a life and beauty not common to other plants.

Mr. Colman, in his European Tour, seems to have been struck by this trait, and gives a capital portrait of rural accomplishments in a lady of rank he had the good fortune to meet.

Now, as a contrast to this sketch of the Duchess, here is a little fragment—a mere bit—but enough to show the French feeling about a country life. It is from one of Madame de Sevigne's charming letters; and, fond of society as she was, she certainly had as much of love of the country as belongs to her class and sex on her side of the channel. It is part of a letter written from her country home. She is writing to her daughter, and speaking of an expected visit from one of her friends:

"It follows that, after I have been to see her, she will come to see me, when, of course, I shall wish her to find my garden in good order; my walks in good order—those fine walks, of which you are so fond. Attend also, if you please, to a little suggestion en passant. You are aware that haymaking is going forward. Well, I have no haymakers. I send into the neighboring fields to press them into my service; there are none to be found; and so all my own people are summoned to make hay instead. But do you know what haymaking is? I will tell you. Haymaking is the pridiest thing in the world. You play at turning the grass over in a meadow; and as soon as you know that you know how to make hay."

Is it not capital? We italicize her description of haymaking, it is so *française*, and so totally unlike the account that the Duchess would have given Mr. Colman. Her garden, too; she wanted to have it put in order before her friend arrived. She would have shown it, not as an English woman would have done, to excite an interest in its rare and beautiful plants, and the perfection to which they had grown under her care, but that it might give her friend a pleasant promenade.

Now we have not the least desire, that American wives and daughters should have anything to do with the rough toil of the farm or the garden, beyond their own household province. We delight in the chivalry which pervades this whole country, in regard to the female character, and which even foreigners have remarked as one of the strongest national characteristics. But we would gladly have them seize on that happy medium, between the English passion for every thing out of doors, and the French taste for nothing beyond the drawing-room. Every thing which relates to the garden, the lawn, the pleasure-grounds, should claim their immediate interest. And this, not merely to walk out occasionally and enjoy it; but to know it by heart; to do it, or see it all done; to know the history of any plant, shrub, or tree, from the time it was so small as to be invisible to all but their eyes, to the time when every passer-by stops to admire and enjoy it; to live, in short, not only in the in-door but the out-of-door life of a true woman in the country. Every lady may not be "born to love pigs and chickens" (though that is a good thing to be born to); but depend upon it, she has a shilling's patrimony, if she does not love trees, flowers, gardens, and nature, as if they were all part of herself.

We half suspect, if the truth must be told, that there is a little affectation or coquetry among some of our fair readers, in this want of hearty interest in rural occupation. We have noticed that it is precisely those who have the smallest gardens, and, therefore, who ought most naturally to wish to take the greatest interest in their culture themselves—it is precisely those who depend entirely upon their gardener. They rest with such entire faith on the chivalry of our sex, that they gladly permit every thing to be done for them, and thus lose the greatest charm which their garden could give—that of a delightful personal intimacy.

Almost all the really enthusiastic and energetic lady gardeners that we have the pleasure of knowing, belong to the wealthiest class in this country. We have a neighbor on the Hudson, for instance, whose pleasure-grounds cover many acres, whose flower-garden is a miracle of beauty, and who keeps six gardeners at work all the season. But there is never a tree transplanted that she does not see its roots carefully handled; not a walk laid out that she does not mark its curves; not a parterre arranged that she does not direct its colors and grouping, and even assist in planting it. No matter what guests enjoy her hospitality, several hours every day are thus spent in out-of-door employment; and from the zeal and enthusiasm with which she always talks of every thing relating to her country life, we do not doubt that she is far more rationally happy now, than when she received

## On Feminine Taste in Rural Affairs.

[We copy from Downing's Rural Essays, the following excellent chapter, and hope our American women will give heed to it. The sketch of the character and accomplishments of the Duchess of Portland, from Colman's Letters, alluded to by Downing, we published in Number nineteen of Volume ten.]

WHAT a very little fact sometimes betrays the national character; and what an odd thing this national character is! Look at a Frenchman. He eats, talks, lives in public. In town, on the boulevards, in the cafe, at places of public amusement, he is all enjoyment. But in the country—ah, there he never goes willingly; or else, he only goes to sentimentalize, or to entertain his town friends. Even the natural born country people seem to find nature and solitude ennuient, and so collect in little villages to keep each other in spirits! The Frenchman eats and sleeps almost anywhere; but he is never "at home but when he is abroad."

Look, on the other hand, at John Bull. He only lives what he feels to be a rational life, when he lives in the country. His country place is to him a little Juan Fernandez island; it contains his own family, his own castle, everything that belongs to him. He hates the smoke of town; he takes root in the soil. His horses, his dogs, his trees, are not separate existences; they are parts of himself. He is social with a reservation. Nature is nearer skin to him than strange men. His dogs are truly attached to him; he doubts if his fellows are. People often play the hypocrite; but the trees in his park never deceive him. Home is to him the next best place to heaven.

And only a little narrow strait of water divides these two nations!

Shall we ever have a distinct national character? Will a country, which is settled by every people of the old world—a dozen nations, all as distinct as the French and English—ever crystallize into a symmetrical form—something distinct and homogeneous? And what will that national character be?

Certainly no one, who looks at our comparative isolation—at the broad ocean that separates us from such external influences—at the mighty internal forces of new government and new circumstances, which continually act upon us—and, above all, at the mighty vital force of the Yankee Constitution, which every year swallows hundreds of thousands of foreigners, and digests them all; no one can look reflectively on all this, and not see that there is a national type, which will prevail over all the complexity, which various origin, manners, and different religions bring to our shores.

The English are, perhaps, the most distinct of civilized nations, in their nationality. But they had almost as mixed an origin as ourselves—Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Roman, Danish, Norman; all these apparently discordant elements, were fused so successfully into a great and united people.

That a hundred years hence will find us quite as distinct and quite as developed, in our national character, we cannot doubt. What that character will be, in all its phases, no one at present can precisely say; but that the French and English elements will largely influence it in its growth, and yet, that in morals, in feeling, and in heart, we shall be entirely distinct from either of those nations, is as clear to us as a summer noon.

We are not going into a profound philosophical dissertation on the political or the social side of national character. We want to touch very lightly on a curious little point that interests us; one that political philosophers would think quite beneath them; one that moralists would not trouble themselves about; and one that we are very much afraid nobody else will think worth notice at all; and therefore we shall set about it directly.

What is the reason American ladies don't love to work in their gardens?

It is of no use whatever, that some fifty or a hundred of our fair readers say, "we do." We have carefully studied the matter, until it has become a fact past all contradiction. They may love "potter" a little. Three or four times in the spring they take a fancy to examine the color of the soil a few inches below the surface; they sow some China Asters, and plant a few Dahlias, and it is all over. Love flowers, with all their hearts, they certainly do. Few things are more enchanting to them than a fine garden; and bouquets on their center tables are positive necessities, with every lady, from Maine to the Rio Grande.

Now, we certainly have all the love of nature of our English forefathers. We love the country; and a large part of the millions, earned every year by our enterprise, is spent in creating and embellishing country homes. But, on the contrary, our wives and daughters only love gardens as the French love them—for the results. They love to walk through them; they enjoy the beauty and perfume of their products, but only as amateurs. They know no more of that intense enjoyment of her who plans, creates, and daily watches the growth of those gardens or flowers—no more of that absolute, living enjoyment, which the English have in out-of-door pursuits, than a mere amateur, who goes through a fine gallery of pictures, knows of the intensified emotions which the painters of those pictures experienced in their souls, when they gazed on the gradual growth and perfected splendor of their finest master-pieces.

As it is plain, from our love of the country, that we are not French at heart, this manifestation that we complain of, must come from our natural tendency to copy the social manners of the most polished nation in the world. And it is indeed quite wonderful how, being scarcely in the least affected by the morals, we still borrow almost instinctively, and entirely without being aware of it, so much from *la Belle France*. That our dress, mode of life, and intercourse, is largely tinged with French taste, every traveler notices. But it goes further. Even the plans of our houses become more and more decidedly French. We have had occasion, lately, to make considerable explorations in the domestic architecture of France and England, and we have noticed some striking national peculiarities. One of these relates to the connection of the principal apartments. In a



## Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]  
TWILIGHT MUSINGS.—No. 2.  
BY M. A. SAKLES.

[These lines are an accompaniment to No. 1, from the same author, addressed to "Mother." We would suggest to our correspondent the subject of Home; these form the grand harmonic trio of human hopes and desires—Mother, Father, Home.]

## FATHER.

A good old Saxon name is this,  
It rings with an iron sound,  
It tells of a love which is pure and strong,  
Which exists through a life however long,  
Which has neither limit nor bound.

It tells of an everlasting Truth,  
It's a trumpet sound in the fray,  
Which gives one a nerve for each trying hour,  
And o'er ills that befall us, a dominant power,  
It's a sunlight for every day.

It tells of a confidence changeless as time,  
Oh! grand is a Father's trust,  
The hopes of this world may be dashed to the ground,  
Our work all be broken and scattered around,  
But his Faith though like steel, cannot rust.

It tells of energy, sinew and bone,  
Of a will that defies decay,  
It prompts us to win a success in life,  
To bear up through failure's result of the strife,  
And look far beyond the "to-day."

To sum it up, it's a grand old word,  
Combining his toil and his care,  
With a sister's pride, without a guile,  
An anxious brother's cheering smile,  
And a mother's tearful prayer.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Benicis, February, 1859.

## SPURZHEIM, THE PHRENOLOGIST.

[Although more than twenty-five years have passed since this man of mighty mind and unswerving heart and life passed from this earth, many a warm heart-throb is felt at the mention of his name. His name will live in his works, which are now text-books of the science of mind. Brief as was his life after he visited New England, few men ever made so many friends in so short a time, or lived that time so well beloved; who was more honored while living, or died more deeply lamented. We remember him well, and even now we seem to hear the voice whose tones won so many hearts. The following just tribute, written by the Rev. John Pierpont, speaks the true sentiments of one who knew him. Spurzheim was buried at Mount Auburn, and a beautiful cenotaph marks his resting-place.]

Written for the Obituary of Dr. Garard Spurzheim, which were celebrated in the Old South Church, Boston, November 17th, 1832.

Stranger, there is bending o'er thee  
Many an eye with sorrow wet;  
All our stricken hearts deplore thee;  
Who, that knew thee, can forget?  
Who forget what thou hast spoken?  
Who, thine eye,—thy noble frame?  
But that golden bowl is broken,  
In the greatness of thy fame.

Autumn's leaves shall fall and wither  
On the spot where thou shalt rest;  
'Tis in love we hear thee thither,  
To thy mourning Mother's breast.  
For the stores of science brought us,  
For the charm thy goodness gave  
To the lessons thou hast taught us,  
Can we give thee but a grave?

Nature's priest, how pure and fervent  
Was thy worship at her shrine!  
Friend of man, of God the servant,  
Advocate of truths divine,—  
Taught and charmed as by no other  
We have been, and hoped to be;  
But, while waiting round thee, brother,  
For thy light,—thine dark with thee.

Dark with thee?—No; thy Creator,  
All whose creatures and whose laws  
Thou didst love, shall give thee greater  
Light than earth's, as earth withdraws.  
To thy God thy godlike spirit  
Back we give, in filial trust;  
Thy cold clay,—we grieve to bear it  
To its chamber,—but we must.

## The Considerate Doctor.

A poor girl who had just recovered from a fit of sickness, gathered up her scanty earnings and went to the doctor's office to settle her bill. Just at the door, the lawyer of the place passed into the office before her on a similar errand.

"Well, Doctor, I believe I am indebted to you, and I should like to know how much?"

"Yes," said the Doctor, "I attended upon you about a week, and what would you charge me for a week's services?"

"Oh," said the lawyer, "perhaps seventy-five dollars."

"Very well, then; as my time and profession are as valuable as yours, your bill is seventy-five dollars."

The poor girl's heart sank within her, for if her bill should be anything like that, how could she ever pay? The lawyer paid his bill and passed out, when the Doctor turned to the young woman and kindly inquired her errand.

"I come," said she, "to know what I owe you, although I know not that I can ever pay you."

"I attended upon you about a week?"

"Yes, sir."

"What do you get a week?"

"Seventy-five cents," said she.

"Is that all?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then your bill is seventy-five cents."

The poor girl paid him thankfully, and then went back with a light heart.

An old and rich man of my acquaintance was once remarking to the Doctor, that no one earned their money so easily as he, or could get rich so easily. The Doctor reminded him of the many losses he incurred, as he must visit the poor as well as the rich.

"Well," said my old friend, "you charge the rich more, and then you can afford to lose by the poor."

Not many weeks after, the old man was obliged to employ the Doctor for some time. At the last visit his bill was presented and strongly protested against as enormously high.

"But," said the Doctor, "you know what you told me, and I have only followed your advice."

Not a word more was said, but the amount was immediately paid.

NEVER judge by appearances. A seedy coat may cover a heart in full bloom.

Love of children is always an indication of a genial nature, pure, unsworn, and unselfish heart.

## The Old Oaken Bucket.

[However old this song may be it will refresh many hearts to read the following, and probably there may be some to whom its history will come for the first time:]

This most popular song was written by Samuel P. Woodworth, while he was a journeyman printer, working in an office at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets. Near by, in Frankfort street, was a drinking shop, kept by a man named Mallory, where Woodworth and several friends used to resort. One afternoon the liquor was super-excellent. Woodworth seemed inspired by it; for, after taking a draught, he set his glass upon the table, and, smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *can de vie* was superior to anything he had ever tasted. "No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken; there was one which, in both our estimations, far surpassed this in the way of drinking." "What is that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "The draughts of pure, fresh, spring water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, on our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in Summer." The tear-drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True! true!" he replied, and shortly after quitted the place. He immediately returned to the office, grasped a pen, and, in half an hour, the "Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript, to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

YANKEE DOODLE WITH VARIATIONS.—Vieuxtemps' violinistic execution of Yankee Doodle has been often and well described, but never better than by one "Borax," a droll Mobilian. Hear "Borax": "It is difficult to conceive how this slender melody could have been arrayed in such an ample garb of splendor. Ingenuity must have been exhausted in revising the variations performed by this king of violinists. He played it low down and then high up on the E string; with all four parts at once; with the bow against the bridge; without any bow at all, he played it backwards and forwards, and I believe sideways and crossways; began at the end and left off at the beginning; then commenced at both ends and finished in the middle; twanged it like a guitar, growled it like a base viol (a base violation of the time, quoth my neighbor), squeaked it like a life, whistled it like a banjo. It was Yankee Doodle all the time, however; sometimes solos, like a boy whistling; anon as a duet, like a pair of harmonious cats; then again with all the variations, all of which displayed and set off the original air, as a multitudinous array of jewels adorn and enhance the beauty of the fair wearer."

[Our friend Weston is growing musical of late; he not only shines out in his Journal in elegant style with new and beautiful type, but he picks out all the gems of music, poetry, and other useful articles. In his last he is singing Yankee Doodle with Vieuxtemps, as quoted above.]

BRIEF, BUT COMMON HISTORY.—I saw him first at a social party. He took but a single glass of wine, and that at the request of a young lady with whom he conversed. I saw him next when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy the slight desire formed by his social indulgence. He thought there was no danger.

I saw him again with those of his own age, meeting at night, to spend a short time in convivial pleasure. He said it was only innocent amusement. I met him next, late in the evening, in the street, unable to reach home. I took him thither. He looked ashamed when we next met.

I saw him next reeling in the street. A confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy were on his tongue. Shame was gone! I saw him yet once more. He was pale, cold, motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed, every head was cast down, and seemed to shake with uncommon anguish.

His father's gray hairs were going to the grave in sorrow. His mother wept to think that she had ever given birth to such a child.—[Exchange.]

SOUL HOUSES.—There are apartments in the soul which have a glorious look-out; from whose windows you can see across the river of death, and into the shining city beyond; but how often are these neglected for the lower ones, which have earthward-looking windows. There is the apartment of veneration. Its ceilings are frescoed with angels, and all exquisite carvings adorn its walls; but spiders have covered the angel ceiling, and dust has settled on the delicate moldings. The man does not abide there. The door of Conscience is so rusted it cannot be opened. Hope has but one downward-looking window, and Faith and Worship are cold and cheerless. All these are shut up in most soul-houses. In lower apartments you shall hear, in some riot and wassail—for the passions never keep Lent, but are always holding carnival—and in others sighs and lamentations of wounded hopes, and in others the groanings of disappointed ambition, and in others bickerings and strifes; while in others, there are sleep and stupidity.—[Beecher.]

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

## REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases,

## FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our establishment, before laying in their winter stock.

WE will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

LARD OIL, Is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

WINTER SPERM OIL, Warranted to burn the best of the coldest weather.

BINNAGE OIL, Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

CAMPENE, Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL, In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent.

BURNING FLUID, Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS, PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPENE WORKS, 93m 48 Front street, near California.

TYPE FOR SALE. A FONT OF NEW BOURGEOIS TYPE (110 pounds), of superior quality, from a Boston Foundry, for sale at Eastern prices.

Also, about 300 pounds Bourgeois, lately in use on the Farmer. This type is in very good order (as the past numbers of the Farmer will show), having been used with care on an Adams' press, which does not destroy type like a cylinder. This will be sold very reasonable.

Apply at Farmer Office, 430 Washington street (opposite).

Colored Plates of California Fruit. The beautiful Fruit Pictures which were so finely prepared, of the Fruit of California at the State Fair in 1855, are on sale at the Farmer Office. Every person who wishes a beautiful Fruit Piece should have a copy.



# SMITH'S POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.

On the American River, 24 miles from the City.

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES, 44 J street, between Second and Third streets.

The Trees offered from the above establishments this season are more than usually fine,

and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind of fruit, we possess the

LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE STATE

our catalogue embracing

Over Nine Hundred Varieties,

as follows:

APPLES, 245 varieties;

PEARS, 276 varieties;

PLUMS, 100 varieties;

CHERRIES, 90 varieties;

PEACHES, 75 varieties;

NECTARINES, 20 varieties;

APRICOTS, 12 varieties;

GRAPES, 90 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our

PEAR AND CHERRY TREES

Are the Finest Ever Offered

for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 6 feet to 12 and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not only of very large size, but also handsomely shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting near residences, affording the double

ADVANTAGE OF SHADE AND FRUIT.

Of the above two fine Fruits we offer

25,000 TREES FOR SALE,

of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State.

Many persons have had but poor success with Cherry Trees in this State. We state for their information that

Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true imported Mazzard stock, and not upon common Native or Oregon stock of this Coast, the former being the only stock fit to grow them on.

We have also a very fine stock of the following, viz:

APPLE, PLUM, PEACH, NECTARINE,

Apricots, Grapes, Figs, Almonds.

Besides a Miscellaneous collection of other and small fruits.

Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the Trees in GOOD SHAPE, and purchasers of our

Two-year-old Trees will find that they have been well "cut back," and are now

firm, symmetrically shaped Trees.

We guarantee no finer or healthier Trees will be found in the market this season.

We also offer a superior assortment of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and

Greenhouse Plants.

Embracing all the old and well known popular varieties, as well as a great many others both good and new.

Also a very fine lot, of different sizes, of that very popular shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the

GOOD OLD-FASHIONED ELM TREE

of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch Elms, which are of good size, and when well established in the soil, they are of very rapid growth.

LOCUST, LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN,

MAPLE, in variety, LINDEN, European and American,

CATALPA, CHINA, and other Trees.

We call particular attention to our collection of

THE CAMELLIA,

which has become so well acclimated that we have them growing finely in our open grounds, and blooming as elegantly out of doors here as they possibly could with the tenderest care in a conservatory.

It is no longer a house plant, but one of

The Gems of the Pleasure Grounds.

WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY

TRUE TO THE NAME.

For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &c., see CATALOGUES, which will be sent by mail to all applicants.

We invite attention to our very large and general assortment of

VEGETABLE SEED,

THE CROP OF THIS YEAR,

which is very fine and large, and we are now prepared to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at

Lower Prices than can be found at any other establishment in the State.

We have now been growing SEED for a number of years, and have given universal satisfaction. We are now prepared to supply large quantities of GOOD FRESH SEED at very low rates. These seeds will be done up handsomely in packages, for Wholesale or Retail Trade and will always be in readiness at our GARDEN, and at

CITY OFFICE—44 J street—SACRAMENTO.

Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold FOR CASH ONLY, and Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention

15

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

## Ornamental Shrubbery.

## THE GOLDEN-GATE NURSERY,

Corner Folsom and Fourth Streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY

of all kinds can be found at this establishment, embracing also in catalogue of

TREES AND PLANTS,  
Over 20,000 of Different Choice Plants in Pots.

Among the Ornamental Trees and Shrubs will be found 30 varieties of beautiful evergreen Acacias,

Eucalyptus, Myoporum, Casuarinas,  
Junipers, Cypress, Arborvitae,  
Illices, Snowballs, Strychnos,  
Callianthus, Jessamines, Laurestinus,  
Oleanders, Hydrangeas, Ericas,  
Peristerias, Aristolochias, Bignonias,  
Laurier Amandier, Wistrias, Melaeucas,  
Night-blooming Cereus, Cactus, Epiphyllums,

Together with all new and valuable Plants and Shrubs, embraced in a large collection, adapted to the LAWN, the GARDEN, or the CEMETERY.

In this collection will also be found

Two Hundred Varieties of

MONTHLY ROSES,

among them extra-size Plants, for standards or climbers, and of the newest and rarest kinds.

Particular attention paid to every Order received. Plants selected with care, and forwarded according to direction.

Gardens Laid Out, in best style.

Catalogues will be forwarded by mail, on application to the undersigned.

193m W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,  
Golden Gate Nursery.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

(Opposite Washington Market.)

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RESPECTFULLY inform our friends and the public, that we are the Agents of A. H. Myers' Pioneer Nursery, Alameda county; L. E. Frost, San Jose Nursery, Santa Clara; E. W. Case's Nursery, Santa Clara; and are prepared to fill orders, large or small, for Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of every variety and description, at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms.

We are also the sole Agents of Rumford and Bro., Contra Costa county, for the sale of their large crop of Sweet Potatoes, raised from genuine Carolina Seed of the Red Variety. Messrs. Rumford & Bro. received the First Premium for their Potatoes at the late Mechanics' Fair held in this city, and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose during the past autumn.

We are also the sole Agents of Daniel L. Perkins, of Alameda county, who is the Pioneer Seed Grower of California, and who is giving his undivided attention to the raising and preparing Garden Seeds for this market.

We are also Agents for the Nurseries of D. T. Adams and Joseph Lee, San Jose.

Farmers and Gardeners desiring fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, which can be warranted true to label, will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,  
Nos. 67, 69, and 71, Merchant street,  
James Graves. (21) H. F. Williams.

RIVER BANK

NURSERIES!

SAN JOSE,

CALIFORNIA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES!!

Which they offer for sale the present season, at reasonable prices, consisting in part as follows:

8,000 Pear Trees  
(On Seedling Pear Stocks), one and two years old;

10,000 Apple Trees, one and two years old

3,000 Cherry Trees, one year old;

1,000 Plum Trees, one year old.

ALSO,

PEACHES, APRICOTS, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, LAWTON BLACKBERRY (strong, well-rooted plants), RASPBERRIES, ETC.

IN THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT,

will be found:

American Elms, 4 to 6 feet; Silver Maples, 5 to 7 feet; Mountain Ash, 4 to 6 feet; English Walnuts, Chinese Arbor Vitae, California Redwood, Etc.

Also, a fine variety of

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

We would invite those who are about to plant out PEAR TREES, to examine our stock, as particular attention is paid to the cultivation of the Pear. They are budded on Pear Seedlings of our own raising, and have made a fine growth from 3 to 7 feet, according to the habit of the variety. We have all of the varieties that are worthy of cultivation, procured from one of the most reliable Pear Cultivators at the East, and no pains are spared to insure complete accuracy.

THE NURSERIES

Are situated at the Residence of GEORGE SANDERSON, on the Road, leading from San Jose to Alviso; about three-quarters of a mile north of Beatty's Hotel.

Orders by mail, or by Wells, Fargo & Co., will receive prompt attention, and the Trees securely packed, so as to bear transportation to any part of the State—for which a reasonable charge will be made. Terms Cash.

AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:

KENDRICK & SMITH, 16 Clay street Wharf; where specimens can be seen after December 10th.

L. F. SANDERSON & CO.,  
River Bank Nurseries,  
San Jose, California.

18-3m

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

1858--1859.

## SAN JOSE NURSERY.

## FRUIT TREES,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

18,000 ROSES,

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

Grape-vines, Etc. Etc.

PALM OR DATE TREES

Perfectly hardy in California.

FOR SALE IN



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY.....MARCH 4, 1859.

## Progress.

This is the age of Progress, and there is no State in our glorious Union that is making more progress than our own State. Ship-building is rapidly advancing, and the specimens of the builders' skill reflect honor upon them. Already, small vessels have been sent upon the wave, equal to any afloat, and yesterday the first national steamer built in California, the *Toucey*, named in honor of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, was launched from our Navy Yard at Mare Island.

It will be found that we can build as fine vessels here as in any other State, for we have the main thing to do it with—*splendid mechanics*; for good workmen can make a good ship out of poor material, better than poor workmen can make a ship out of the best. We hope this steamer, built in California, will always bear in mind that she is bound to sea (Toucey) on a voyage for the protection of our own State, and her interests, and we hope she will always be ready to see (Toucey) that justice is done our State.

Another evidence we have of progress is in the style of our architecture for the land. Our public and private buildings are being erected in a style of completeness and beauty rivaling many of the older States; and this arises, also, from the fact of the skill of our builders. We are also peculiarly blessed with building material of all kinds, and we venture the prediction that, within ten years, we shall have, in California, specimens of architecture, equal, if not surpassing, any in the world.

Our Manufactures are another evidence of Progress. In any and all departments of mechanical manufactures, adapted to Agriculture, or the mechanical trades, we are almost independent of other States, as our foundries, sawmills, machine shops, turning lathes, and other factories testify.

Progress is marked on all our hills and valleys, our vineyards and orchards, our gardens and our homes. There is beauty and progress everywhere, and it is the duty of every good citizen to notice and mark it; but not to be content even with present progress, but thankful for the present opportunities. Raise the banner of "Excelsior," and press on! Press on, while yet ye may!

## Mechanics' Institute Election.

This most important and useful institution holds its annual meeting on this (Friday) evening. Let every member feel that his vote will tell, not only for this year, but forever; for the influence of it, whether it be good or bad, will go on through all future years, elevating or depressing the mechanical interests of this State. We notice that there are two strong parties with rival candidates for the offices of the Society. Can it be that this Society is divided in its interests? Can it be that party spirit, sectional interests, or local prejudices, weigh against the greater interests of the working man? We look upon the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco as one of the great levers of our State's prosperity. It has done great good, and can wield a mighty power for good, if it will; for there are a host of strong men connected with that society; and we should deeply regret to see disunion, or a rupture, among good men, which would retard the good in their power to accomplish. Let every man reflect upon his own act in this election; cast his vote for the best man; for the man and men who will honor the cause they have thus far so well built up. If any man, or set of men, forget the true action, and jeopardize the Institution, they will have cause to mourn over their acts to the latest day of their lives, for this Society, well directed, is destined to accomplish a mighty work on this coast for the working man.

## Cattle Market of San Francisco.

Like all great cities, our own is soon to have its Headquarters for Stock on the hoof, and slaughtered material also. We learn that a plan is under way to establish "A Cattle Market," where all stock for the shambles will be brought, and where the purchasers and sellers from all quarters will assemble on given days, the same as at Smithfield, or the celebrated Brighton market of New England. This is a good plan, it will benefit both buyer and seller, and it will also be a great purifier of various spots around our city that are now offensive to health. By a general convocation of all stock ready for market, buyers will know what can be had, and sellers will always command the best price for the best stock.

We learn that the spot now selected, is appropriate in position and name, being beyond the Mission and the Race-course, at a place called the "Bull's Head." It is a little singular, but this was the name of the first cattle market of New England, and we can remember it well in the days of "lang syne," for it was near the spot where we rambled, when a little chap, with scotch on our shoulder, the next day after a good New England Sunday; this we do well remember, though grown a little older, "That famous day at Brighton market, 'Monday'."

RAIN STORM.—The late rains have swept over all the State in a deluging storm, penetrating to the greatest depth in the earth of any storm known for several years. In the northern and mountain counties, snow has come down in avalanches from the skies, and also from the mountains where it had fallen. As no good comes unmixed to man, so this great blessing has been attended with the usual floods by rain and falling of buildings with snow. However great the good done, there will be many that will complain: it is either too wet or too dry, too hot or too cold; but He, whose right it is to rule and reign, will do His own good will and pleasure. One thing is very certain: we shall have an abundant season, and for this let us all be thankful.

HOLCOMB BROTHERS.—This famous boot and shoe warehouse is known widely over the Pacific shore, as one of the most reliable houses to deal with that can be found. A purchaser can send his address, and feel he is dealt with the same as if present.

## Pacific Railroad.

The arrival of the Great Overland Mail has brought the intelligence of the fate of the Pacific Railroad. It is contracted for—in a *resolue*; it is built—in *imagination*; it has been approved by—*politicians*; and Californians will see it *finished* and travel upon it—*when they build it*. We have eyes, but we see not; we have ears, but we hear not; and hearts, but we will not understand, and be converted to the duty we owe ourselves as a State, and take measures to value our own interests, to guard them, and improve the vast resources God has placed within our own reach and entrusted to our care. California can build the railroad herself, if she will! What other State in our glorious Union can dig from her soil \$50,000,000 annually? Here is the means; shall we use it?

Where does all this gold go to? What has built up and sustained the other States for the last ten years but California gold? California has sent away from her shores, within the last ten years, gold enough to have built the railroad and entirely equipped it—enough gold, that, with a wise foresight in her legislators and care by her citizens, could have been saved here, by using our own resources, instead of importing the products of other States and Nations. There is no disguising this fact.

Let California begin now, and show the world that she will be true to herself. The remarks of Senator Seward, as alluded to by Senator Gwin, in relation to the separation of the Pacific from the Atlantic States, may be an idle surmise; but who can read the future? Shall a State like California, with an area of territory vastly more than all the New England States, and with resources and wealth beyond computation, be taxed *three times* as much for her letters as any other State? and shall she be placed fifteen or twenty days behind time, by a lack of those facilities which are her due? and when she demands aid, that she may do more for other States, and reveal more of her greatness, she is trifled with by politicians and tricksters. Awake, Californians, and show Congress and the world that you mean to do something more than merely resolve to build a railroad. What has the resolution of Congress accomplished? Look at our cities, risen from ashes repeatedly, and can we not build a railroad? "All the soul of man is resolution, which expires never, from valiant men, till their last work; and then 'tis with it like a flame extinguished for want of matter—it does not die, but rather ceases to live."

## More Voices for the Types.

NEWSPAPERS in California are like the flowers, they come at all seasons, spring forth everywhere. Some are annual, some biennial, and some perennial; some are beautiful to look at, even the foliage has beauty and grace. Some have a freshness about them, like a flower wet with the morning dew, and some tell best in the rich, delicious fruit they yield. Newspapers claim an affinity also with color; some are true-blue, some fiery red, and some they call black. Some, from a constitutional formation, are green, others changeable—after a little grow rusty and brown, and by reason of being often singed in the warfare they become seared, and in the yellow leaf, and die of a consumption of blood. In the garden of newspaper literature, we find two more plants, just budding into bloom:

The Democratic Standard, a new herald of the party bearing that name, published at the Levee City, by J. R. Hardenbergh, Esq., Postmaster, and edited by C. L. Bolts, Esq.; both men of energy of character, and ability to give rank and stability to a party paper. It will undoubtedly be ably conducted and maintained.

The Daily Times may be said to be a new paper. If new bones, blood, flesh and sinews make a new man, then new publishers, new editors and new subjects, new purposes and aims, make a new paper. The Times appears with the names of Messrs. Washburn & Flanders as the publishers, and is avowedly a party paper, hoisting the Republican flag. E. H. Washburn, Esq., is so well known as one of our ablest writers, that it is only necessary to announce the fact; it will be conducted in a manner that nothing will be wanting on his part to win success.

## Books Received.

*The House*, one of the series of little manuals issued by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, of New York. They have issued "House," "Garden," "Farm," and "Domestic Animals"—all valuable books in our rural homes, invaluable in the family, especially among our youth. We wish these works could be introduced as "rewards" in our schools. They would create a taste for the useful as well as the beautiful. This work, "The House," commences the history of design for a house, a home of man: first, the red man's wigwam; then the log cabin, cottage, country house, villa, and all the order and progress in taste in the architecture of the country and age. This is a most truly entertaining work—everybody should have a copy. Messrs. Fowler & Wells have done a world of good by the excellent books of this kind they have published.

*Rural Annual and Horticultural Almanac*. This is a capital little work, published by Joseph Harris, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y. It has been issued two years, and is now in its third year. Every farmer should have it.

A NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—In accordance with a published notice, Col. J. H. Stewart organized on Saturday last, a new Military Company, at the Franklin township School-house, under the name of "Franklin Grays." The roll contains about fifty names, all good working farmers, living in that vicinity, and give promise of being a fine company. The following officers were elected: J. W. Pugh, 2d do; A. D. Crawford, 1st Lieutenant; Thos. H. Hunt, 1st Sergeant; J. D. Foulks, 2d do; H. H. Porch, 3d do; W. J. Epperson, 4th do; J. S. Nevins, 1st Corporal; F. M. Stone, 2d do; J. C. Hubbs, 1st do; J. H. Jeffries, 4th do; J. F. Pockman, 3d do.

[We like this. Give us our brave working farmers to defend our soil and our homes, and we shall be sure we are safe. What a sweeping charge they would make, with their sythes, grain-cradles and mowers! Wouldn't they "cut down" their enemies?]

## State Agricultural Society.

ROOMS OF CAL. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SACRAMENTO, FEBRUARY 23, 1859.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society, held this day, the following transactions were had: Resolved, That the regular monthly meetings of this Board shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month, at the rooms of the Society.

Resolved, That the proposal of F. Takey, to rent to the Society rooms in his building on J street, between Fourth and Fifth, be accepted.

Resolved, That in addition to the five thousand dollars appropriated by the State for premiums, this Society will offer seven thousand dollars, making an aggregate of twelve thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the five thousand dollars appropriated by the State for premiums, shall, in all cases, be paid in cash; and the seven thousand dollars appropriated by this Society from its own funds may be paid in plate, medals, diplomas, books, etc., as the Board of Managers shall deem for the best interests of the Society.

Resolved, That J. W. Osborn of Napa, and D. J. Staples, of San Joaquin, be added to the Committee to draft a schedule of premiums, and present for the consideration of the Board. [The Committee now stands: E. B. Crocker, A. P. Smith, O. C. Wheeler, J. W. Osborn, and D. J. Staples.]

Resolved, That the Annual Fair of this Society, for 1859, be commenced on the twenty-seventh day of September next, and continued ten days, in the discretion of the Board.

At a previous meeting it was resolved unanimously that all premiums offered in plate, books, etc., shall be paid at the actual cost of the articles.

O. C. WHEELER,  
Corresponding Secretary.

We publish the above for the information of the public. This bears the stamp of true action, and we rejoice to make record of the fact. Great complaint was made last year, of the price which was paid for medals, plate, etc. The course pursued by the Society should be such as to give proof that speculating in premiums was not the aim of the Society. The last vote seems to imply as much.

## Blossoming of Fruit-Trees.

As we have previously commenced, we desire to continue, the record each year of the time of blossoming, in the different sections, of the principal kinds of fruit. In this city, on the 14th of February, we noticed some blossoms on pear trees, and on the 20th, a peach tree in full blossom; but these were exceptions. At this time, March 4th, peach trees here are generally in blossom, and pear trees just opening. Apple buds are commencing to open, but they will not probably blossom till April. In the interior, the blossoming is generally a week or two earlier than on this Bay. In Calaveras, February 14th, the peach was reported to be in bloom; but at most other places we judge the blossoming to have been the last week in February. At Los Angeles, February 24th, the peach and pear were in full blossom. We hope our friends in the various sections, will keep record and report to us.

GRAND BALL AT SACRAMENTO.—Sacramento has always been noted for its social and intellectual gatherings, and we do not derogate from any other part of our State when we say the "Levee City" is preeminently distinguished for social life. The grand Ball of the season (the Legislative Ball) will take place this evening, March 4th, a day somewhat noted in legislative halls; and we do believe there will be a grand display of glorious legislators—fair ones too; and their petitions will be heard and must be granted; and we suppose what they do will become a law to all courtly gentlemen. As this is to be the Ball of the season, great preparations have been made. It is to be held in the National Theatre, which has been elegantly prepared for the occasion. We have been courteously attended to, receiving cards of invitation; and, of course, being an advocate of the fair, we shall attend, that we may duly report the bright and beautiful flowers that Heaven has sent to blossom over our fair land. The whole programme of entertainments in every department has been gotten up in the most splendid and knightly style, worthy the Queen City of Prairie Land, the day, and the occasion.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT.—The Placerville Observer, of the 2d inst., makes the following well-timed remarks: Last year, in this locality, the peach trees were in bloom much earlier than they are likely to be this season, and, consequently, were more exposed to the late frosts, which destroyed the fruit. We are glad to see the backward tendency of the bloom; and have, at present, good reason to hope for a bountiful crop of this luscious fruit, but it would be well for those who have orchards to be prepared for an emergency. By keeping fires under the trees on a frosty night, most of the fruit can always be saved, no matter how cold the weather may be. This experiment was tried by some of our citizens last Spring, and was completely successful. We hope our fruit-growers may think of this simple method at the proper time.

TOO TRUE.—The Recorder of Chicago, Illinois, in charging the Grand Jury, recently, said: "During the past five years that I have held this court, it has been my unpleasant duty to try, and sentence to the State prison, several hundred persons; and I am sorry to say, that while it is an easy matter to find jurors who are ready and willing to punish poor offenders, without position or friends, it is with great difficulty that jurors can be found who appreciate the fact, that one bad man, of position and wealth, can do more harm than one hundred poor men can, who are in the humble walks of life."

How would this apply to California? Has it not too often been the case that the question has been: Is he poor? Hang him! Is he rich? How much can he pay? The record of escaped felons will answer.

FALL OF BREADSTUFFS AND COTTON IN EUROPE.—By the late accounts, both in England and France, we notice a heavy decline and a dull market for Breadstuffs. This must retard shipments from the United States, and, of course, affect the exchange. The great Southern staple (Cotton) has had a fall also. The main articles of export being thus disturbed, it will cause considerable uneasiness among shippers and manufacturers under contracts. It has already advanced the rate of interest and caused a stringency in the money market.

THE HESPERIAN.—The friends of this newly expected Magazine are waiting with a good degree of anxiety for its appearance. Much is expected, and we have every reason to believe no one will be disappointed. One thing is certain, Mrs. Day will do all that Woman can do to make it a Magazine worthy of California, and one edited by a complete triumph and unbounded success.

## Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

AT THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BENICIA.

Not being able to attend this Festival, on the 22d, our reporter sends us the following interesting sketch of the pleasant celebration which took place, and we cheerfully give place to it; not because it is the all-important festival of the times, but because it is important that our colleges and schools should be thus encouraged to notice and celebrate such days, and bring to remembrance the lives and actions of great and good men, and thus have the youth of our State taught to emulate their noble example. We have always advocated the observance of such days, and we wish we had many more days observed which are marked in the history of our country. When the young men of our land are thus trained we shall hope for better days. The Collegiate Institute at Benicia is one of the best colleges in our State, and worthy the attention of parents who desire a correct training of their sons.

BENICIA, Feb. 23, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: Pursuant to invitation I presented myself as the representative of the FARMER at the Collegiate Institute, on the morning of the 22d, and found, in the large hall, a number of invited guests collected. The following programme was handed me:

1. Opening Hymn.
2. Reading of Washington's Farewell Address, By Geo. M. Fall, of Marysville.
3. Singing of the Ode for the day, "Washington, the Guiding Star of Columbia."
4. Oration, by I. Hurlburt.
5. Trio and Chorus, "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue."

The opening hymn was impressively sung. The Farewell Address was read with an emphasis which showed that the reader appreciated and felt the immortal truths which it contains, and which have a peculiar application at the present time. The Oration, a copy of which I have requested, and which I send you, was delivered in a very graceful manner, at times warming into eloquence. It is an effort which the young gentleman will have no reason to regret, when he looks upon it in his maturer years. The singing was admirable. The boys exhibited a patriotic enthusiasm which speaks well for their future usefulness.

I am very highly pleased at your earnest advocacy of such anniversaries. The FARMER is always to be found on the right side in every popular movement.

## ORATION

DELIVERED BY I. HURLBURT, JR.,

On the occasion of the Celebration of the 126th Anniversary of Washington's Birthday, at the Collegiate Institute, Benicia.

FRIENDS AND SCHOOLMATES: We meet here to-day to celebrate Washington's birthday. Why do we celebrate the anniversary of this day? We live in the land of the free! under the Star-spangled Banner! enjoying all the blessings that free institutions can afford. It is, therefore, our duty to commemorate such days as are sacred in our country's history. The anniversaries of such events as the Landing of the Pilgrims, the Declaration of Independence, the great battles fought by our forefathers, and the birthdays of the Fathers of the Republic, we should never suffer to pass by unnoticed; for, the commemoration of those events infuses new spirit into the hearts of the people, and reminds us of the duties we owe to our beloved country, and to those great men now passed away. Next to the Declaration of Independence, the birthday of him should be celebrated who is so justly called the Father of his country; "the first in war, the first in peace, the first in the hearts of his countrymen."

George Washington was born in Virginia, Feb. 22d, A. D. 1732. He attended school until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced to face this stormy world. At this early age he became a surveyor, which avocation he followed till he was eighteen; then, receiving a commission in the Virginia militia, he arranged the military affairs in the northern part of that colony. The bloody French and Indian war having broken out in the western territory, Washington was sent thither by the Virginia government. Although, then, a young man of but twenty-two, his deeds were the deeds of a hero, and attracted general attention. For it was he who fought the battle of Fort Mifflin; he who stood by the side of Braddock, and he who rallied the broken ranks for retreat, when over half of the army, and among them the commander himself, had fallen. He, then, amidst the shouts of the people, returned to Virginia.

When the colonies began to be oppressed by the injustice of the mother-country, and the whole land was in a state of dissatisfaction, Washington was chosen one of the delegates to the first and second colonial Congress. As such he always opposed the aggressions of the British government. When that body declared the colonies free and independent States, Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief, since he was found to possess, in a high degree, all the necessary qualities. He, at once, put the colonies in a state of defence.

Then follows the long and eventful period of the Revolutionary War. The States were overrun by the foe, and the horrors of war desolated the country far and wide. Through eight long years Washington was seen at his post, and though the prospects of his country were darkened by heavy misfortunes, yet his mind was cheerful, trusting, as he did, in Providence and the justice of his country's cause. And, indeed, he was not mistaken; for, in the words of Patrick Henry, he laid the proud British Lion at his feet. Thus it was he to whom we owe our freedom and independence.

His course of action, after the close of the war, was characteristic of his pure love of country; for, he did not think, for a moment, of using the power he had placed in his hands, for any selfish purposes; but, on the contrary, he cheerfully resigned his commission.

But it is quite natural that the people did not permit their benefactor to live long in retirement; and, when the new Constitution had been formed, George Washington was unanimously elected President of the United States. The task that awaited him, in this high office, was indeed a very difficult one; the new government had to be organized; the unavoidable bad effects of a long war had to be overcome, a revenue to be created, and ably did he discharge the arduous duties of his high post that, when his term of office had expired, he was re-elected. However, at the end of his second term, he declined a third election, desiring to spend the rest of his days in quiet and peace. Accordingly he retired to Mount Vernon, where the great warrior and statesman lived the peaceful life of a farmer.

Once more, however, the Father of his country was called by the voice of the people. A war due preparations for it. For Commander-in-Chief, on who, notwithstanding his love of retirement, was ready to sacrifice himself again for the good of his country. But before the difficulties with the French government were settled, death called the

great man from this sphere of action to one beyond the skies. His demise was, indeed, a sad event, and created, all over the Union, and far beyond it, the deepest feelings of sorrow; the fourteenth of December, 1799, was justly considered a day of great national calamity.

He has gone! Has the world ever produced another such man, equally great in war and in peace, and more beloved by his countrymen? When Napoleon Bonaparte was invested with power, he had, like Washington, to fight foreign foes. Like Washington he conquered; but, after the victories over the enemy, what a different use did Napoleon make of his power! Instead of giving France the longed for peace and freedom, he thought of himself, satisfied his own ambition, made himself the despotic ruler of his country, and carried on a long series of wars of conquest. Napoleon turned the wheels of government for his own benefit: Washington, for the good of his country. Napoleon fought as a tyrant: Washington, as the champion of freedom. Napoleon, the tyrant, dies in exile: Washington, the breaker of the chains of tyranny, lives immortal in the hearts of his countrymen. And can Oliver Cromwell, perhaps compare with Washington? It is true, Cromwell was an able general and statesman, and has great merits for saving and reestablishing the constitutional liberties of England. But did he do for freedom what Washington did? Was he not a fanatic in matters of religion? Was he not, after all, a despot? He was feared; Washington, loved.

If we turn our thoughts back to the history of ancient Rome, we find the name of Julius Caesar, certainly one of the greatest generals and statesmen the world ever saw. Was he, perhaps, like Washington? Did he combine with his high talents the same purity of heart and the same unselfish character as Washington? History answers in the negative; for Caesar, after having achieved the greatest success, both in the field and the cabinet, could not withstand the temptation of his unbounded ambition.

Wherein, then, consists the consummate glory of Washington? What is it, that essentially constitutes his greatness? It surely cannot be his capacity as a military leader and his statesmanship alone. O, no! There is something besides, which makes him, above others, a truly great man. This is the *spotless integrity* of his private character, and his being the most perfect pattern of a citizen.

Examine the pages of the history of all nations and of all ages, and tell me the name of that prominent general and statesman, who can, in this point, excel or even approach Washington. I know of none! Of what sterling qualities of character must he have been possessed, to accomplish what he has accomplished! to be the Commander-in-Chief from the beginning to the end of a long, protracted war, amidst so many difficulties and vicissitudes! to infuse new courage and confidence into the hearts of those who began to despair of success! to cheer up his countrymen, and lead them to final victory! Those great qualities of character must still higher be estimated, when we consider the pure intentions for which they were brought into action. There is no selfish purpose to be found underlying Washington's course of actions; no vain-glory, no undue ambition, no desire for self-aggrandizement; nothing prompted him to act but the good of his country, the happiness of his fellow-citizens. Where is the chief of any army or government who, under the same circumstances and with the same power in his hands, would act with the same disinterestedness, and in the same noble spirit? Can there any other man be pointed out, who surpasses him in truth, rectitude, and justice? any, in short, who might, like him, be called the model of a citizen? I repeat, I know of none.

George Washington, then, is, in my humble opinion, the greatest man the world ever saw; he was a great general, a great statesman, but he was greater still as a citizen of the Republic.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—The great match, for a stake of \$8000, with an outside bet of \$16,000, was trotted over the Pioneer Course Wednesday afternoon, and drew together a large number of spectators. The day was pleasant and the track good. The match was between g. g. Glencoe Chief and b. m. Princess, to wags, a single heat of ten miles. The Alta says: About four in the afternoon the horses got the word. The start was good—slightly in favor of the mare. Soon after passing the score, Glencoe broke, and the mare shot ahead a couple of lengths. This position was maintained throughout the first six miles, the mare widening the distance on the back stretch and the horse narrowing it on the home stretch. But in the seventh mile Glencoe, on the back stretch, again went up. He soon got down to his work and made a handsome effort to recover his lost ground. The mare on the back stretch in the eighth mile, was about six lengths ahead of her opponent, which distance she continued widening throughout the last two miles, and came home from the draw gate, at about a four minute gap, a winner of the immense stake in 29 minutes and 107 seconds, without making a skip in the heat. To every unprejudiced mind, it was perfectly manifest that the mare had it all her own way from first to last; and that there was no moment during the race when she could not easily have increased the breach between herself and her opponent. The slowest mile was in 3:01, and the fastest 2:47. The following is the time of each consecutive mile: 2:50; 3:01; 2:57; 3:02; 2:58; 2:56; 2:56; 2:49; 2:47; 2:49.

The second match, which came off yesterday, between the above horses, the mare to wagon and the gelding to harness, for a stake of \$10,000, was won by the mare in 29:16 minutes.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.—The last steamer brought to this House some sixty or more passengers, to find a home in a new land that was so well commended to them, from every State in the Union. We believe that the Hotel International is now most favorably known in all parts of the Union, and those of our citizens who leave it for any other part of the world, are sure to send those friends that come this way, to a Hotel that is so admirably adapted to answer every want of its patrons. We do not believe there is a Hotel in the country where every want is more quickly supplied, and that too without stint or cost. There is no progress in any art or science connected with the comfort of eating and sleeping, but is not secured to this House. Mr. and Mrs. Haley are determined that the "International" shall be one of the best hotels in the State, and we think it will ever be so and that very truly. Mr. Robinson is ever ready at the cashier's desk, where all will be received and made to feel "at home."

WATERS' NEW YORK MUSIC STORE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of Horace Waters, of New York. His collection of Pianos, Accordions, and Music, is among the largest and best selected in the Eastern States. Mr. Waters' establishment is quite celebrated, both as a manufacturing and publishing house, and his music and instruments are found in all parts of our country.

B. F. ROUNDTREE & Co.—This old establishment, formerly an auction house, is now furnishing groceries to their patrons at very moderate prices, and are driving a profitable and satisfactory trade. Their store is on Clay street, between Sanson and Battery, where we can cheerfully recommend all.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The gas works at Mokelumne Hill were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning week, loss \$300.

About two thousand fruit-trees, the Red Bluff Beacon makes note of, are on the way to Townsend Flat, Shasta county, for Mr. Elmore, who intends planting the same.

Many of the dunes on the ditches in the vicinity of Jones City were blown down during the late storm, causing much damage, and delaying the miners.

A fire occurred at La Porte, on the 23d ult. A stable and a tin shop were burned; the Union Hotel, by skorching snow upon it, was saved. Loss, \$1500, or more.

Stitches in the mines have lately been robbed by the means of a piece of galvanized copper being thrust in among the amalgam, which adheres to it, and the results of the miners' work is extracted.

FARE TO NEW YORK.—The fare by the mail steamer Sonora, is stated to be: \$150 cabin, \$100 second cabin, and \$50 in the steerage. By the Orizaba: \$175 upper cabin, \$160 saloon, \$120 second cabin, \$60 steerage.

The Turn Verein Association of Stockton give a grand masquerade and fancy ball, at their hall, on Tuesday next. A theatrical entertainment, in German and English, will come off early in the evening.

OFFICIAL returns of votes at the special election in Sacramento on the 19th ult. give Duncombe 1466, Bacon 1296, Lord 324; for agricultural tax 2362, against 462. Duncombe's plurality 170. Majority for Agricultural Tax 1900.

At Carson Hill the miners have been doing a very excellent business for the past fortnight, says the San Andreas Independent of the 26th ult., and several large nuggets have been taken out, one of which weighed eight ounces.

SOME of the mineral lands having been surveyed and offered for sale "by authority," the miners are taking measures to prevent the sale by making affidavit that they know of its being mineral land, which it is hoped will prevent the intended sale.

WEATHER at Santa Cruz, says the Sentinel of the 26th ult., has continued cold and stormy during most of the week. Repeated showers, attended by cold winds, have given rather a gloomy aspect to everything, business included.

LASCA PLANA, says the Amador sentinel, contains some two hundred houses, and the carpenters are busy putting up more. The demand for lumber is unprecedented; much for building purposes, but more for mining uses. The claims are paying well.

At Placerville, says the Observer of Wednesday, the weather is heavy and blue; it rains, or snows continually; the miners cannot work, and the business men are idle. Men have not even spirit enough to get on a bender—in a word it is a painfully dull.

REMOVAL.—The Rooms of the State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, have been removed from the corner of Sixth and J streets, to the large room on the lower floor of Tukey's building, on J—between Fourth and Fifth streets.

At Honey Lake the thermometer was four degrees below zero at one time during the cold weather in January. But with warmer weather the snow soon disappeared, and farmers were preparing to put in their crops, of which there would be a great increase over last year.

A sample of California Wine has been received by the Tuolumne Courier, from Mr. Schilling, made at Columbia, this season. The editor says: It is pure, and although so new, it is extremely good. It is white and resembles claret in taste. Schilling is our pioneer wine-presser, and has made a large stock this year.

CHEERING.—The farmers of Yolo county, generally, says the Sacramento Union, have finished putting in their crops, and are confident of a large yield next season. At Hutchinson & Green's ranch, on Friday last, eleven teams (a portion of which were six mule teams, working gang-plows), were actively engaged, simultaneously, in the good work.

RAIN, rain, plenty of it, at Stockton, says the Republican of the 1st inst. Consequence: the earth soaked, sloughs running, ditches and reservoirs full, snow on the mountains, grass rising so fast one can almost see it grow. It is years since that part of the country has been so blessed, though even now they think they have less than their neighbors.

The Steam Navigation Company have announced the steamer Goodman Castle to be placed on the Upper San Joaquin, under the command of Capt. G. V. Hight, to run from Stockton to Fresno City and to the embankment of Visalia. This latter place will soon become a place of large business, and other points of trade will be opened. When facilities are increased, business also increases.

They have a singular way of dispensing justice to Indians in Fresno county. An Aborigine sentenced for any delinquency to be imprisoned for a certain time, is sold for that time to labor to the highest bidder, thus instead of being a tax, he is a source of county revenue. The Mariposa Gazette says the system works admirably, though we do not know of its being practiced in any other county.

G. C. HICKOX, Esq., business agent of Freeman & Co's Express, has been locating offices and appointing agents in the interior. The Amador Sentinel says Mr. Hickox has displayed much good sense and excellent judgment in his selection of agents (this might be reckoned a matter of course, from what we know of the gentleman), and nothing now remains for the company to do to secure the business, but to pursue a straight-forward, honorable, just and liberal course.

Mr. W. BRADSHAW has purchased the Contra Costa Gazette, and will continue its publication. The last number appears much improved, and from the experience in newspaperdom of the new publisher (being a practical printer), we predict that the Gazette will be a credit to, and assist in the development of, the rich agricultural section in which it is located. "Brad" is well posted in the figures, and will no doubt give us a good Prices Current.

At La Porte, Sierra county, says the Messenger, a tunnel has been run along the sidewalk, from the Union Hotel to Conly's banking-house; another one from the Union to El Dorado Saloon, and a third one from Evans & Morley's butcher shop to Freeman's restaurant—all of them at least ten feet below the more surface. They have been run for the convenience of persons having occasion to travel in these localities, and not as a matter of amusement, as some might be led to suppose.

The Fifth departure of the Overland Mail from Stockton for Kansas City, on the Albuquerque route, occurred on Tuesday. The mail is in charge of Mr. Henry Stewart, and by him the Republican learns there is little doubt of the murder of Mr. Wesley Cooper and his party of fifteen, who left Kansas City Feb. 1, with the mail for Stockton, the rapid flight of Lieut. Col. Hoffman

and the dragons, having left the poor fellows at the mercy of the Mojaves. But it is thought the principal difficulties on this mail route will soon be removed.

An interesting celebration, at the dedication of the new School-house on Center street, Stockton, took place on Friday last. A procession was formed, of several hundred children, of both sexes, accompanied by a band which marched to the building, where the exercises were: Playing of the Star Spangled Banner by the band, an original song of welcome by a class of girls, a Prayer by Rev. Mr. King, and an Address by Mr. Hager. The celebration, we learn, was a very happy affair.

HEAVY LAND OPERATIONS.—The San Joaquin Republican says, the well known firm of Sperry, Burkett & Co., of Stockton, have purchased of Capt. Weber, a tract of over twelve hundred acres of land lying between that city and French Camp. The sum realized for the land, is over \$12,000. The surveyors are now engaged in surveying it. We also hear that several other large land negotiations are in progress, the proposed purchasers being outside parties. This shows that a strong confidence is entertained of the future growth and prosperity of the city.

The miners at Mariposa are everywhere busy, says the Gazette of the 25th ult., a sufficiency of rain having fallen to enable them to wash thrown-up dirt in most instances, and to mine in many of the gulches for a considerable time. As a consequence, the times have much improved, money is more plenty, loafers, sellers and tilters are generally at work—for all of which gratitude should be expressed by the community.

Not until within the present month (February), were miners forced to leave the San Joaquin river. At Millerton, it is stated, that every claim opened, from one mile below to fifteen miles above that place, pays in the aggregate handsomely.

The Sierra Citizen says the snow which has been falling on Goodyear's Hill for more than two weeks, closed the Downville trail, and they were without the mails for a whole week; consequently, there was a very inquiring time. The work of opening the trail was accomplished by removing the obstruction, which extended from below the Mountain House to a distance of eight miles, with shovels. This should be considered an enterprising as well as extraordinary performance.

Under the heading of "Continued," the Citizen says: This third chapter of our bad-weather story, brings us down to a prospect of rain. Snow having fallen almost continually for three weeks, we shall be pleased to have it rain, fast and slow, for about six weeks; after which we should like to announce the approach of pleasing weather.

NEVADA COUNTY.—The Hydraulic Press of the 21st inst. says: One day of sunshine cheated us into the belief that spring time and heaven were near at hand, but the gloomy storm-season returned on the morrow, and another week of rain, and snow and darkness, renews the "winter of our discontent." The mountains lying to the north are thickly covered with snow; at Arnold's Ranch it lies thirty inches deep, at the toll-house five feet. The towns in Sierra county are almost swallowed up in snow. At Forest City, it was over eight feet deep. We have had no connection with Downville for a week past. There has not been so much snow in the mountains for several years.

The weather is not at all favorable to the active resumption of mining operations. In some localities on the ridge, deep snow prevents labor; in others the ground is frozen, and where neither of these obstacles exists the fierce storms have deterred men from working. Owing to these circumstances not many yields can be reported for the last week. On the advent of spring there will be more companies washing on San Juan Hill than ever before, and their weekly gold cleanings will reach a very high aggregate. The Bloomer Company, under the excitement of rich dirt, have been washing through all the bad weather, and on Saturday last took up the sum of \$5,800. This, for seven and a-half days' washing, with only one hundred inches of water, is nearly twice as good as was ever done on this hill before.

MESSENGERS, MANFIELD & WOOD.—This most excellent clothing establishment is truly worthy the consideration of the public. The stock is what it should be; material, style, quality, and finish, are such as are always sure to give satisfaction to customers. Messrs. M. & W. do not pride daily of a thousand customers, but what is far better, they have thousands of customers that talk of them and their excellent goods. By reference to their card it will be seen their work is made to order, and warranted; and any one visiting their establishment will soon be convinced it is the best in this city, and beyond what we have said of it.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**EASTERN.**  
Blood stock... J. D. Patterson... Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.  
Parsons & Co., trees, shrubs, etc.,... Flushing near New York  
Parks, organs, etc.,... Horace Waters... 331 Broadway, N. Y.  
Waters, Horace, music books, instruments... 333 Broadway, N. Y.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry... S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.

**SACRAMENTO.**  
Hunt, Wm R., hides, skins, wool and tallow... Second near N. & R.  
Marble Works, Remond, P. J. Devine & Brother... N. & R. cor Sixth  
Moore, J. L.,... 120 J. cor 1st and 2nd  
Floor Fish Establishment... Geo. Cooper... curved fish... Front  
Rippon & Hill... carriage and wagons... cor Thirteenth and J  
Smith's Pomological Gardens... City Office and depot... 144 J  
Zeller, Chas & Co.,... hardware, farming tools, etc.,... 144 J

**ALAMEDA COUNTY.**  
Alameda County Milk Depot... A. Staples & Co.,... 133 Kearny  
Brumagim, Mark & Co.,... Bankers... 110 Montgomery  
Coal Yard... C. H. Eastman... cor Battery and Oregon  
Clark, Jonas O. & Co.,... furniture, manuf.,... 125 Washington  
California Steam Navigation Co.,... 81 Clay abt Front  
Delabigne... commission produce merchant... 83 Clay  
Day, Thomas... table and pocket cutlery... 188 Montgomery  
Domestic Fowls... game fowls and laying hens... Farmer Office  
Edwards, S. L. & Co.,... choice family groceries... 81 Clay abt Front  
Forham, Jennings & Co.,... Grocers... cor Front and Battery  
Genella, Joseph, Pioneer Crockery store... 180-182 Montgomery  
Gas Fixtures... Thomas Day... 188 Montgomery near Jackson  
Haskell, L., hides, pelts, skins and furs... Davis bet 3rd and 5th  
Hicks & Smiley... Art & Picture Art-Gallery... 101 Jackson  
Holcomb Brothers... boots, shoes, etc.,... Kearny cor Washington  
Hewitt H. & Co.,... Willard's seed-sover... Market near Pine  
Home of Beauty... Vance's gallery... Montgomery cor Secreta  
International... A. S. Haley... Montgomery  
Ladies' Dress Trimmings... M. D. Norcross... 114 Sacramento  
Lawton Blackberry, etc.,... Graves & Williams... 67-71 Merchant  
Lawrence & Houseworth... opticians, cutlery, etc.,... 177 Clay  
Loomis, Hall & Co.,... commission merchants... 3 Washington  
Lugger & Sons... at all prices... 100 Hayesden, Montgomery  
McGlaulin & Dakin... commission agents... Davis near Callier  
Miller & Courtaz... Pianofortes, melodeons... 188 Montgomery  
Mansfield & Wood... cloths and clothing... 159-161 Montgomery  
Main & Winchester... harnesses, saddles, etc.,... 82 Battery  
Moore, Wm H.,... brass and bell foundry... 58 Hallock  
Oliver & Buckley... paints, oils, glass... Washington and Oregon  
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.,... Forbes & Babcock... for Panama  
Pacific Fringe Factory... Norcross... 145 Washington Market  
Kountze, B. F.,... butter and family groceries... 115 Clay  
Schreiber, Jacob... genuine dry Pulis... Jackson near International  
Stanford Brothers... Pacific Oil and Campden Works... 45 Front  
Sheep wanted... American ewes... Warren & Co., Farmer Office  
Singer & Machine... R. O. Brigham... 62 Sacramento  
Sportmen Emporium... Bogart Brother... 112 Washington  
Thoroughbred Devon Cattle... center herd... Charles Arthur Ely  
Taylor & Post... paper wanted... priv paper... 25 California  
Thurmer, W.,... baskets, willow ware, etc.,... 22 Battery  
Type for sale... new and second hand... Farmer office  
Vance, R. H.,... ambrotypes, ahead... Montgomery cor Sacramento  
Wool purchased... George Howes & Co.,... 135 Sansome  
Wheeler & Wilson... sewing machines... 110 Hayesden, Montgomery  
Windmill, Dr. F. G. Johnson's patent... D. Van Felt... 90-92 Bush  
Sod, Plants, etc.

**GRAVES & WILLIAMS.**... commission merchants... 67-71 Merchant  
Kellogg & Co.,... New York retail warehouse... 111 Sansome  
Kearney & Co.,... second warehouse... 110 California  
Pangburn, J. L.,... seeds, crop 1898... 85 Washington abt Front  
Parker Pitts... Office of the Farmer... 130 Washington, up stairs  
Walker, W. C.,... Golden Gate Nursery... cor Fourth and Bolson  
Wiley & Co.,... agricultural and hort seed stores... 108 California  
Stowell & Stoddard... Alaska seed... 17 Front, up stairs

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Self-adjusting Post driver... Hyde & Houghton... Vallejo  
Nursery Business.  
Cahoon's seedling plant... J. Bailey & N. Cook... Clinton  
Golden Gate Nursery... ornamental shrubbery... San Francisco  
Hope Nursery... D. T. Adams... fruit trees, etc.,... San Jose  
Harvesting, A.,... grape-vines and fruit-trees... Sonoma  
Mountain-view Garden nursery... Wm O'Donnell... San Jose  
Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery... Sacramento  
San Jose Nursery... L. Perrotti... trees, roses, etc.,... San Jose

UNCERTAINTY OF ARTESIAN WELLS.—Mr. Carey is putting up a large and strongly built windmill at the city artesian well on Market street, San José. Upon a recent alarm of fire, it was found that the reservoirs, constructed by the city at different points for holding water for the supply of the fire-engines on emergency, were empty, and that water ceased to flow from the well into the aqueducts. To supply this want, the city fathers contracted for a windmill for pumping the water out; and now, on the very day that the contractor got his windmill at the well, the water begins to flow out of it into the basin and down into the aqueducts leading to the reservoirs.—[San José Telegraph.

GAMBLERS CONVICTED.—The law against gambling has triumphed, and Robert Beatty has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for one year in the State prison. We are truly progressing in self-government, when laws of this kind can be enforced, which we trust, will prove in this case; although we learn immediate steps will be taken to appeal to the Supreme Court. There, we think, our laws are safe.

MINT STATISTICS.—The deposits of gold in the San Francisco Mint, during the last month, ending February 28th, amounted to:

Gold.....\$532,800 04  
Silver.....4,310 22—\$537,112 26  
Gold coinage, double eagles, \$600,000 00  
Silver coinage, half dollars, 10,000 00—\$610,000 00

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerotypes. We have documents to prove it, the witnessing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "Ora."

My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city. Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brags so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

R. H. VANCE,  
1 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!  
To each and all, a fair good night,  
And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Who is the man who doth keep  
A mattress the finest and best

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest that refreshes most true!  
The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew,  
Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Economy tells us to buy and to keep  
The mattress that is cheapest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!  
If bedchambers lie single, then life will not jingle  
Till they're married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER's, they go where, where,  
Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

J. SCHRIEBER,  
23 Jackson street, near Hotel International.

THE HOME OF BEAUTY.  
"Creative Genius! from thy hand  
What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
When waves thy potent, mystic wand  
To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius! Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle,  
And here our gods;  
But they are mortal.  
Around these fastened halls  
The good, the great, the living and the dead;  
And yet they speak—speak all:  
"We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Fain would hold sweet converse."  
But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
We know that they are silent  
While they speak, and gaze on us.

Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
And gather round us where we stand  
Within these halls, a living throng—  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who set the noble part;  
And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall wondrous things come;  
Here send a season free from care,  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For is it not a freeman's duty,  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty!

Behold these flowers that gem the land,  
These little children in groups they stand,  
While here and there, like angels, see  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand they're linked together;  
Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
They hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O let him stand  
Before us! him who all this beauty planned.  
Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!  
Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

Daguerian Gallery,  
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seed.—A small invoice of valuable Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seeds, for sale at the Office of the FARMER.

The Oxygenated Bitters.—For the cure of DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Cerebral weakness, loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Acid Stomach, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion.

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers, and others, testify are the only safe, certain and sovereign SPECIFIC for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race.

These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Green, and in their formula differ entirely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drugs: in their nature tonic, not stimulating; retaining their virtues in any climate; they are a "combination and a form indeed" of Medicine which knows no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or however induced or chronic in its character, the disease may be; no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and related the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is had to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.  
For sale by—CHARLES MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere.

## HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

San Francisco, California.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES the attention of the Travelling Public and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House.

It was established under the present management on the 1st January, 1887, as a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

in every particular. The present Lessee and Managers,

A. S. HALEY,

JNO. J. HALEY, and E. R. ROBINSON.

With a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which their enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY,

showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most POPULAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,

THE PRINCIPAL THOUGHFARES,

THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADES,

AND STRAMBOAT LANDINGS;

thus rendering it at all times the most DESIRABLE STOPPING-PLACE

For Families or Single Gentlemen,

during their sojourn in this city.

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NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

GROCERIES,

At 81 Clay street, above Front,

A. L. EDWARDS &amp; CO. HAVE JUST OPENED

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Choice Family Groceries,

which they offer at the lowest rates:

FLOUR—Superior brands of domestic.

CORN-MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb sacks.

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SUGAR—Crushed, Powdered and Brown.

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CREAM Tartar and Soda.

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A full and complete stock of

Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings,

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HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN,

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And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.

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DRESS TRIMMINGS CORDS,

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138 Kearny street (between Sacramento and California).

PURE MILK

ALWAYS ON HAND.



For the California Farmer.

## Ladies' Department.

## A Chapter from Mrs. Ellis' Women of England.

[As there is much discussion at the present time upon the causes of the misery and unhappiness in social life, and the increase of divorces, we have selected a chapter from one of the best English works upon the domestic life of woman, and we believe it will, if carefully read, throw light upon the causes of this moral disease which in California is so fatal to the peace of domestic life.]

**DOMESTIC HABITS—CONSIDERATION AND KINDNESS.**  
That branch of the subject upon which I am now entering, being one of so much importance in the sum of human happiness, as scarcely to admit of comparison with any other, it might be expected that I should especially direct the attention of the reader to the duties of consideration and kindness in the married state, by entering into the minutiae of its special requirements, and recommending them with all the earnestness of emphatic detail, to the serious consideration of the women of England. Happy indeed should I be to do this, did I not feel that, at the same time, I should be touching upon a theme too delicate for the handling of an ordinary pen, and venturing beyond that veil which the sacredness of such a connection is calculated to draw over all that is extreme in the happiness or misery of human life.

I shall therefore glance only upon those points which are most obvious to the eye of a third party; and in doing this, it will be found, that many of the remarks I have made upon the behavior of daughters to their fathers, are equally applicable to that of wives towards their husbands. There is, however, this great difference—the connection existing between married people is almost invariably a matter of choice. A daughter may, sometimes, imagine herself excused, by supposing that her father is too uncongenial in mind and character, for her to owe him much in the way of companionship. She may think his manners vulgar, and believe that if she had a father who was a gentleman, she would be more attentive and considerate to him; but her husband cannot have married her without her own consent; and therefore the engagement she has voluntarily entered into, must be to fulfill the duties of a wife to him as he is, not as she could have wished or imagined him to be.

These considerations lead me to a view of the subject which I have often been compelled to take with deep regret, but which I fear no human pen, and still less mine, will be able to change—it is the false system of behavior kept up between those who are about to enter into the relation of marriage; so that when they settle down upon the true basis of their own characters, and appear to each other what they actually are, the difference is sometimes so great, as almost to justify the inquiry, whether the individual can really be the same.

I presume not to expatiate upon that process denominated courtship, as it is frequently carried on by men. I venture not to accuse them of injustice, in cherishing in their early intercourse with the object of their choice, the very faults which they afterwards complain of in the wife. My chief solicitude is for my own sex, that they should not be so faithful after marriage, but upright and sincere before; and that they learn to engage a lover, by little acts of consideration and kindness, which they are not prepared to practice even more willingly towards the husband.

I have known cases in which a kind-hearted woman would have esteemed herself robbed of a privilege, if her lover had asked any other person than herself, so much as to mend his glove. Yet is it not possible for the same woman, two years after marriage, to say, "My sister, or my cousin, will do that for you. I am too busy now."

Nor is it the act alone, but the manner in which the act is done, that conveys a false impression of what will be the manner of that woman after marriage. I charge no one with intentional deception. The very expression of the countenance is that of real and intense enjoyment, while the act of kindness is performed. "All I regret is, that the same expression of countenance should not always accompany the same performance in the wife. All women of acute sensibility must feel the loss of personal attractions, when time begins to tell upon their youthful charms. But, oh! that they would learn by the warning of others, rather than by their own experience, that it is more frequently the want of this expression of cheerful, genuine, disinterested kindness, than the want of youthful beauty, that alienates their husbands' love, and makes them objects of indifference, or worse.

The cultivation of acquaintance before marriage, with a view to that connection taking place, for the most part goes to a very little way towards the knowledge of real character. The parties usually meet in the hey-day of inexperienced youth; and while they exult in the unclouded sunshine of life, their mutual endeavors to please are rewarded by an equal willingness to be pleased. The woman, especially, is placed in a situation highly calculated to excite the greatest possible degree of complacency. She is treated by a being upon whom she depends, and he most probably her superior, as if she were incapable of error, and guiltless of a single fault. Perhaps she warns him of his mistake, speaks of her own defects, and assures him that she is not the angelic creature he supposes her to be; but she does all this with so sweet a grace, and looks all the while so pleased to be contradicted, that her information goes for nothing; and we are by no means assured that she is not better pleased it should be so.

If, for instance, she really wishes him to know that her temper is naturally bad, why is she invariably so mild, and bland, and conciliating in his presence? If she wishes him to believe that she has a mind not capable of entering fully into the interest of his favorite books, and the subjects of his favorite discourse, why does she appear to listen so attentively when he reads, and ask so many questions calculated to draw him out into conversation? If she wishes him to suppose that she is not always a lively and agreeable companion, why

does she not occasionally assume the tone and manner so familiar to her family at home—answer him shortly, hang down her head, and move away the evening when he is near her? If she really wishes him to believe her, when she tells him that she is but ill-informed, and wanting in judgment; why, when he talks with her, does she take so much pains to express opinions generally believed to be correct, and especially such as coincide with his own? If she occasionally acts from caprice, and really wishes him to know that she does so, to the injury of the comfort of those around her; why, whenever she practices in this way upon him, does she win him back again, and soothe his feelings with redoubled kindness, and additional solicitude to please.

Perhaps she will tell me she acts in this manner, because it would be unamiable and ungenerous to do otherwise. To which I answer, If it be unamiable and ungenerous to the lover, how much more so must it be to the husband? I find no fault with the sweetness, the irresistible charm of her behavior before marriage. It is no more than we ought to practice towards those whose happiness is bound up with ours. The falling off afterwards, is what I regard as so much to be deplored in the character of woman; for wherever this is observed, it seems to indicate that her mind has been low enough to be influenced by a desire of establishing herself in an eligible home, and escaping the stigma foolishly attached to the situation of an old maid.

I have devoted an earlier chapter in this work to the consideration of dress and manners; but I have omitted one of the most striking points of view in which these subjects can be regarded: the different characters they sometimes assume before, and after, marriage.

When a young lady dresses with a view to general approbation, she is studiously solicitous to observe, what she believes to be, the rules of good taste; and more especially, if a gentleman, whose favorable opinion she values, evinces any decided symptoms of becoming her admirer. She then feels him with her hair arranged in the most becoming style; with the neat shoe, and pure white gloves, which she has heard him commend in others; with the pale scarf, the quiet-colored robe, and with the general aspect of her costume accommodated to his taste. He cannot but observe this regard to his wishes, and he notes it down as a proof of amiable temperament, as well as sympathy of habitual feeling. Auguring well for his future happiness with a woman, who even in matters of such trifling moment is willing to make his wish her law, he prevails upon her at last to crown that happiness by the bestowment of her hand.

In the course of three years, we look in upon this couple in the home they are sharing together. We suppose the lady to be the same, yet cannot feel quite sure, her whole appearance is so changed. The hair that used to be so carefully braided, or so gracefully curled, is now allowed to wander in disheveled tresses, or swept away from a brow, whose defects it was wont to cover. There is a forlornness in her whole appearance, as if she had not, as formerly, any worthy object for which to study these secondary points of beauty; and we inwardly exclaim how the taste of her husband must have changed, to allow him to be pleased with what is so entirely the opposite of his original choice. On a second observation, however, we ask whether he actually is pleased, for there is nothing like satisfaction in the look with which he turns away from the unbecoming cap, the soiled kerchief, and the neglected aspect of the partner of his life.

If married women, who allow themselves to fall into that state of moral degradation, which such an appearance indicates, feel pained at symptoms of estrangement in their husbands' affections, they must at least be satisfied to endure the consequences of their own want of consideration, without sympathy or commiseration. They may, perhaps, feel disposed to say their punishment is too severe for such a fault. They love their husbands as faithfully as ever, and expected from them a love that would have been more faithful in return, than to be shaken by any change in mere personal appearance. But let me tell them, that the change which owes its existence to our own fault, has a totally different effect upon the feelings of a friend, from that which is the consequence of our misfortune; and one of the most bitter and repulsive thoughts that can be made to rankle in a husband's bosom, is, that his wife should only have deemed it necessary to charm his eye, until she had obtained his hand; and that, through the whole of his after life he must look in vain for the exercise of that kind consideration in consulting his tastes and wishes, that used to lend so sweet a charm to the season of youthful intercourse.

It is a subject well calculated to inspire the most serious regret, that men should practice throughout the season of courtship, that system of indiscriminate flattery which lulls the better judgment of woman into a belief that she must of necessity be delightful to him—delightful, faults and all—nay, what is infinitely worse than this, into a secret suspicion, that the faults which his female friends have been accustomed to point out, have no existence in reality, and that to one who knows and loves her better, she must appear in her naturally amiable and attractive character.

Could she be persuaded, on that important day, when she is led home from the altar, adorned, attended upon, and almost worshipped—could she be persuaded to cast one impartial glance into her own heart, she would see that the treasure she was bestowing, had many drawbacks from its value, and that all the happiness it was in her power to confer, must necessarily, from the nature of that heart, be accompanied with some alloy. "Alas!" she would say, after this examination, "he knows me not. Time will reveal to him my secretly cherished faults." And when this conviction was confirmed through the days and years of her after life, she would esteem it but a small sacrifice of time and patience to endeavor to render herself personally attractive to him. Nay, so grateful would she feel for his charitable forgiveness, that when the evil dispositions inherent in her nature were thrown into more glaring light, she would esteem it a privilege to be able by the simplest means to convince him, that, with all her faults, she was not so guilty of a disregard to his wishes, as to refuse in these minor points to conform her habits to his taste.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**A GOOD LESSON.**—I learned one good lesson when I was a little girl," says a lady. "One frosty morning I was looking out of the window into my father's barn-yard, where stood many cows, oxen and horses, waiting to drink. The cattle stood very still and meek, till one of the cows in trying to turn round happened to hit kicked and hit another. Whereupon the neighbor herd were kicking each other with great fury. "My mother," laughed and said, "see now what comes of kicking when you are hit!" "Just so have I seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears, some frosty morning. "Afterwards," when my brothers or myself were howling the fight in the barn-yard began. Never return a kick for a bit, and you will save your-

**Have Charity.**  
Charity, my friends, charity! Believe me, that no difficulty will ever be smoothed away with harsh words. Harshness only begets harshness again, as love begets love. Our path through this world is rugged and rough. We must needs hear much that grates with strange discord upon our hearts and brains; but a little patience, a little forbearance. It is not the sharp-pointed word that most wins upon the human heart. Would you right aught that is wrong, chase a scowl from the clouded brow, or win a smile from the sour lip? try charity; you will find it the surest and safest weapon of truth. It never descends in bitter drops to poison a brother's soul, wounds no one, and where it will not win it cannot harm.

There are, indeed, trials that sorely test the heart; times when gentleness and forbearance are almost impossible. The indignant lip will curl, the eye will flash, and the outraged heart will give utterance; but such trials and provocations we need not reek. Undoubtedly they will meet us too often at best; and be sure, if we go about seeking faults and flaws, we will find enough of them to keep us in a perpetual broil all our lives. We need not read a paper or book that we do not think worthy of perusal; we need have no intercourse with the man or woman who is repulsive to us; or should such offences be thrown in our way, let us pass them by silently; for pointing out their faults to the world will not mend them, but it will beget in us an unamiable, uncharitable disposition, that will make our life a burden, and will also be sure to make for us hosts of enemies; yea, our best friends will weary of us, and we will be counted as a pest upon the earth.

But if we, on the contrary, resolutely turn away our eyes from the faults of our neighbors; if we make a proper allowance for their shortcomings, and give them due credit for their virtues, and with whomsoever we cannot live peaceably, turn quietly away; then will our lives be truly blessed. The good and noble will ever crowd around us, and even old age will come and pass away as sweetly as a bright summer morning.

Important as the laws of charity are to us in the most obscure paths of (and they are all important), yet are they more so when we take it upon ourselves to send our thoughts out into the world, to be read by thousands of our fellow beings. Then it becomes us to nobly lay aside all petty prejudice, all personal grievances, all bitterness of soul, and let truth and virtue be our only guide, and inspire our pens. Though perchance we write with "a stiff, hard, steel pen," we will soften its sharp point in the gentle dews of charity; for if we do not, we may ere long regret that we ever learned its use; for we must remember that we are giving our thoughts to an uncharitable world. We are placing ourselves at the mercy of those who are ever seeking to exalt themselves by degrading others. However, we need not fear them, so long as we are careful not to harsh, rude, or unkind word escapes our pen; only let our course be pure and upright, then we need not blush, however short-lived our writings may be.

I would write more, but I see that the sun is now setting, and other things require my attention; so, for the present, I must lay aside my pen. Though I would like much to have a social chit-chat with some of the writers in the Ladies' Department, I will have to defer this for a more convenient opportunity.

BERTHA BAY.

OAKLAND, February 20.

## Health of Daughters.

MOTHERS, says Mrs. Sigourney, is there anything we can do to acquire for our daughters, a good constitution? Is there truth in the sentiment sometimes repeated, that our sex is becoming more effeminate? Are we capable of enduring hardships as our grandmothers? Have our daughters as much stamina, as much aptitude, as we ourselves possess? These questions are not interesting to us simply as individuals. They affect the welfare of the community, for the ability or inability of woman to discharge what the Almighty has committed to her, touches the equilibrium of society, and the hidden springs of existence.

Tenderly interested as we are for the health of our offspring, let us devote peculiar attention to that of our daughters. Their delicate frames require more care in order to become vigorous, and are in more danger through the prevalence of fashion. Frequent and thorough ablutions, a simple and nutritious diet, should we secure for all our children.

But I plead for the little girl, that she may have air and exercise, as well as her brother; that she may not be too much blighted, if in her earnest play, she happens to tear or soil her apron. I plead that she may not be punished as a romp, if she keenly enjoys those active sports which city gentility proscribes. I plead that the ambition to make her accomplished do not chain her to a piano till the spinal column, which should consolidate the frame, starts aside like a broken reed; nor bow her over the book till the vital energy, which ought to pervade the whole system, mounts into her brain and kindles the death fever.

**A MOTHER'S GRAVE.**—Earth has some sacred spots where we feel like loosening the shoes from our feet, and treading with holy reverence; where common words of pleasure are unfitting; places where friendship's hands have lingered in each others' where vows have been plighted, prayers offered, and tears of parting shed. Oh, how the thoughts hover around such places, and travel back through unmeasured space to visit them. But of all the spots on the green earth, none is so sacred as that where rests, waiting the resurrection, those we once cherished and loved. Hence, in all ages, the better portions of mankind have chosen the loved spots for burial of their dead, and in those spots they have loved to wander at eventide to meditate and weep. But among all the charnel houses of the dead, if there is one spot more sacred than all the rest, it is a Mother's Grave. There sleeps the mother of our infancy—the guide of our youth—the counselor of our riper years—our friend when others deserted us; whose heart was a stranger to every other feeling but love, and who could always find excuses for us when we could none for ourselves; There she sleeps, and we love the very earth for her sake!

A merry companion on the road is as good as a nag. Better to ride on an ass that carries me than a horse that throws me.

## APPEAL OF THE

## Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A recent appointment by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the United States," has devolved on the undersigned, the duty and the privilege of placing before the people of this State, the purposes of the Association.

An Act of Incorporation from the State of Virginia authorizes the Association "to purchase, hold, and improve two hundred acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion as well as the tomb of George Washington," and to receive a deed in fee simple, and to exercise full power over the use and management of the same.

Under this charter, a constitution has been adopted, which vests the power of management in a Regent and Vice Regents, selected one from each State of the Union.

In April, 1858, under the advice of legal gentlemen, a contract was executed for the purchase of Mount Vernon for \$200,000, of which \$18,000 was to be paid cash, \$37,000 on the 1st January, 1859, and the balance in three equal instalments of \$41,566 66 each, with interest from the date of the contract, payable on 22d February, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Until payment in full, the proprietor is to retain possession, but such payment may be made at any time.

The cash payment was made, and the gratifying intelligence has lately reached us, that the instalment of \$37,000 was duly met; in sums of not less than \$5000, as soon as collected, thereby arresting the accrual of interest. All efforts, therefore, are now turned to the collection of funds for the payment of the deferred instalments at the earliest possible day, thereby saving a large amount of interest, and realizing the cherished hope of at once obtaining possession of Mount Vernon.

To this noble cause, the Women of the Union, deserting for a season the seclusion of domestic life, have brought their talents and all their energies. Amidst the discord of sectional strife, they hid us gathered around the tomb of Washington as children of a common heritage, recall his moderation of spirit and pure patriotism, and lay to heart the solemn warnings of his last public words. They know, that standing on that hallowed spot, the pilgrims gathered from the wide expanse of the Republic, can feel but one sentiment—reverence for his teachings, and devotion to the Union he so loved.

Men of high station and intellect (among whom Everett stands preeminent) are lending their influence and their eloquence to the cause. In twenty-one States of the Union, the good work goes bravely on, and California is now invited to do her part. Youngest of her sisters, she yields to none in reverence for the name of Washington and devotion to the Union. Animated then by these sentiments and by a just State pride, let her people bring their offerings to this common altar of patriotism. Shall the gold of her glittering soil be poured alone into the lap of Commerce, and none be devoted to preserve and guard with sacred care the Groves of Mount Vernon? Let all then vie in generous rivalry, to show that California lacks not the heart to sympathize, nor the hand to help in this work of patriotism.

At the Press of California, this appeal is especially made. Your Sisters of the East have assumed this honorable duty, and claim your zealous cooperation. Our State will do her part liberally, if you resolutely take the matter in hand. On you, therefore, will it depend whether she shall respond to the call.

Although contributions of any amount are solicited, yet the price of membership is but One Dollar. Concerted and systematic action, therefore, must be adopted to canvass the State from the Sierras to the Pacific. The duty of such organization devolves on the Vice Regent, and she proposes the following plan as simple and also effective, if seconded by your hearty cooperation.

Lady Managers will be selected, one or more, for each city, town, village, and mining camp in the State, who will appoint Assistant, issue to them Credentials authorizing them to receive contributions and enroll members. These assistants will report upon the progress of the Managers appointing them.

The several Lady Managers will report monthly, also, to the Vice Regent, a complete list of names enrolled and the amounts received, with such suggestions as they may deem proper. Monthly the Vice Regent will forward to the Regent, the sums received and a complete list of contributors, whose names will be recorded in the book preserved at Mount Vernon, in perpetual memory of their tribute to this noble cause.

An Advisory Committee of Gentlemen has been selected, and their names are hereto appended.

Let McLane be the Treasurer of the Association for this State.

Communications will be addressed: Mrs. Magdalen G. Blanding, Vice Regent Mount Vernon Association, and forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, which has generously offered to convey them free of charge.

Office of the Association, No. 1, Lucas, Turner & Co's building, San Francisco.

MAGDALEN G. BLANDING,

Vice Regent for California.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in uniting with Mrs. Blanding in commending to our fellow citizens the cause which has been committed to her charge, and will gladly cooperate with her in every successful effort.

Wm. Ingraham Kip, M. H. McAllister, Harry I. Thornton, Ogden Hoffman, Belle Peyton, Louis McLane, Edward Stanley, T. W. Freeman, E. D. Baker, Edward J. Pringle, F. P. Tracy, H. W. Halleck.

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AGENT FOR THE SALE of the best Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons. The largest assortment of Music Merchandise in the United States. Pianos from five different manufacturers, of every variety of style—from those in plain rosewood cases, for \$200, to those of the most elegant finish for \$1000. No house in the Union can come in competition for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

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**Alexandre Organs**, five stops, \$160; eight stops, \$180; eight do, with pedal bass, \$225; twelve stops, \$225; twelve do, size larger, \$250; twelve do with pedal bass, \$300; fifteen stops, etc., \$375.  
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"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is a beautiful instrument and no mistake."—*Lee & Walker, Phila.*  
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CONSISTING OF 32 Tunes and Hymns, just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New York. Contents in part: "Tis Anniversary Day," "Happy Greeting to All," "Kind words are like honey," "Will you be the Sabbath school?" "I have a Father in the firm Land," &c. Price 3 cents; \$2 per hundred; postage 1 cent.

Also, the **Revival Penny Music Book**, Price \$1 per hundred; 100,000 copies have been sold since April 1st.

**NEW MUSIC.**—"The Angels told me so," a beautiful chorus, price 25 cents. "Grave of Roanoke," song and chorus, 25c. "A Mother's Prayer," song, 25c. "Oh, give me back my Mountain Home!" quartette, 25c. "The Swinging Scythe," with a beautiful vignette of three children in a wicker chair, 25c. "The Emerald Isle," a new dance, 25c. "Theresa Polka," 25c. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

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## The Angry Father.

One day Sadi was reading the holy Scriptures, but suddenly he closed the book and looked stern and serious.

Allimed perceived it, and asked the youth: "What ails thee, Sadi? why does thy countenance change?"

Sadi answered: "The Scripture speaks here of the wrath of God, and in other places he is called love. This seems hard and contradictory."

Then his master said calmly: "Shall not the Scriptures speak humanly to human beings? Thou takest no offence when mortal members are attributed to the Most High?"

"No," said the youth, "that is innocent figurative language; but anger—"

Then Allimed interrupted him, saying: "I will relate to thee a tale. There lived two rich merchants in Alexandria, who had two sons of equal age. They sent them to Ephesus on affairs of their trade. Both youths had been well taught in the faith of their fathers."

"When they had lived for some time at Ephesus, they were dazzled by the splendor and the pleasures of the town, and were seduced to deny the faith of their fathers, and to bow down in idolatrous worship in the temple of Diana."

"A friend in Ephesus communicated this to Kleon, one of the fathers in Alexandria. When Kleon had read the letter, he was grieved in his heart and very wroth with the young man. Then he went to the other, and told him of their apostasy and his grief."

"But the other laughed, and said: 'If my son carry on his trade the better for it, I shall easily console myself.'"

"Then Kleon turned away from him, and his anger increased."

Now Allimed said to the youth: "Which of these two fathers seemeth to thee the wiser and better?"

Sadi answered and said: "He who was angry."

"And who," asked his tutor, "was the most loving father?"

The youth answered again: "He who was angry."

"But was not Kleon angry with his child?" asked Allimed.

And Sadi answered: "Not with his child, but with his apostasy and transgression."

"What seemeth to thee to be the origin of such anger at transgression?" asked the master.

The youth answered: "The holy love of truth."

"Behold, my son," said the old man, "if thou only art able to explain the divine by the divine, thou wilt no longer take offence at the human word."

When Sadi had sat for some time in thought, he looked at his tutor; and Allimed said to him: "Thou seemest not yet satisfied—a question is on thy lips."

Then the youth answered and said: "Yes, my father, it seemeth to me very daring to speak in such a way of the Highest and Purest."

"Indeed," said the old man, "it is a human expression, and I commend the fear of thy heart. But behold, my Sadi, when the faithless son, after acknowledging his fall, may have thought, in an hour of repentance, of the time of his innocence and his pious father, how thinkest thou would then the heart of his father have appeared to him, even if he were not wroth?"

"Ah," said the youth, "I understand thee, my father. His father must have appeared angry to him; and the holy Scriptures speak to a fallen race."—[Parables of Krummacker.

A SATIRE ON FASHIONS.—The following admirable hit at ridiculous fashions, is too good to be laid away on the shelf:

When lovely woman veils her bosom  
With modish fashionably thin,  
What man with eyes could ever refuse 'em  
From casually peering in?

And when his ardent gaze returning  
The dry goods heaved to deep-drawn sighs,  
Would not his fingers' ends be burning  
To press—his hat down o'er his eyes?

EMILY.—"Shall you dress much to-night, dear?"  
Lillian.—"No, as little as possible; I am going to a ball!" Oh!

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME ELEVEN.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER has now entered upon the New Volume, numbering the Eleventh, and the highest attained by any weekly journal on the Pacific Coast, and while we do not arrogate to ourselves the honor of having been longer engaged in the publishing of a journal than any of our contemporaries, several having been longer before the public than our own—among which stands the venerable Alta California, the Golden Era, and the San Francisco Herald—we do claim to have been as long or longer steadily pursuing our calling, without change of the original founder; having now been five years pursuing, with an unflinching faith, the claims of an interest which we believe the greatest, noblest and best in our land.

As the founder and proprietor of the first Agricultural and Mechanical Journal on the Pacific, we believe we can claim with some degree of pride and satisfaction, a just share of respect from the citizens of this State, for our steady advocacy and adherence to the great industrial interests of California. It is not necessary for us to enumerate all the good things we shall do in our New Volume, nor promise wonderful things, for we trust the character of the FARMER is too well known to require that at our hands. But this we do promise:

We mean the New Volume shall be superior to all its predecessors, and our aim shall be to make every Volume bear evidence of improvement. We mean the CALIFORNIA FARMER shall be the true and fearless advocate of the great interests of the Agriculturists of California; it shall also be the bold and zealous advocate of our "home manufactures," and earnestly battle for Mechanics and Artisans, as the brethren of the FARMER. We shall ever advocate the cause of Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts, as the basis of our wealth, prosperity and happiness. We shall advocate the cause of Education, as a means of perfecting our happiness. We shall, above all these, advocate the Blessedness of Home, Education for Home, Beautifying and Protecting Home and the Homestead. These are the principles that will guide us in our labors, and as the guiding star and great light of home is woman, so we shall ever plead for the education of woman as the sure way to elevate and purify the world.

These are the cardinal principles of our journal, and with these we desire to place it on every farm, in every workshop, manufactory, warehouse or place of business in our land; and we further desire, to have it in every family circle in the glorious State—it is there we would plead for the cause we advocate, there we hope to find our truest friends; to whom we look, on them we rely for the continued success of the work in which we are engaged.

As we hope to have a large increase to our list with our New Volume, may we not now appeal to all our friends for their generous co-operation in this work. As we wish to offer a just return for any exertion made in our behalf, we will offer the following:

Every single subscriber, with \$5, shall be entitled to Seeds we shall distribute in February, consisting of several thousands of packages. Each new subscriber to receive five packages.

Circle of three subscribers and \$15, will receive the splendid colored plate of California Fruits and a copy of the Little Pilgrim, for one year.

For five subscribers and \$25, we will send five copies of the FARMER, the Atlantic Monthly and Arthur's Home Magazine.

For ten subscribers and \$50, we will give ten copies of the FARMER, Atlantic Monthly, Arthur's Home Magazine, Harper's Monthly, the Little Pilgrim, and an extra copy of the FARMER mailed to any friend in the Eastern States.

Thus, by a little exertion, our friends may kindly favor us, and at the same time secure to themselves a valuable library of long literature, such as ten subscribers would secure to them.

We have made arrangements to receive the above publications for the Clubs that we hope to receive, and we now leave the work in the hands of our friends, with the grateful thanks for many favors in the past years of our FARMER.

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CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND KEARNY STREETS,  
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98 AND 100 COMMERCIAL STREET,  
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Goods sold at this establishment are superior to any offered in this country, as regards their beauty, shape, workmanship and durability. The stock comprises, Gent's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', and Children's wear, Hunting Boots, English Shooting Shoes, etc. FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES, from the first houses in Paris. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, Custom-made work, at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, 98 and 100 Commercial street, and corner of Washington and Kearny streets, HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

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The subscriber resided near Mr. Cahoon's 15 years, and knows the value of this RHUBARB well; it is the finest in the world, and has won its title to this fame.

The subscriber will offer the present autumn stock of this most valuable Esculent, and he feels confident it will be appreciated. The description is also and weight. Its character has been fully proved, by the exhibition of the samples grown by the undersigned here. It has received Premiums at every Exhibition, both for its size and quality.

PLANTS will be on sale at the Garden of the undersigned at Clinton, and by Col. Warren, sole agent for the same in San Francisco, where they can be seen.

Patent—Large Roots \$3 single, or \$5 for two; small and eat Plants \$12 per dozen.

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I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

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I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

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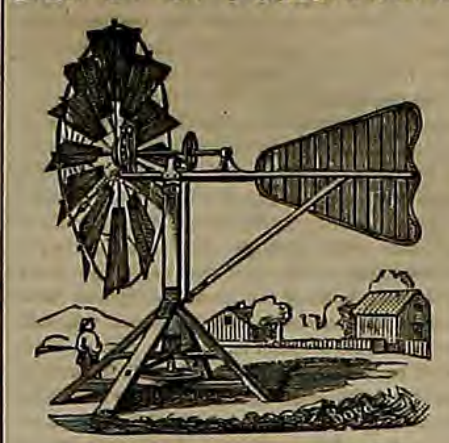
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The above prices include everything ready to erect.

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Great Volcanic Eruption on Hawaii, H. I.

IN SHASTA COUNTY, the white miners have lately been endeavoring to expel the Chinese, and several hundred have been driven from the mines. This action of the miners not being considered strictly legal by the Sheriff, he has summoned quite a number to his aid, and is endeavoring to resist the miners. At last accounts matters were very unsettled, and serious difficulty was apprehended. It is to be regretted the Legislature will not take such action as to relieve the miners from the necessity of taking the law into their own hands.

**ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.**—The stage from St. Louis, Feb. 7th, reached this city, at 10 o'clock and 40 minutes, am, Wednesday, having made the trip in 24 days 1 hour and 40 minutes. It is stated that the best time, this trip, was made on the eastern half of the route. This is worthy of remark, as it is the first time the California drivers have been beaten.

22  
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

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### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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#### Pacific Railroad, State Aid, and the Establishment of an Internal Improvement Fund.

A SERIES of articles have recently appeared in the columns of the *Alta*, over the signature of Henry S. Fitch, which seem to have been written and considered with more than usual ability. Our attention was particularly drawn to them on observing that they promulgated a plan of action for the State. We consider it a bold step for any man to take, who has not been particularly distinguished as a man of letters, and as possessing great financial ability, to originate, print, and put his name to a paper touching the policy which this or any other State should pursue; and it was with some misgiving that we set out, to follow the author's train of thought. That we did so, we are pleased, for we have been instructed, encouraged—have a better opinion of California humanity, and believe we shall yet cross the continent in a railroad car! Happy thought! The author has done more to set the people on the right track in relation to this question of a railroad, than all the speeches and writings with which politicians have flooded this land since it became a State. No clap-trap about it—straight-forward business, and every nail driven to a smooth surface.

We will give a few extracts this week, and follow the subject hereafter; the five numbers which constitute the series, occupying more space than we can spare this week. The articles are headed:

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.  
Plan by which the State can aid its construction, and secure a combination of beneficial finance sufficient to extend such enterprises wherever the interests of the State require.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: As our National Congress is not likely to agree upon the provisions of a railroad bill this session, it may not be amiss to cast about us, and see what our necessities will enable us to invent, whereby the mischief of delay may be averted.

It has been set forth in the histories of nations, as also in some biographies of men, that emergent circumstances very often develop resources which result in far greater benefit to the oppressed than could have been realized by the grant of primary demands. The saying that "the gods help those who help themselves" is not altogether impotent or untrue. The propriety of waiting till Congress pass a Pacific Railroad bill (which can only have reference to the Territory) is subject to very reasonable doubt.

It is not well to speak with reserve upon the policy it stands in hand to pursue concerning this enterprise. It is a question which will have some day to be considered; and if there is wisdom and patriotism in our legislative assembly, it will not defer action when the moments have become golden.

If there be any who feel a patriotic concern in reference to the construction of the said railroad, and the installation of a new era in internal improvements within this State, and who deplore the causes which do now, and have heretofore, tended to delay the commencement of this work, and the onward progress of the State, we will endeavor to present to him or them, an outline of a plan by which the Pacific Railroad may be constructed from San Francisco to the eastern bound of the State, upon the most feasible route, within the next three years following, without material cost to the State—without increasing rate of taxation—without liability to embarrass the State finances—without increase of the number of State officers—without establishing precedents which the people of the State can possibly have cause to regret.

It may be a comfort to the minds of those of our fellow citizens who favor this great enterprise, to know that we have within ourselves a resource which may, under judicious direction, go far to accomplish the end desired.

The programme we set forth in substance as follows:

That the State ask, with impressive earnestness, for a grant from the Federal Government of ten millions acres of the public land, in aid of our internal improvements. "Ask, and ye shall receive," although a divine maxim, may with a little variation of disposition, apply with equal force to our temporal condition.

Having asked with obsequious tenderness that Congress would grant us a Pacific Railroad, and having been answered with a scornful mockery, stinging to our sensibilities, it may be well to vary this request for a grant of land, so that it shall take the measure of a firm and dignified demand of a sovereign State.

If Congress refuses to make such donation to this Commonwealth, the inference must follow that we are regarded as mere "tenants at will" of the General Government, without sovereign rights, and the soul and purpose to maintain a position in the Federal Union with dignity.

And next, that the Legislature pass a law authorizing the establishment of a State internal improvement fund, and the dedication of all of the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State, and also all lands hereafter granted by the General Government to this State in aid of internal improvements, to be set apart, together with all proceeds and accumulating interest, to the entire use and purposes of said internal improvement fund; stipulating that the said State internal improvement fund shall exist for a term of twenty-five years from and after the passage of the act establishing the fund, and further stipulate that the interest on said fund be only employed by the

State in aid of any works of internal improvement within our sovereign limits.

Stipulate further, that warrants may be drawn on said fund, to run a period of time not to exceed ten years, bearing interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent per annum; and that these warrants shall be drawn on the State internal improvement fund when it shall be ascertained that the accumulated interest on said fund falls short of the necessary, actual disbursement arising out of the State guarantee of interest on the bonds of the said Pacific Railroad Company. Warrants issued for the supply of any such deficit in the fund shall be canceled as soon thereafter as an accumulation of the said fund, from its interest source, shall justify together with such other provisions as the Legislature may think it prudent to enact.

Make it the duty of a committee, composed of members of the Senate and Assembly, each year during their legislative session, to report a graduated scale of prices at which the lands belonging to the State internal improvement fund shall be sold, so that during the year following, entries and purchase of those lands may be made, with a full knowledge of the State valuation thereof—the price per acre being not less than one dollar, nor exceeding five dollars.

Authorize the entry and sale of these lands, according to their yearly valuation, upon the following terms, to wit: A credit not to exceed the term of ten years, upon the payment of ten per cent per annum interest, payable annually in advance. Failure to pay interest or principal, or either, when due, to constitute an immediate forfeiture and reversion of land, and all moneys paid to the said fund. Give to purchasers the privilege of paying up the principal at any time within the ten years that they may desire to do so, and when so paid in full, to receive a patent from the State for their lands.

This plan of disposing of the State lands, will enable every laboring man in the country to enter and pay for a tract of land suited to his wants, and it will become an inducement to a large class of those men adrift among us and homeless, to settle down, become tillers of the soil, and found for themselves a basis of happiness. The terms are such that none can reasonably find fault. The State Internal Improvement Fund cannot possibly have a more secure or advantageous source of revenue for the fulfillment of its purposes.

Second. Make it lawful for the State to contract a contingent liability, by guarantee of the payment of interest on bonds issued by railroad companies in aid of works within the State, to the extent of a guarantee of interest on bonds representing one-half the cost of such works, interest not to exceed the rate of five per cent per annum—bonds not to run a longer term than twenty years.

Third. Enact a law, granting the right of way for the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad from San Francisco, whereever the survey and construction of the same shall be made, to the eastern line of the State, embracing a grant of land from that now belonging to the State over which said road may be constructed, one hundred and fifty feet wide. Also, grant the aid of the State to any responsible company who shall undertake the construction of the said road, from the city of San Francisco to the eastern boundary line of the State (said company locating the said road), in the manner following, to wit:

That the Governor of the State of California, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, so soon as one section of twenty-five miles of said road is made and put into successful operation, to indorse, or cause to be indorsed upon the bonds of the said railroad company, to the extent of and representing one-half of the proper and reasonable cost of the section so completed—the guarantee by the State of the payment of the interest semi-annually, as the same shall fall due.

And in like manner, when another section of twenty-five miles of the said road is made and put into successful operation, bonds of the said company, equal to the half of the fair and proper cost thereof, shall be indorsed as aforesaid by the State guaranteeing the payment of the interest thereon, and so on, and to continue to indorse the guarantee of the State, of the interest on bonds of the said company to the extent, and on the conditions before stipulated, on the completion of and putting into successful operation each and every section of twenty-five miles of said road, until the whole road from San Francisco to the eastern boundary line of the State shall have been completed and in successful operation. Provided, first, that the bonds drawn by the said company and so indorsed by the State shall not be drawn to run a period exceeding twenty years from date of issue. And provided, second, That the interest to be paid on such bonds so indorsed, shall not exceed the rate of five per cent per annum. Provided, third, That the yearly aggregate of liability of the State, on the bonds so indorsed shall not exceed \$500,000.

It being the intent of this act to aid the said railroad company, by the credit of the State indorsement of guarantee of the payment of the interest on the bonds of said company, to the extent of one-half of the fair and proper cost of said road; and that the aid of the State is so given on the condition and with the understanding that if it should so occur that the State be called upon to pay the whole or any part of the interest when due, the said railroad company be held to pay back again to the State, within one year thereafter, any and all such sums so paid by the State, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum; and conditioned, further, that the road, buildings, furniture, and rolling stock, be mortgaged to the State to secure it against loss thereby. Further stipulating that the road shall be finished, and in complete operation, from San Francisco to the State line, as aforesaid, within three years from the date of commencement.

Fourth. Submit the question of State aid of the aforesaid railroad enterprise to the people, and if the law be affirmed by such vote as the Constitution requires, the work will be commenced at once, on the supposition that the people of the State are willing, and will, as soon as possible, do away with any constitutional impediments which may arise to prevent the construction of the road under the aid of the State as desired.

This last clause, concerning a submission of the subject to the vote of the people, is only asked for in the event that such aid be declared unconstitutional.

This appears to us to be a scheme practicable,

and eminently calculated to forward the interests of California and her toiling people. We shall, in our next number, continue our observations upon this great plan of Col. Fitch.

#### Dioscorea Batatas.

This singular root which has excited so much curiosity and notice the last two years, has recently been carefully experimented upon, and valuable reports made relative to it. As it has been introduced into California at considerable cost, and only slightly tried, and generally rejected, by reason, we think, of too little care in the growing of it, although several trials were made, we now give a report upon it, made to the Chairman of the Vegetable Department of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and also a report upon it, published in the London Gardener's Chronicle, together with an analysis of the same, and also of the Sweet Potato and common Potato, by distinguished chemists of France.

It will be seen that the *Dioscorea Batatas* can be made to yield ten tons to the acre, in New England. If such is the case, what will be the result in California, when a just and careful experiment be given to it? We hope our readers will observe the report from the Gardener's Chronicle, relative to it as a climbing plant and floral treasure, and make some careful trials of it the present year. Who has the tubers for sale?

These reports we copy from the Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; a handsome volume of 140 pages, kindly sent us by E. Wright, Esq., Corresponding Secretary:

Boston, January 14, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I inclose to you some observations upon the culture of the *Dioscorea Batatas*, or Chinese Yam, and regret that I cannot give more information upon the subject: my experiments thus far having been almost entirely confined to the discovery of the soil best adapted to their cultivation.

Upon the question of soil, the result of my experiments has been that a moderately rich and light soil, with a deep sandy subsoil, is, of all others, the best adapted to their successful cultivation. The strong feeding roots of the plant do not extend above six inches below the surface, striking off horizontally from the neck of the tuber, so that the soil from which the plant derives its sustenance need not be of a much greater depth; but, as the tuber at this point begins to expand and strikes perpendicularly into the earth, it is, I think, imperatively necessary that the subsoil should be light and easily penetrated. I have cultivated them in deep and rich soils, with clay and gravelly subsoils, with but very indifferent success—the tubers being short and irregular in form. The plant seems capable of withstanding almost any degree of drought; some, which I cultivated last season in very dry sandy soil, showed no symptoms of drooping in the hottest and driest part of the season, although every other vegetable growing in similar soil drooped for want of water, and some entirely perished.

With regard to the yield, I am not now prepared to give any very exact information; but, from the result of my experiments thus far, I should have no hesitation in saying that in soil adapted to its cultivation, the yield must exceed twenty thousand pounds to the acre.

The proper time of planting depends somewhat upon how they are propagated—whether from tubers which germinate from the bud at the extremity of the neck, or from small pieces of the tubers which germinate from the eyes, like the common potato. The bud will germinate almost immediately after planting, and will break from the ground in from eight to ten days; while the eye, planted two inches deep, requires for its germination from two to three weeks, according to the temperature. While the tuber, if suffered to remain in the earth, will withstand a very low temperature, the foliage is quite susceptible to the effects of frost, and therefore the planting should not be made until danger from this source is at an end.

If germination takes place by the first of June, I think it will be sufficiently early for the tuber to arrive at perfection, which, in this latitude, will be, I think, about the first of November.

The coming season I intend to make further and more extensive experiments, with a view not only to the soil best adapted to its cultivation, but with reference to the value of this production as a crop.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL T. CURTIS, Esq., Chairman, &c.

The following is from the London Gardener's Chronicle:

THE CHINESE YAM.—I have grown this successfully for the last three years, and I coincide with the opinion you expressed in a recent number, that the plant may be improved, and its utility extended by cultivation. The first year that I obtained the yam, as the sets were small and weak, I had them planted in a cucumber frame, where they had for a short time the advantage of a little heat; the result in the autumn was a number of well-developed tubers, the weight of which, in the aggregate, was estimated to be equal to an ordinary crop of early potatoes, grown under similar circumstances. The second year the sets were started in heat, and planted in the open ground in June, with the ridge cucumbers, on a bed made up in the usual way with lawn sweepings, cabbage stumps, and garden rubbish; the bottom heat given by this mass of fermenting matter evidently suited the habits of the yam, the plant grew luxuriantly, and produced some remarkably fine tubers; these tubers had penetrated to the very bottom of the trench, which was two feet six inches in length.

I have again this year associated the yam with the ridge cucumbers, and they present a healthy and vigorous appearance; but by far the most promising plants are some which have sprung from the tubers left in the old beds of the year before; these grew so luxuriantly that I was induced to afford them the support of stakes, which they speedily clung to and covered. I am disposed to

imagine that I shall have some very large tubers from these plants.

The elegance of the foliage of the yam, and the rapidity of its growth, led me to employ it as an ornamental climbing plant, and last year two sets were planted and their slender shoots trained over a trellised porch. The roots remained undisturbed during the winter, and this year the plants made a more vigorous growth, covering the same trellis, which is eight feet high and as many wide, with a profusion of graceful foliage. Within the last month the yam has blossomed abundantly, and in the exceeding sweetness of its tiny, unattractive racemes of flowers, it has revealed a quality which I have not seen noticed, but which will make it worthy of association with the more elegant and ornamental objects of the gardener's care.

I had nearly omitted to state that the plants left in the old ridge cucumber trench have also blossomed this season, but under a crowd of foliage the bloom has been in a measure obscured and destroyed; the beauty of the plant is best displayed when trained over an open trellis.

The following is the analysis of the Chinese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*) made by Fremy in 1854, of specimens cultivated at the Garden of Plants, Paris, France:

Water.....	79.3
Solids.....	20.7
100.0	

The solids contain:	
Starch.....	16.
Cellulose.....	1.
Albuminous matter.....	1.5
Fatty bodies, sugar, and soluble principles.....	1.1
Mineral salts.....	1.1
20.7	

The following is the analysis of the common Potato, by Payen:

Water.....	74.
Starch.....	20.
Nitrogenized substances.....	1.60
Fatty matters.....	.11
Sugary matters.....	1.09
Cellulose.....	1.64
Salts.....	1.56
100.00	

The Sweet Potato, as analyzed by Payen, gives the following results:

Water.....	87.50
Solids.....	32.50
100.00	

The solids contain:	
Starch.....	18.05
Sugar.....	10.20
Fatty and nitrogenized matters.....	1.80
Cellulose, &c.....	1.55
Salts.....	2.90
32.50	

From these comparative analyses, it appears that the Yam is about five per cent more watery than the common Potato, and about twelve per cent more watery than the Sweet Potato; or, in other words, contains less solid matter in the above proportions. Of the solid matters, it contains four per cent less starch than the common Potato, and about as much as the Sweet Potato; the cellulose, or fibrous, woody structure, is about the same in all three, but somewhat the least in the Yam; the nitrogenized and fatty matters are also nearly the same in all; the sugar is about the same in the first two, but one-tenth of the amount in the Sweet Potato; the Yam contains less mineral salts than the other two. It may be said, therefore, that the Yam is somewhat less nutritious than the potato; but that it is more desirable as food for the invalid and convalescent, as, from its less amount of woody fiber and mineral salts, it must prove more easily digestible and less irritating to a delicate or diseased stomach. It would seem, therefore, to merit the attention of the sick, as it contains sufficient alimentary material, with remarkable absence, when properly cooked, of all irritating and indigestible matter.

#### Hubbard Squash.

This is a new variety of Squash, recently introduced to public notice through the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and taking their first premium last year. This Squash takes its name from the originator, G. G. Hubbard, a member of that Society. We give a notice of this Squash from their Report. They report the successful growing of it in California. Will those who have eaten it report to us:

The Hubbard Squash was somewhat extensively noticed in our last report as among the best winter varieties; and, whatever may have been its origin, we still feel that our obligations are due to Mr. Gregory for taking up the subject, and using every effort in his power to bring before the public this fine squash for winter use. As a successor after the Marrows have passed their prime, it is like having winter pears and apples after the earlier sorts have disappeared. As far as the culture of this variety has been extended, and its quality known, it has ranked number one, if the soil and culture have been such as the family requires—light, warm, gravelly loam; for cold, moist soils will not give fine-flavored long-keeping squashes of any variety.

In California, from seed distributed there last season, we learn that it succeeded well, and was very much liked for quality and productiveness. On referring to the contributions at the annual exhibition, we see that it had become popular, as in nearly every collection it was represented, though not matured.

BLAZE-PROOF DRESSES.—The Medical Times, in referring to the many melancholy accidents from dresses taking fire, says: The light fabrics manufactured for ladies' dresses must be made blaze-proof. Nothing can be more simple. The most delicate cambric handkerchief, or flannel gauze, or the finest lace, may, by soaking in a weak solution of chloride of zinc, be so protected from blaze, that if held in the flame of a candle they may be reduced to tinder without blazing. Dresses so prepared might be burnt by accident without the other garments worn by the lady being injured.

#### Warranty of Soundness.

A very important case to the horse-dealing world was decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, and is thus spoken of in Bell's Life:

A person had bought a horse with a warranty of soundness. It turned out that the horse habitually shied. The purchaser brought his action on the warranty. It then appeared that the horse had a peculiarly convex cornea, which prevented him from seeing objects till they were close upon him, and he shied on seeing them thus suddenly. This defect of the cornea was described as being natural to the horse, and not the result of injury. The case was tried in the Lord Mayor's Court, before the Common Serjeant, who told the jury he thought a horse was unsound if it had a natural defect, which prevented it at all times from being used in a reasonable manner. The jury found that it was unsound, and that its unsoundness arose from the cause stated. A verdict was therefore given for the plaintiff. Mr. Keene moved, in the Court of Queen's Bench, for a new trial for misdirection, and contended that this was a disease which came within the description of soundness, and he cited various cases, which showed that where there had been a disease which, though very injurious at the time, was capable of being cured, and did not affect the horse's power of working, the court had held the warranty of soundness not to be broken. The court, however, adopted the broad principle that where there was anything which prevented a horse from being safely employed, in that reasonable manner which was the only object of his purchase, he was unsound, and, therefore, that where a horse suffered from an evil which rendered his employment habitually unsafe, the warranty of soundness could not be said to be complied with. The rule for a new trial was therefore refused.

The decision is, to a certain extent, new. The principles on which it rests have long ago been enunciated, but no such plain case for the application of them had ever before come before the court. In one great case, indeed, a case relating to a horse, these principles had seemed to be denied; but that case never met with the approval of the profession, or the acquiescence of the public. If a man sells or leases a thing which he knows is to be used for a particular purpose, he must, in common honesty, be understood to declare that it is fit for that purpose; but, though on an ordinary sale he may get out of his difficulty by saying that he did not warrant it to be so, he must, when he does warrant it, be absolutely bound. Now, a horse that is habitually shying is not fit for use; he is dangerous to his rider, or driver, and to the public. It is absurd to say that such a horse is sound. Soundness means full fitness for work. With the most skillful rider on his back he wastes time in annoying struggles of fear with skill. A carriage, in which one of the shafts dropped on the ground at every hundred paces, could not be called a thorough-built carriage, even though the shaft could be replaced in half a minute; nor can a constantly shying horse be called sound when he shies, in consequence of a natural and incurable defect, which prevents him from being put with safety and certainty to the ordinary uses of a horse.

#### Poultry Experience.

A New Hampshire lady writes to the Journal of Agriculture of that State, that she had eleven hens, which for the six months, commencing with the first of January, laid 978 eggs, which sold at 17 cents per dozen. During that time their feed cost six bushels of oats at 50 cents a bushel, and four and a-half bushels of corn at 75 cents, or a total of \$7 50, leaving her a profit of \$6 50.

The Michigan Farmer in noticing the above, says, eggs here during the past year, have not ruled higher than at the rate of eight and ten cents the dozen, and if laid at the above rate, the eggs would not have done much more than paid for the food consumed, but which latter would have cost somewhat less than the New Hampshire estimate.

[Who amongst our California ladies can furnish us with the amount of their products in the poultry line?]

Indian Corn for Poultry.—If chickens are fed on Indian meal, they become very fat; but they make neither bone nor hard flesh, as if they were fed on oat-meal. Adults fed on Indian corn or meal become enormously fat, especially inside, and frequently die from it. This fat melts away in cooking, and the lean of an animal fed on it is hard and badly flavored. Numerous experiments have been tried on poultry, and this is the invariable result.—[London Cottage Gardener.]

#### Dutch Cows.

Mr. Cheney, of the Highland stock-farm, near Boston, Mass., has made two importations of Dutch cattle, consisting, altogether, of three cows and one bull. They were selected from the best herds in Holland. Mr. C. informed the editor of the Veterinary Journal, that "Lady Louise," when in poor condition and very lame, has given over twenty-five quarts of rich milk, when on grass alone, and milked morning and evening only. By high feeding and milking three times a day, she will produce from thirty-three to thirty-six quarts per day. Mr. Cheney is so well satisfied with these Dutch animals, that he proposes to send to Holland for more of them, in the spring. He also has a large herd of hogs, which he imported from the same country, that he considers very valuable for farmers.

MORNING.—That was a beautiful conceit of Daniel Webster, that every succeeding sunrise "is a new creation," says the Placerville Observer, and remarks: There is something ineffably sublime in the effulgent glory of the king of day when his flaming pinions dash upon the darkened earth; and the dull squalor, who never avails himself of an opportunity of beholding a spectacle so grand, when it may be seen any day without money and without price, is truly to be commiserated for his stupidity.

A boy's construction of a proverb: "Spoil the rod and spare the child."



## Convention of Agriculturists at Washington.

The delegates invited by the Secretary of the Interior, to represent the agricultural interests, from the several sections of the United States, met in the Patent Office in Washington, on the 3d of January.

D. J. Browne, Esq., who has charge of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office Bureau was present, and explained to the members of the convention the objects of the meeting to be for the purpose of aiding the department in obtaining more thorough and reliable information in regard to the present condition and progress of agriculture throughout the Union, both as it regards statistical facts, and as to the results of improvements instituted and practices followed in the various branches of farm and plantation management. This information to be published in the Reports, with a view to the "elevation of agriculture, so essential to our wealth and prosperity, as a nation, at least to an equality with other pursuits."

The Convention then proceeded to organize. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts was chosen President, and Major Ben. Perley Poore, of the same State, was chosen Secretary.

The roll of names being then called, it was found that the different States and Territories were represented by the following gentlemen:

Maine, Dr. Ezekiel Holmes; Massachusetts, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and Ben. Perley Poore; New Hampshire, Levi Bartlett, Esq.; Vermont, Frederick Holbrook, Esq.; New York, William Lawton, Esq., Col. C. C. Morrell, and Rev. A. Brown; Pennsylvania, James Gowan, Esq., Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, Hon. John H. Ewing, and W. P. Shattuck, Esq.; Delaware, ex-Governor George H. Ross; Maryland, Clement Bill, Joel Blew, and Charles B. Calvert, Esqs.; District of Columbia, W. W. Corcoran, Jonathan Seaver, and J. O. Lewis, Esqs.; Dr. Charles G. Page, Virginia, Pierce, E. Harte, and E. Kingman, Esqs.; South Carolina, Col. Milton Garnett, Lewis Bayley; North Carolina, James G. Holmes, Hon. J. H. Hammond; Indian Territory, Col. P. P. Pitchlyn; Texas, W. T. Mecklin; Indiana, Hon. P. D. Holloway, Hon. E. Cane; Illinois, Dr. John A. Kennicott, Dr. L. S. Pennington; Michigan, Hon. H. L. Stevens; Minnesota, Dr. T. T. Mann, Hon. W. W. Phelps, J. J. Noah; Ohio, F. G. Carey, Esq.; Wisconsin, Gustavus De Neven; California, A. W. McKee; Nevada, Colonel James M. Crane; Oregon, Hon. Delazon Smith; New Mexico, Hon. Manuel A. H. Otero.

The Secretary then read a list of questions presented by Mr. Browne.

A discussion then sprang up in regard to the name by which the Convention should be known, and it was finally voted that it should be called the "Agricultural Advisory Board of the Patent Office."

It was also voted to divide the Board into five divisions, as follows:

1st. The New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

2d. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

3d. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

4th. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

5th. New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington.

The delegates of each division form a committee to examine and report upon the interrogatories submitted to them, with power to change and to propose other, or more, as they might think proper.

It was then voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, as a business committee, to bring forward subjects of discussion during evenings, and the following gentlemen were appointed:

Hon. D. J. Browne, of Patent Office (ex officio); E. G. Cary, of Ohio; Dr. John A. Kennicott, of Illinois; James G. Holmes, of South Carolina; Frederick Holbrook, of Vermont; and Hon. Delazon Smith, of Oregon.

It was then voted that there should be a regular meeting of the Board, each morning at ten o'clock, after the adjournment of which the several divisions should go into session by themselves in committee room for the transaction of such special business as devolved upon them.

On the second day, Tuesday, January 4, several delegates made their appearance, among them two from New England, Dr. J. B. Eastman, of New Hampshire, and Edward A. Phipps, of Connecticut.

One of the subjects reported by the business committee, was that of "National legislation in behalf of Agriculture."

On Wednesday, the 5th, among other delegates, Thomas J. Field, of Massachusetts, and John Bowman, of New York, took their seats.

The Board made a visit to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents. In response to the introductory speech of Hon. M. P. Wilder, the Secretary of the Interior made the following remarks:

"Gentlemen: You are here with my consent and with my decided approbation. It is because I have regarded you as practical men that I have desired to see you here. It is practical information that the country wants; and whatever practical information we can obtain by a collision of minds and the comparison of opinions, must be advantageous to that great interest upon which this country depends for its prosperity and happiness."

Commissioner Holt spoke as follows:

"I am happy to meet you here, gentlemen. The Department trusts that much reliable information will be the result of your deliberations. It is upon that, and that alone, that the success of this experiment depends. The action in which you are engaged may be exposed to misapprehension, and of course to much criticism upon the part of some portions of the country; but still I am certain that, if this experiment succeeds, the future will be an ever-brightening one for our national agricultural interests. We must, therefore, rely upon your patience and earnest cooperation in furnishing as reliable information in reference to the agricultural processes and products of the States as you represent, placing it in such form as will enable us to embody it in the forthcoming agricultural report of this office, and thus give it to every homestead and its just influence to every field and garden in the land. It is such information that we confidently expect at your hands."

Thursday, January 6th, the Board visited the building now being prepared for experimenting in the cultivation of the tea plant.

Friday, January 7. A resolve from the Committee on Agriculture, of the present Congress, was laid before the Board. It calls on the Commissioner for information respecting the doings of the Advisory Board of Agriculture—and a statement of the character and capabilities for usefulness of the past and present operations of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, together with an expression of the views of said Board in regard to such improvements as they may deem calculated to enhance its efficiency in promoting the agricultural interests of the country. The consideration of the matter was postponed until the next day.

A preamble and resolves were introduced by Mr. Mann, of Minnesota, approving and recommending the method adopted by the Agricultural Division in resolving the whole system of agriculture, with its correlative branches, into a system of direct questions and answers, and advising a perfection of that system; also, recommending the appointment of a committee to draw up an address from the Board to the agriculturists of the coun-

try, setting forth the views of the Department and the Board, and asking their cooperation in answering the questions, etc. They were referred to the committee of the whole.

The Board then visited the various rooms in which the operations of this division are conducted, including the apartments in which the seeds, cuttings, etc., are received, inspected, and prepared for distribution, as well as that in which the clerks are engaged in conducting the correspondence, writing and revising papers for the reports, and performing other duties of like character under the direct supervision of Mr. Browne.

The Board then resumed business, and several essays were read by delegates.

Saturday, January 8. The resolve from the Committee on Agriculture, received yesterday, was referred to a select committee of eight.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, explained at some length the plan and object of the series of meteorological observations being taken all over the North American continent by more than three hundred persons, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, in connection with the Patent Office. In consideration of its importance to the interests of agriculture, the Patent Office has for two years past borne one-half the expense of taking these observations, principally for the purpose of instruments and the reduction of the observations after being made.

In the afternoon, the Board waited upon the President of the United States, at the Executive Mansion, where, after the general introduction, Hon. M. P. Wilder addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President: We appear before you, as has been stated by the honorable Commissioner, as a body of Agriculturists, who are assembled as an Advisory Board, at his invitation, and under the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior. We have been for several days engaged in the performance of our duties, and hope that they will not only be serviceable to the Department, but beneficial to our own districts and to the whole country at large. Agriculture is the great business of our people; it is the great source of national and individual wealth. And when we consider the vast extent of our territory, and capable of producing almost every agricultural product of the world; and when we reflect upon our rapidly-increasing population, already spreading themselves down our mountain slopes and over our broad valleys, a population which before the close of the present century will, in all human probability, reach two hundred millions of souls, it then becomes a matter of vast moment that the interest of agriculture should receive the fostering care and patronage of the government, and that this branch of industry should be advanced to its highest state of cultivation. This, Mr. President, is the mission of the farmer; and believing that you would sympathize with us in these views, we could not return to our several homes without paying you our personal respects, and expressing to you our most sincere desire for your health, welfare, and future happiness. Long may you continue to enjoy the confidence of a grateful people, and the consolation resulting from a well-spent life. And may your last days be your best days.

To which the President responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I need not say that I am exceedingly happy to see you, and that I feel very much honored by this visit. I have ever been fond of agriculture itself, though I have never had much time to devote to it practically; but I heartily rejoice that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents have assembled you here upon this important mission. The other interests of the country are pressing forward. The farmer stays at home, follows his plow, and minds his own business, and we hear very little of him in public. Notwithstanding the energy, the activity, and the enterprise of our national character, it is in agriculture very often ineffectually exerted without the necessary skill and science to produce the effect which is so much desired; for science, combined with practical experience, when applied to the pursuit of agriculture, must shed blessings upon the country. I am very happy indeed to see here so many practical agriculturists, who understand that science fully. And I have no doubt that the great truths which will be elicited by the questions which are to be propounded to agriculturists in all parts of the country, when they shall have been collected and brought here, arranged, and circulated all over the nation, will have the best effect imaginable upon the whole country.

I thank you cordially for your kind expressions and wishes for my health and happiness. I cannot, in the course of nature, expect to live long; but as long as I do live I shall feel the deepest interest in the success of agriculture, because it is, after all, the great interest upon which the foundation of Nations and States must rest; for without a hardy, noble, and robust people, capable of holding the handles of the plow, we shall degenerate into a feeble race, unworthy the attention of the world, and incapable of perpetuating the honor and glory of our country.

The members of the Board were then introduced personally to the President. After a visit to the green-house attached to the Executive Mansion, the members of the Board retired to their several abodes.

On Monday, January 10, the several committees to which the list of interrogatories was referred, reported progress, with the intimation that they would complete their labors to-day.

A long discussion arose upon the question of the effect of the breeding in and of cattle, horses, etc.

The select committee to which was referred the resolution of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives made a report endorsing the past action of the agricultural division of the Patent Office, and recommending increased appropriations to augment its efficiency in the future. After some discussion, the report was adopted.

Tuesday, January 11. The various divisional committees made their final reports.

Mr. Byington, of Iowa, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the practical efficiency of the agricultural division of the Patent Office would in some degree be promoted, first, by confining to it the distribution of a greater relative proportion of its annual volume of reports to its agricultural correspondents; second, by the more general circulation of specific directions, as to the manner of planting and cultivating plants which are entirely or partially new to our husbandry; and, third, by incorporating into this publication synoptical sketches of the most important essays and experiments emanating from the State, district, and county agricultural schools and associations throughout the Union."

Quite an extended discussion took place in regard to the culture of the grape in this country.

The Board then waited upon and took leave of the Secretary of the Interior. Commissioner Holt P. Wilder, in behalf of the Board, Hon. M. P.

Mr. Commissioner: In behalf of the body of agriculturists who have been convened by your kind invitation, it becomes my duty to inform you that Board to be dissolved. The divisionary committees have examined in detail the schedule of interrogatories submitted to them from time to time. They have analyzed the various questions, and have made alterations and additions such as, in their judgment, would be likely to aid in the objects for which we have been called together. We have passed upon more than fifteen hundred interroga-

ories, a report of which, together with a copy of the proceedings of the Board, and a synopsis of its action and discussions, will be submitted to you for your consideration. And now, Mr. Commissioner, with expressions of sincere desire for your welfare, we most respectfully bid you adieu.

To which Commissioner Holt responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The statement which has just been made, in regard to the labors in which you have been engaged, I have heard with the greatest satisfaction. I am sure that you will all receive, what you have so well deserved, the thanks of the whole country, as you certainly have mine, for the promptitude with which you responded to the invitation from this office, and for the earnestness and zeal with which you have entered upon the duties assigned to you. I cannot, however, too deeply impress upon your minds our conviction that in point of fact your labors are but begun, and our trust that upon returning to your respective homes you will still pursue them and give us the result at the earliest moment practicable. It is our confident expectation that these results will tell upon the pages of the forthcoming agricultural report of this office, in such a manner as to challenge the respect if not the admiration of the public, and silence the clamors of those who have so ruthlessly assailed what they have so little understood.

It has been a source of unfeigned regret to me that the pressure of official duties has denied me that pleasure and instruction which I would certainly have derived from an attendance upon your deliberations. I may be permitted to add that apparently the time has at length arrived for the agriculturists of this Republic to arouse themselves to a sense of their actual condition, and to a just estimate of the devoted mission with which they are charged. A pursuit which has given to the world a Cincinnati, a Toll, and a Washington, may well stand unabashed in every earthly presence. Uncounted millions, gentlemen, have been expended in building up and maintaining a gigantic system of manufacture, in enlarging the area of our commerce, and in guarding it alike from the perils of the deep and the perils of the foreign foe. And yet we do all know that commerce and manufactures in their very best estate, are but outpouring streams from the great fountain of agriculture—a fountain which is the nursery, too, of all those virtues upon which this Republic rests as its only sure foundation, and without which it may be safely affirmed, it could not exist a single day or a single hour—a foundation without whose vivifying and fertilizing influences every other domain of human labor and enterprise would wither away and become as waste and arid as the deserts of Sahara; and yet, strange to tell, the noble pursuit, which had its origin in the very bowers of Paradise, and which, in all ages and in all lands, has commanded (what it so richly deserved) the profound homage of mankind, is in our own favored country far, confessedly far, behind those other great pursuits which engage the efforts and solitudes of the public life.

The reason is that we tread too indolently, too slavishly, in the paths in which our fathers walked. The plowman has permitted the steamer to career along the rivers, and the locomotive to dash even across his fields without catching that irreplaceable spirit of progress of which they are at once the tokens and the triumphs. Hence it is that the slovenly, reckless, impoverishing, and wasting system of tillage which belonged to the olden times still lamentably prevails. And hence it is that the farmers of our country, unlike those beyond the Atlantic, continue still rather to abuse than use our mother earth, approaching her bosom not gently, kindly, caressingly, but like some rough, unskilful surgeon, cutting and slashing with their instruments, and extracting from that bosom, thus mangled, rather the blood, the loss of which wastes life, than the milk that nurtures and sustains it.

The manifest remedy for all this is in the collection and the rapid and broad diffusion of practical, accurate, and scientific information in reference to the soils and the agricultural processes and products of our country; in giving to this information the most popular and attractive form possible, and in pressing it home upon the thoughts and sympathies of the farming classes throughout the nation; and I must say that I know of no more efficient or honorable instrumentality for that great work than the Board which I have now the honor of addressing; and when that work shall have been accomplished, and that information thus spread abroad, pondered upon, and appreciated properly, then I doubt not our farmers, like the tillers of the soil elsewhere, will resolve that not a furrow shall cross their fields, and not a seed enter that furrow, but under the guidance of those lights of science which, in this age of inquiry and intelligence, are every where leading the footsteps of every human enterprise. When that resolution shall have been taken and maintained, and not till then, can we expect to see here what the traveler in the Old World beholds: fields which have been cultivated more than two thousand consecutive years, and yet to-day are groaning beneath the weight of crops surpassing even those which are borne upon the richest alluvial soils that border the great rivers of your South and West.

I will not further detain you but to simply express to you my complete and abounding sympathy with this and every other movement which looks to the advancement and the elevation of agriculture. And I may be allowed to give to this expression the more emphasis, since in other years it was my own fortune to be, not a theoretic, but a practical tiller of the soil; and there floats not, sure I am, there can never float down to me from the wastes of the past, memories more steeped in the very fragrance of life than those associated with the green fields and breathing bloom of the flower garden of my native land.

I renew to you, gentlemen, the expression of my official and personal thanks, and wish you all, from my heart, a safe and pleasant return to your families and homes.

After individually taking leave of the Commissioner, the Board returned to its session room. After the consideration of some closing proceedings, the Board adjourned sine die.

**LARGEST YIELD OF CORN ON RECORD.**—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, writing from Vanderburgh county, Indiana, informs them that at the State Agricultural Exhibition a silver pitcher was awarded for the best five acres of corn. The award was made upon the decision of three distinguished men in each town, who examined the corn growing in the fields, and measured one acre of each plot. They then made oath to the yield of the single acre, and of the whole five estimated from the acre actually measured. The award made, under oath, was for 8571 bushels of shelled corn on five acres, or 1714 bushels to the acre.

If this has been exceeded, the editor remarks, at any other time, or in any other place, we shall be glad to hear of it. Till we do, we shall put Vanderburgh county, Indiana, at the head of the van column—unless we hear of some mistake in the above report.

**PINK MARTENS.**—These animals, whose fur is quite valuable, are said to be plentiful up the ridge along Hanging Cañon, Nevada county. One was caught at Manzanito Hill last week, and their tracks are very numerous on the snow in that vicinity.

## Road-Making—Gillespie's Manual.

GILLESPIE'S Manual of Road-Making is a book that should be studied by every Supervisor in the State, says the Ohio Farmer, and the remark, we should judge, applies to this State as well as Ohio. We have doubtless many good natural roads here, and the declaration with which the book opens, is more applicable to the older States, than to the common roads of the United States, that "the roads of any other civilized country."

Patriotism, or perhaps national vanity (continues the paper mentioned), might prompt us to controvert this statement; but it will, we think, do more good if we call attention to the book and its contents. Roads are considered from the following, among other points of view:

**As to their direction.** Straightness is of great importance, saving distance, time and labor, where other conditions are equal. But this is not an excellence to be secured at all hazards; a level surface is of vastly more consequence, and oftentimes, it is not a rod further to course round the base of a hill, than to follow a compass-line over its summit. The only difference is between a vertical curve and a lateral one, while the road that follows the latter has the advantage of requiring, perhaps, less than half the draft.

**As to their slopes.** The nearer to level a road can be made, the less the draft required upon it, taking into account both directions. In ascending a hill, with a perpendicular rise of one foot in ten, a horse will draw but one-fourth of what he will pull on a level; with a rise of one foot in twenty-five, he will draw about half as much as on the level. The extra labor, and, consequently, expense of hauling loads up steep ascents, would compensate for a considerable curve to avoid a hill, or soon pay, on a much traveled road, for cuttings and embankments. Although a slope is undesirable, as regards the team, yet in wet soils a rise of one foot in one hundred and twenty-five is sometimes found advantageous, from the way in which it facilitates drainage.

**As to their cross section.** The necessity of making a road crowning, through a low, wet region, is everywhere admitted; but the proper form for the raised road is not always so well understood. If the cross section of a road is made to represent the segment of a circle, or true curve, the center is the only part on which a carriage can be driven comfortably; and consequently such a road is soon worn into ruts and hollows. Instead of the curve, the cross section should represent two planes, declining from the center, with a fall of one-fourth to one-half inch to the foot. On any part of a road, of such form, a carriage can be driven with ease; the center is less liable to be cut up, and the water escapes more readily.

**As to their surface.** The surface of a road should be as smooth and hard as possible; upon these qualities the excellence of a road mainly depends. From the manner in which a large proportion of the overseers of highways exercise their skill, it would seem that the reverse of all this is supposed to be true. Roads are often plowed late in the fall, and the loose earth drawn to the center, and left in heaps, a scrupulous in a place, so that, in fact, the most impassible of all roads are, in general, those upon which the road tax has just been expended. What is there to hinder the working of roads at the proper time, or making of the surface perfectly smooth, by means of a plank scraper, or harrow and roll? There ought to be a law to punish every lazy set of fellows, who first take infinite pains to make a piece of road as rough as possible, and then lay rails and all sorts of obstructions on the sides, to compel the traveling public, with great delay and danger, to smooth down their work. It is, perhaps, impossible to make a road hard at all seasons, without a covering of gravel, or broken stones; and the expense of this would be so great, in most places, that earth roads will probably be used for a long series of years. But, would it not be good policy for most road districts to undertake the gradual McAdamizing of all the worst portions of the most traveled roads?

**As to drainage, &c.** A good road cannot be made if the water is allowed to stand by the side, either in or out of ditches. The practice of making ditches in the road, close by the carriage-way, is both slovenly and dangerous; they should always be made quite at the outside of the road, next the fence; and between the ditch and carriage-way, a good raised path, of six or eight feet in width, should be made, for foot travelers. Under the footpath, small covered sluices should be made, at short intervals, to permit the escape of water from the sides of the carriage-way into the ditch. This arrangement prevents carriages from overturning into the ditch, even in the darkness; the raised footpath gives warning of the danger. If necessary, the footpath may be protected from the intrusion of horsemen or carriages, by posts or turn-stiles.

In the work referred to above, earth roads, pavements, McAdamized and plank roads, and also railroads, are all discussed in an able and practical manner. This is one of the subjects in which the farming community is greatly interested. Farm produce is worth, on the farm, the market price, deducting the cost of carriage to market, and this depends as much on the quality of roads as upon the distance to be traveled.

## Fruit Trees in the Mountains.

The San Andreas Independent states that time and attention given to the cultivation of fruit in the high lands, are greater than is supposed. Take the whole range of the Calaveras river, from the line of San Joaquin county, and follow it as far as mining is done, and every choice piece of ground is well fenced and planted with fruit trees. Not alone to the flats close to the river, is this business confined, but a great scope of country on elevated plateaus, is planted in thrifty trees. However much the idea of raising fruit on our hill-sides may be accounted by writers versed in pomology, it is nevertheless a fact that extensive preparations are being made to test thoroughly the suitability of soil and position. The day is rapidly approaching, when not only waving fields of grain, but the mellow fruit glistening under an autumn sun, will charm the vision of our mountain residents, and we shall as far excel the inhabitants of older countries in fruit growing, as we already do in energy of character.

We say true to the above, for it is what we have long ago predicted.

## New Seedling Roses.

A new seedling rose is now exciting much attention in the Eastern States, and the information and opinion of its beauty and worth come to us with considerable eclat. We give the opinion we have received from many distinguished florists, and hope our florists will soon have it under cultivation.

We, the undersigned, have seen the new seedling rose, America, and pronounce it the best of Noisettes. It has no rival among light-colored roses, and presents a combination of more of the desirable qualities than any other rose extant. It is a superb and distinct flower, of large size, perfectly full, of delicious fragrance, and borne in clusters, each flower being upon a very long and stout stem. Its predominating color is a creamy white or yellow, with flesh tints upon the outer surface of the petals. It is a free and continuous bloomer, has a very vigorous climbing habit of growth, a shining, heavy and beautiful foliage, is very hardy, and its rare combination of many excellent qualities commend it to universal favor. The fine, healthy specimens of its flowers and foliage exhibited here on the 17th of December, and during Christmas holidays, 1858, indicate an extraordinary value as a forcing rose, the time of year being most unpropitious, and the weather for many weeks previous having been of the most unfavorable kind for culture under glass. This magnificent variety originated in the garden of Professor Charles G. Page, of Washington, in the course of his experiments in hybridizing, and we are informed is a cross between Solferino and Safrano, to each of which parent it retains a likeness.

John Saul, Washington, D. C., Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Importer, late of Bristol, England; S. Jerome Diggs, Amateur; John Watt, Superintendent of grounds and plants at the mansion of the President of the United States; Henry Baldwin, Principal Examiner, United States Patent Office (amateur); A. Lyell McIntire, Chief Draughtsman, United States Patent Office (amateur); Wm. Cammack, Florist, Washington, D. C.

Another new rose is also announced and is described as follows:

**Cinderella, or the Fairy Climber.**—A large, perfectly full, exceedingly fragrant Noisette rose, of salmon-pink color, deepening towards the center of the rose, blooming freely through the rose season. Its fragrance is similar, and fully equal, to that of the justly celebrated rose Devonensis. The flower is distinct, and the habit of growth remarkably so. The foliage is very small, and the shoots are peculiarly slender, and having a rapid climbing growth, they may be trained with ease in any desired shape, either in pots or the open ground. It is perfectly hardy here, having withstood, without the least injury, the rigorous winters of 1855-6 and 1856-7. As the flower buds are about to expand, they present a curious disproportion to the slender foot-stalks and branches, and their warm tints and delicious odor, together with the fairy-like growth, combine to render it a most fascinating acquisition to the rose garden. It commends itself especially to propagators, as not one in a hundred cuttings will ever fail to strike and grow, and its foliage and branches offer so little obstruction to light and air that it is peculiarly well adapted to cultivation under glass. The average number of its petals, large and small, is one hundred and fifty.

## Alfalfa and Sheep Raising.

The San Andreas Independent copies the short article headed "Now Plant Alfalfa," published in the FARMER of the 25th ult, and adds the following important comments, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

"Some months since, we directed the attention of our readers to the importance of cultivating the Alfalfa generally throughout the State, as the most reliable and available grass for autumn pasturage. In proof of its excellence we mentioned that a gentleman living in San Joaquin county had, from a few acres, cut four times the quantity of hay that the same area of wild grasses usually produces, besides having excellent fall and winter pasturage for his milch cows. Since then, quite a favorable impression has obtained among valley farmers in regard to the adaptability of the Alfalfa to their wants. Now, what we wish to say here is, that, as the attention of stock-raisers is being turned towards the mountain lands as the best ground for raising sheep, would it not be an excellent experiment at least, for some of our farmers to introduce it here? It would doubtless succeed. Sheep do not require any other food than such as our hills supply, from the month of February to November. But later than November they begin to fall away in flesh, and when great numbers are grazed together, a large per cent is often lost by starvation. If the patrons of agriculture in the mountain counties, succeed at all in stock-breeding, sheep must be their staple. From the extreme drought and burning heat of our autumns, it will never be possible for the mountains to do much at raising horned cattle. They require too much food. Sheep are different: they are precisely adapted to our climate, and require but little food. But that little they must have the year round, and we believe the sowing of the Alfalfa would secure it. In a few years it would spread over a large scope of country, and thousands of acres of land, now without any value whatever, would be made to contribute largely to our wealth."

## HORSE-CHESTNUTS FOR CATTLE AND POULTRY.

If Tommy Mac wishes to give his sheep horse-chestnuts he should steep the nuts in lime-water, wash them well afterwards and boil them to a paste. So prepared they are very fattening. This process effectually destroys their bitterness, which is considered to be injurious to sheep. Deer will eat them uncooked. They enrich the milk of cows, and are said to cure horses of coughs, and hence the Latin name given to this tree. Turkeys stuffed with horse-chestnuts when living, as well as with the sweet chestnut when dead, and lambs fed on pistachio nuts, were in former days considered great delicacies; and the wild turkey in America is especially fond of and fattens on "pearnuts." I used to think that it was the oil in the chestnut that rendered it so nutritious, but find it is nearer the pulse tribe than the nut in its qualities, and very farinaceous.—[London Field.

**WHITE LILY.**—Up North, in the Forest City and Downville region, there is found a species of Mountain Lily, of delicate form, virgin whiteness, and a fragrance equal to that of the Swamp Lilies of New England. The Placerville Observer says the flower is produced by a plant exactly similar in appearance to the Tiger Lily of that region, and it would certainly be a valuable acquisition to our gardens if properly cultivated.



## Miscellany.

## CHILDREN.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

[The following beautiful song should be set to music and sung in every household:]

Come to me, O, ye children!  
For I hear you at your play,  
And the questions that perplexed me  
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the Eastern windows  
That look towards the sun,  
Where thoughts are singing swallows  
And the brooks of the morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,  
In your thoughts the brooklet's flow,  
But in mine is the wind of Autumn,  
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us  
If the children were no more?  
We should dread the desert behind us  
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves of the forest,  
With light and air for food,  
Ere their sweet and tender juices  
Have been hardened into wood,

That to the world are children;  
Through them it feels the glow  
Of a brighter and sunnier climate  
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O, ye children;  
And whisper in my ear  
What the birds and the winds are singing  
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,  
And the wisdom of our books,  
When compared with your caresses,  
And the gladness of your looks.

Ye are better than all the ballads  
That ever were sung or said;  
For ye are living poems,  
And all the rest are dead.

## European Agriculture.

The Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society has an article on "The Agriculture and Agricultural Schools of Europe," by Prof. W. H. Brewer, a gentleman, says the Germantown Telegraph, long known as a thorough agriculturist theoretically, a good farmer, an accurate observer and sure reasoner. The following extract applies chiefly to the agriculture of Baden, and is full of interest:

The traveler from the new world landing on the shores of the old, is more struck with the new and strange look of the landscape, than with the strange people, dress or architecture. This striking difference does not arise so much from the natural features of the country, as to those imparted to it by the labor of man; and as the great and chief occupation of every civilized people must be that of agriculture, the different systems, or I might say, the customs of civilization, are written on the landscape, frequently imparting to it its more striking features.

Although nearly the same grains, grasses, fruits and other products are cultivated and grown in Central Europe as in the Northern United States, and man calls to his aid the same beasts of burden, yet the whole features of the country are very different, arising not only from the slight differences in climate, and other natural causes, but mostly from the political, social and intellectual condition of the people as shown in their labors. Customs of previous ages have been perpetuated, making the different countries as unlike each other as they are from us, customs giving their peculiarities not only to each country, but to a certain extent, to each district, or even limited valley. To notice these differences and peculiarities in detail, even of Germany or France alone, would require years of observation, and then would but poorly repay the observer.

The bottom land nearer the river is very fertile, as has been stated. It is under close cultivation, but not with any system. The land is very much subdivided. There are scarcely any large estates; it is owned in portions of but a few acres each by those who cultivate it. A large proportion of these farms, if a piece of land of that size can be called a farm, are of less than ten English acres, and very often of less than half that amount. As a consequence we may reasonably style the cultivation, garden farming. The appearance of this valley when seen from the mountains on either side, is very beautiful and peculiar. It seems one immense garden. No fences clutter the ground, a mere furrow, and often not that, marks the line of division between different crops or the possessions of different owners. The roads follow no regular order, but wind wherever fancy seems to call them; straight or crooked, angular or curved, as it happens. No fences mark their course, but they are often bordered with fruit trees or the English walnut (*Juglans regia*), and in many cases the same trees are planted on the limits of the farms, marking the boundary line. Neither the dwellings of the people nor their barns are on the land cultivated, but are clustered together in villages, at intervals of every few miles. There are no rural farm houses.

These villages are very numerous, and of all sizes, from the hamlet of a few houses to the large town, or even expanding into a city. In the portion of the Rhine valley, between Frankfurt and Straasbourg, so dense is the population, that from the light on either side of the valley, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty villages and cities may be counted with the naked eye at one view, and many more may be discerned with a glass. Yet this whole population is supported by the soil; there is no import of food, but an export of some kinds of agricultural produce. These villages, especially near the mountains, often present a most picturesque appearance when seen from the distance. Especially in the Odenwald does one see very pretty villages, with quaint architecture, and curious churches, little gardens, fruit trees, and crooked narrow streets, nestled in the loveliest of valleys, picturesque enough when seen from the hills above, but wretched and dirty when seen from within; the streets filthy as well as narrow, filled with filth of every kind, and equal poverty staring one on every side. Nor are those of the plain any better; they are all dirty, the inhabitants have all the disadvantages of both village and country life, without the advantages and comforts of either.

The hillsides on the margins and the more gentle slopes of the southern part, is devoted to the cultivation of the vine. Besides this, the principal crops cultivated are wheat, oats, barley, rye, spelt, turnips, potatoes, sugar-beets, tobacco, clover, rape, lucerne, and grass, with some others to a

less extent. Buckwheat is raised on the hills adjoining, but not extensively, and then mostly on new land. Colza is raised in the south-western or French portion, while poppies (for oil), peas, beans, horse-beans, and some root crops, are occasionally seen. Although tobacco is grown to some considerable extent, Indian corn grows very small, and will not ripen well, so does not constitute a crop of any considerable importance.

The team is very various; one horse or two, one cow or two, or a horse and cow yoked together, according to the possession of the owner. It is customary here, over a large region, to work the cows; in fact they constitute, perhaps generally, the only team. Their labor is not severe, and their owners maintain that they will yield nearly (some say quite) as much milk as if not worked.

They draw by a yoke, consisting of a nearly straight stick tied on the forehead of the animal, in front of the horns, the yoke cushioned to prevent bruising. Not unfrequently a sort of harness is worn in addition to this, to assist in holding back in going down hill. These constitute the general farm team of this region, but it is quite varied. I have even seen the plow drawn by a cow and a woman, the latter leading the former, and at the same time, assisting with her strength in drawing the implement. But all the peasants are not thus wealthy; they may possess no team, and in that case, the little farm is filled entirely by hand. Instead of plowing, the land is turned up with a heavy clumsy hoe, worked by hand. The implement is effective, but the process is slow and laborious.

There is, however, one branch of rural labor closely allied, of which we have no representative—this is forest culture.

As the region has been thickly inhabited for ages, since the days of the ancient Romans, the forests would have long since disappeared had not special pains been taken in their preservation. In the region I have been describing, there are a few forests on the plain, mostly of pine (*pinus sylvestris*), but by far the greater portion of the wood and timber is grown on the mountains skirting the valley on either side. These mountains are of moderate height, seldom over 2000 feet high, and their tops and sides are clothed with forests. Some of these belong to private individuals, but the most belong to the government, and all are cultivated. This is a strange sight to an American; accustomed to his native forests, he can scarcely believe that these woods, often many miles in extent, were planted by the hand of man, and are as much cultivated crops as are wheat or corn.

The trees are either transplanted from nurseries or their seeds planted on the spot where they are destined to grow. They are protected while growing, and can only be cut by authority. Alternate crops of different kinds succeed each other as do crops of grain the cultivated fields. This imparts a peculiar feature to the forest scenery. From any point where an extensive prospect is had, the various kinds of trees may be seen, each growing in its place; here a forest of oak, there of pines, and another of beech or chestnut, the lines of division are as strongly marked as between fields of grain; some are large, some are small. The forest is but a great cultivated field; it has none of the appearance of the wilderness of nature; man has laid his hand upon the landscape; he has tamed it. Nature cannot even call the forests her own.

Everything relating to forest culture has been carefully studied, even more than agriculture in proportion to the numbers employed; more skill and knowledge are requisite. Voluminous books are written on the subject, and there are special means for the education of foresters.

There is a department devoted to instruction in this branch in all the Universities, and there are ample means of illustration and practice. Lectures are delivered and examples for illustration and practice abundant.

## Labor With Cheerfulness.

We often wonder how some men ever get along with their work, for they are ever out of humor, and a smile never plays upon their visages. The original punishment of man for sin and transgression of law was labor, and yet it was a blessing in disguise. It was the great plan of exercise for man's physical power, by which alone he could maintain those powers in a healthy state. Look to the hard-working man; his cheerful song, his active step, his robust constitution, and compare him with the idler, who does nothing but live by other men's labor, or his own wits or fraud. There are too many such; and, alas, too many of the grumbling kind too. Hear what Henry Ward Beecher says of the latter:

It is not work that kills men: it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acid, but love and trust are sweet juices.

We know a man with a patient good, Christian wife, and we never heard him speak a kind, pleasant word to her, and doubt if he ever did in the half century they have lived together.

He is always on a fret. Everything goes wrong. You would think he was made of cross-grained timber, and had always been trying to digest a cross-cut saw. He is eternally cross, and always thinks that his wife and children, hired hands, and all the domestic animals have entered into a combination to worry him to death. He is not only rusty, but fairly crusted over with it. He is incased in a shell of acid secretions, through which no sweet juices ever distill. Friction has literally worn him out, and he will soon worry himself to death. Of course he has never worked to any advantage to himself or anybody else. With him everything always goes wrong. He superstitiously believes "it is because the devil has a spite against him," when in truth it is nothing but his own fretfulness.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,  
OPTICIANS

177 Clay street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Importers of  
Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical  
INSTRUMENTS.

The wants of the FIVE particularly attended to, and the finest  
GLASSES, PERISCOPES, and Improved Periscope Glasses  
in every style of frames.

PRESERVING GLASSES, for those who have not  
used Spectacles, but feel their sight beginning to fail when  
reading or writing in the evening.

Ladies and Gentlemen at a distance requiring SPEC-  
TACLES, by stating their age, and how far from their eyes  
they hold a paper when reading small print, or by sending a  
glass from their old spectacles in a letter, may procure from  
us a pair to suit them, at the same price, as if they were here  
in person to select them.

Artistic Opera,  
Telescope,  
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MAGNIFYING GLASSES for Examining QUARTZ.  
—ALSO—  
Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons  
CUTLERY.

For sale by  
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,  
OPTICIANS, 177 Clay street.

## SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.

## ALFALFA SEED.

A SUPERIOR LOT, JUST RECEIVED,  
PURE, by the undersigned, from Valparaiso, and  
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

STOWELL &amp; STODDARD,

Nov. 1. 143m 87 Front street (up stairs),

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

## Fresh Arrivals

AT THE  
Agricultural and Horticultural  
SEED STORE,

NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

## New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa,	100 bushels Peach Pits,
3000 lbs. Red Clover,	200 lbs. Orange Orange,
600 lbs. White Dutch do,	White French Sugar-Beet,
3000 lbs. Timothy Seed,	Beet, assorted kinds;
50 bushels Blue Grass,	Carrot,
50 " Red Top Grass,	Turnip,
20 " Bay Grass,	Carrot,
20 bus Mixed Lawn do,	Radish,
500 lbs Vetches,	Cucumber,
3000 lbs. Early Kent Peas,	Melon,
60,000 assorted Fruit Trees.	

## DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Double Hyacinths,	Ranunculus,
Narcissus, Anemones,	Tulips, Tuberoses,
Crown Imperial,	Crocus, Iris,
Dahlias,	Gladiolus,

Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT,  
GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can  
warrant.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit pur-  
chasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Bud-  
ding and Pruning Knives, etc.

N. B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,  
Seedsmen and Florists, will meet with immediate at-  
tention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,  
173m 108 California street, San Francisco.

## New-York Seed Warehouse.

## ALFALFA,

New Crop;

## HUNGARIAN GRASS;

Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.

THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer,  
are grown by experienced Cultivators in the  
Atlantic States and Europe, and we have  
taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and  
best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost  
satisfaction.

Agricultural and Scientific Books,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds,  
put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation.

Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.  
All orders by mail or otherwise (with remittances),  
will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through  
the mail (postage paid).

O. L. KELLOGG & CO.,  
111 SANBORN STREET.

14



## 7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER

25,000 lbs SEED CORN (choice varieties);	50 bush Kentucky Blue Grass
1,000 lbs SHAKER'S HERB AND HERB SEEDS;	50 bush Timothy;
10,000 lbs SEED PEAS;	25 do Mixed Lawn Grass;
10,000 lbs SEED BEANS, choice varieties;	25 do Rye Grass;
10,000 CHOICE FRUIT AND SHADE TREES;	20 do Hungarian Grass;
Garden Seeds, &c.	20 do Mesquit Grass;
500 lbs Orange seed;	50 do Redtop Grass;
400 lbs Yellow Dutch Onion seed;	5000 lbs White and Red Clo-
300 lbs French Sugar-beet seed;	3000 lbs Millet;
300 lbs Turnip seed, assorted;	1000 lbs Canary;
100 lbs Yellow Danvers Onion seed;	1000 lbs Rape;
100 lbs Red Onion seed;	1000 lbs Hemp;
120 lbs Radish seed;	
100 lbs Cabbage seed, assorted;	
300 lbs Carrot, assorted;	

Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes,  
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS,  
JAPONIOAS,

And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES, and ricty of  
Horticultural Implements,

And receiving by every Express from the States, and  
Europe, a general assortment of

Field, Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree  
SEEDS, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues furnished on application by mail or ex-  
press, or otherwise; and all orders directed to S. W. MOORE,  
Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, will meet with prompt  
attention. A liberal discount made to the Trade.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers,  
S. W. MOORE,  
Seed Warehouse,  
110 California street,

20-3m

## SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Crop of 1858.

Just Received by Express, on the steamer  
John L. Stephens,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS,  
Selected by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President  
of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society,  
from responsible Growers, and warranted to be the  
CROP OF 1858.

## TAKE NOTICE,

The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation,  
and being aware of the imposition that has been practiced on  
Farmers, shirks proper to state, that he has not an OLD Seed  
in the Store. All Seeds sold guaranteed true to name.  
Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to secure  
GOOD, RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as they  
would have to pay for worthless trash.

Have also on hand and for sale, a very desirable  
assortment of

Foreign and Fancy Grape Roots,  
Peach and Cherry Trees,

Together with a full and complete assortment of  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For sale by  
J. L. PANGBURN,  
85 Washington street,  
12m Between Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.



## SMITH'S

## POMOLOGICAL GARDEN

AND NURSERY,

SACRAMENTO,

On the American River, 24 miles from the City.

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES,

44 J street, between Second and Third streets.

The Trees offered from the  
above establishments this sea-  
son are more than usually fine,  
and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind

of fruit, we possess the

LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE STATE

our catalogue embracing

Over Nine Hundred Varieties,

as follows:

APPLES, 245 varieties;

PEARS, 276 varieties;

PLUMS, 100 varieties;

CHERRIES, 90 varieties;

PEACHES, 75 varieties;

NECTARINES, 20 varieties;

APRICOTS, 12 varieties;

GRAPES, 90 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our

PEAR AND CHERRY TREES

Are the Finest Ever Offered

for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 5 feet to 12  
and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not  
only of very large size, but also handsomely  
shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting  
near residences, affording the double

ADVANTAGE OF SHADE AND FRUIT.

Of the above two fine Fruits we offer

25,000 TREES FOR SALE,

of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees  
can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State.  
Many persons have had but poor success with Cherry Trees  
in this State. We state for their information that  
Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true im-  
ported Mazzard stock, and not upon com-  
mon Native or Oregon stock of this Coast,  
the former being the only stock fit to grow them on.

We have also a very fine stock of the following, viz:

APPLE, PLUM, PEACH, NECTARINE,

Apricots, Grapes, Figs, Almonds.

Besides a Miscellaneous collec-  
tion of other and small fruits.

Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the  
Trees in GOOD SHAPE, and purchasers of our  
Two-year-old Trees will find that they have  
been well "cut back," and are now  
firm, symmetrically shaped Trees.

We guarantee no finer or healthier Trees will be found  
in the market this season.

We also offer a superior assortment of  
Shade and Ornamental Trees,  
Shrubs, Roses, and  
Greenhouse Plants.

Embracing all the old and well known popular varieties,  
as well as a great many others both good and new.  
Also a very fine lot, of different sizes, of that very popu-  
lar shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the

GOOD OLD-FASHIONED ELM TREE  
of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch  
Elms, which are of good size, and when well estab-  
lished in the soil, they are of very rapid growth.

..ALSO..

LOCUST,  
LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN,  
MAPLE, in variety,  
LINDEN, European and American,  
CATALPA,  
CHINA, and other Trees.

We call particular attention to our collection of  
THE CAMELLIA,  
which has become so well acclimated that we have them  
growing freely in our open grounds, and blooming as  
elegantly out of doors here as they possibly could  
with the tenderest care in a conservatory.

It is no longer a house plant, but one of  
The Gems of the Pleasure Grounds.

WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY  
TRUE TO THE NAME.

For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &c.,  
see CATALOGUES, which will be sent by mail to all  
applicants.

We invite attention to our very large and general  
assortment of  
VEGETABLE SEED,

THE CROP OF THIS YEAR.

which is very fine and large, and we are now prepared  
to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at  
Lower Prices than can be found  
at any other establishment in the State.

We have now been growing SEED for a number of  
years, and have given universal satisfaction. We are  
now prepared to supply large quantities of GOOD FRESH  
SEED at very low rates. These seeds will be done up  
handsomely in packages, for Wholesale or Retail Trade  
and will always be in readiness at our GARDEN, and at  
CITY OFFICE—44 J street—SACRAMENTO.

Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold for CASH ONLY, and  
Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention.

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

1858--1859.

## SAN JOSE NURSERY.

## FRUIT TREES,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

18'000 ROSES,

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

Grape-vines, Etc. Etc.

PALM OR DATE TREES

Perfectly hardy in California.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount.

I OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF  
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.,

That can be found in any one Nursery in California.

ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to, and  
the TREES carefully packed up in bundles or boxes,  
according to size and the distance they have to go, and  
delivered free on board the steamer at Alviso.

MY COLLECTION OF

## ROSES

IS THE LARGEST IN THE STATE;

HAS RECEIVED THE

FIRST PREMIUM

At the STATE FAIR, held at San Jose.

MY CATALOGUE, giving the different varieties,  
I have for this season, and other information, will be  
sent to every applicant. It will also be found with my  
AGENTS, as follows:

MONS'R DELABIGNE,

89 Clay street.....SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. GRAVES &amp; WILLIAMS,

67, 69, and 71 Merchant street.....SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. STOUT &amp; SARGENT, - STOCKTON.

MONS'R JACQUIER, - - - - SONORA.

L. PREVOST.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 15, 1858.

## Ornamental Shrubbery.

## THE GOLDEN-GATE NURSERY,

Corner Folsom and Fourth Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY  
of all kinds can be found at this estab-  
lishment, embracing also in catalogue of

TREES AND PLANTS,



FRIDAY.....MARCH 11, 1859

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR SLADE.—Ex-Governor Slade of Vermont, died at his residence in Middlebury, Vt., on Sunday, the 14th Jan. He was about seventy-four years of age. His life was able, and his death peaceful and happy.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The town of Nevada is to be supplied with water from iron pipes laid through the principal streets by the Nevada Water Company, taking the water from their reservoir on Lost Hill.

At Placerville, says the Observer of Wednesday, if the weather will remain settled for a few days longer, we will have livelier times in every department of business than we have enjoyed for many a long day.

Snow was several inches deep in the town of Mariposa on the 1st inst., and on Bear Valley eighteen inches deep. The Gazette thinks there is more snow in the mountains to the eastward of Mariposa than has been before known.

Iron tubing is recommended by the Columbia News, in place of stumps and fixtures, which are liable to be blown down, for hydraulic claims, as it is cheaper and more durable than any other plan.

The first stage from Chinese to Big Oak Flat drove through on the 26th ult., the long projected wagon-road from Moccasin up Grizzly Gulch having progressed sufficiently to be traveled at last. The stage was welcomed with cheering and the *Anvil Chorus*.

The editor of the Stockton Republican has been shown a specimen of millet, grown this year, the stalk of which is three feet in height, and the head of which is in bloom. It is from the ranch of Mr. John Kaller, about seven miles from Stockton, on the Mariposa road.

A Conterville correspondent of the Mariposa Gazette says: "As soon as the weather settles, a party will go to work on the Yosemite trail, preparing for the spring travel. This will be the season to visit that celebrated place, as there are quantities of snow on the mountains."

A new German paper, the California Staats Zeitung, has commenced at Sacramento, published tri-weekly, by Messrs. A. Wagner & C. Wolleb; edited by the latter gentleman. No doubt the "Staats Zeitung" will be liberally supported by the good Germans of our sister city.

At a session of the Stockton Society of Natural History, held on the 3d inst., Mr. S. H. Debnam presented a small box of quartz specimens, containing gold sulphate of iron, and a handsome specimen of the oxide of cobalt, from Conterville, Mariposa county.

At Omega the snow is said to be from five to ten feet deep. Mining operations are necessarily suspended. Above Omega the snow is from ten to twenty feet deep, and all communication between the towns in that section and Nevada had been stopped for two weeks.

The Solano Herald says: Our neighboring town of Fairfield is very rapidly improving, and gives evidence of energy and enterprise. Among the numerous buildings now in process of erection is a new hotel, by Mr. John Barton. When Fairfield and Suisun are united, they will present a town of no inconsiderable proportions.

By the Salt Lake Mail a gentleman in Placerville received a letter which came through from St. Charles, Illinois, in 28 days, says the Observer. It adds: This is not only quick work, but is also unmistakable evidence that the mails are forwarded with equal dispatch over both ends of the route.

RUPES, ETC.—Some time back the banking houses refused to take rupees and Bolivian half-dollars at a higher valuation than forty cents. Since then the refusal to take them as half dollars is becoming general. The market folks, butchers and restaurant-keepers, are getting "down on 'em."

A land slide occurred at the Buena Vista Ranch near Grass Valley, where it is said about seven acres of the hillside slid into the valley, doing considerable damage to the ranch. Another slide is mentioned by the Grass Valley National, which says: Since the recent heavy rains, about four acres of "Old Block's Nose" has taken a notion to slide several feet down hill.

The troubles in Shasta, in relation to the Chinese, had quieted down, at the last accounts. The miners arrested had been discharged by the court, and the sheriff had disbanded his posse. But the adherents to their determination to "get quit" of the Chinese, and will doubtless convince them that it will be more "comfortable" for them to *vacate*.

Mr. C. B. Linton, formerly a merchant of Sacramento, arrived on the Sonora, having with him sixty-five of honey bees, most of which he got through in good condition. Mr. T. V. Hoag, of Washington, also, received in excellent condition, sixty-five hives, brought on by Mr. Linton. Honey will doubtless be plenty in Sacramento and vicinity, this season. So says the busy Bee.

A Settlers' League Association has been formed in Santa Cruz county, Wm. Blackburn elected President; A. J. Sloan and Wm. Anthony Vice Presidents; A. McPherson, Treasurer, and T. T. Tidball, Secretary. The object of the League as announced, "is to settle our boundaries amongst ourselves equitably, and to prevent the unprincipled few, who have been accidentally favored by the late survey, from despoiling their neighbors." It is stated that in all newly settled districts in the Western States, where the inhabitants have been allowed to pre-empt lands, like associations have been formed for mutual protection.

The difficulties between the stockholders and creditors of the Columbia and Stanislaus-river Water Company, are progressing favorably, says the Columbia News, towards a settlement. A long list of the creditors have signed an agreement to reduce the interest accruing to them on their claims against the Company; and it is to be hoped that the matter may be brought to an early and amicable conclusion. The interests of every class in the country will be greatly advanced by its being so.

The News states that an immense amount of snow has accumulated in the mountains, which will furnish an abundance of water for the miners in that section during the whole of the next dry season.

On the morning of the 17th ult., says the Humboldt Times, a keen clap of thunder aroused the sleepers of Eureka. It was preceded by a vivid flash of lightning, but no rumbling sounds followed. The severity of the weather continued. There has been more snow on the low mountains and bald hills the past six weeks, than has fallen there before since the settlement of this Bay, in one season. Indeed, it is feared by those who have been in the stock ranges in the bald hills between Yager Creek and Kueland's Prairie, within the past week, that the cold storm which we have experienced since the 16th, will cause the cattle to suffer greatly. The snow in that region cannot be less than from eighteen inches to three feet deep at this time.

NEVADA COUNTRY.—The Hydraulic Press of the 5th inst., says: The roads of Nevada county were never in a worse condition than at present. The prolonged rains and occasional freezes have rendered them almost impassable. Owing to the snow, we have received no Downville papers for two weeks. "Music hath charms to soothe a savage," &c. Such was our involuntary reflection on hearing two Indian boys whistle "Pop goes the weasel. John Digger is very fond of music and learns it readily. The amount of lumber used for mining purposes in this vicinity is very large,

and to supply the demand there are five mills kept constantly employed. By the end of winter when the snow begins to melt, look out for a general liquidation and fortune-making in Nevada county.

COMMUNICATION between Petaluma and the surrounding country, says the Journal, is nearly closed at present, in consequence of the extreme muddy condition of the roads. The traveling was never known to be so heavy throughout the county. As a matter of course, business is at a stand still, waiting better times coming.

AN Exhibition of Horses is to take place at the Frontier Hotel, Petaluma, on Saturday, April 2d. The Sonoma County Journal says the owners of the various stallions in the county will exhibit their horses and the offspring, and a fine opportunity is thus offered stock-raisers to see and judge the merits of the blood (not blooded) horses of the country.

AGAIN with the heading of "Continued," the Sierra Citizen of the 5th inst., says: This is chapter four of our storm story. The scene changed slightly during the middle of the week, uncovering the sun and diffusing a very mild temporary warmth. On Thursday night the wind was tempestuous, bearing much rain, and hurrying bricks from the limited number of Downville brick chimneys; and then it snowed like the old—lead of winter.

POVERTY BAN, is comparatively a new mining camp, says the San Andreas Independent. Water is abundant and business has assumed the liveliest aspect. Two ditches have been extended to the bar, and it is asserted there is no place in the Southern Mines, except Columbia, which opens a wider field for profitable employment to men of limited means. At Salt Spring Valley every preparation for successful mining is completed, the lake and reservoirs are full of water, and the miners making good wages.

The Humboldt Times says, the sale of public lands in that District commenced at the office in Humboldt, on the 14th ult., and ended on the 17th. All the lands advertised, not having been previously entered, were offered, and the following aggregate of lands sold in the several counties in the District: Humboldt county, 1745 acres; Del Norte county, 516 acres; Siskiyou county, 3080 acres; Shasta county, 200 acres, and in Napa county, 2180 acres. There was but little speculation in the lands of any of the counties except Napa. Most of the lands sold there, were purchased by speculators, and principally by non-residents. We are glad that people were not disposed to speculate in the lands of our country, for they will now be subject to private entry, and will hold out greater inducements to persons to settle in the county than if large bodies of them were held in the grasp of ruthless speculators.

In relation to the paragraph about the inhabitants of La Porte running tunnels under the snow for communication with each other (copied by us last week), the Hydrault Press remarks: The story of Monchausen riding over a snow-buried town, and hitching his sled to the point of a church-spire, thinking it a post, might almost be realized in California. The fact that the tremendous snow-storms do not depopulate the sections they visit is a remarkable proof of the mildness of our climate. If the cold was equal to what it is in other countries where such storms are common, not a soul could remain in the mountains through the winter, but all would have to imitate the Alpine peasants, who, on the approach of the season of snow, drive their flocks and herds down to the warm valleys, where they remain with them until spring. Californians alight in their mountain homes through the deepest snows, conducting business, marrying, dying, and publishing newspapers as though nothing unusual had occurred, waiting for the spring thaw to melt them out.

The Columbia News of the 3d inst., says: The Stanislaus River Fluming and Mining Company, having disposed of all the shares in the undertaking, have commenced operations, and we have no doubt that they will realize handsomely during the coming summer, as in every case where the miners have been able to reach the bed rock in that locality, it has invariably paid well. The chief obstacle, heretofore, being the water, but as the Company will construct a flume of nearly a mile in length, for the purpose of avoiding that hindrance, we feel confident that the undertaking will be a profitable one, and will afford another proof of the advantages to be derived by combining capital with labor to effect objects which neither can alone accomplish. Owing to the continuance of cold weather, the frost having cut off nearly all the supply of water, all there is being what the old company supplies; consequently there are but few miners employed, and we shall have to wait till the weather gets a little warmer, before we shall be able to report a better condition of affairs.

LADIES ON SNOW SHOES.—To those individuals residing in the lower country, says the La Porte Messenger of the 5th inst., it may appear rather strange that a great deal of the traveling here, at this season of the year, by females, is done on snow shoes; though considered a somewhat novel means of locomotion a short time since, it is now becoming so common as to scarcely attract attention. We are informed that during the late snow storm nearly all the ladies at Gibsonville attended the parties with snow shoes—we mean they used them for underpinning in going to the place where the "twinkling footed muse" was to preside. Picture to yourself a number of ladies with wooden appendages, twelve or fourteen feet in length, buckled on after the manner of skates, coming down the hill at a 2-40 rate, with ermine and merino floating in the breeze, and you will imagine a sight to which we have lately been treated. Occasionally the seraphs lose their equilibrium, the balance-pole takes an aerial flight, and after it goes the performer, and then follows ground and lofty tumbling, in which ease and nature predominate over elegance.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Professional prejudices die hard, but the cures of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and dysentery, wrought by this unapproachable remedy, are breaking it down everywhere. The liberal-minded members of the faculty admit the value of the medicine. Well they may, for it shames the old treatment by its countless cures.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per box.

THE TRUE REMEDY FOR DYSPYPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—It is acknowledged on all hands that the Oxygenated Bitters is the true remedy for these complaints. They are free from alcohol, and contain, judiciously combined with hygienic substances, oxygen, the chief vital element.

VALUABLE PUMP FOR SALE. A LARGE WORTHINGTON PUMP, with Tubular Bore and most complete apparatus; throws a 4-inch stream of water with great power. The whole apparatus is in the most perfect working order, and offers a grand chance to any person wishing a superior pump. It cost \$3700. Can be bought for \$2000. Been used but little. Can be seen at Brannan's Ranch, opposite Nicasio. Apply to JULIUS WETZEL, Sacramento, or SAM'L BRANNAN, San Francisco.

Greyhounds. SEVERAL FINE FULL-BLOOD GREYHOUND PUPS for sale. Apply at Farmer office, 120 Washington street (opposite).

WOOL! Purchased at the Highest Market Rates. GEORGE HOWES & CO., 125 Sansome street.

THE CAMEL'S STRENGTH.—The Galveston (Texas) News of a late date, says that one of Mrs. Watson's camels, recently imported, was loaded to test its strength. It was of the largest size. Upon the word of command being given, the camel lay down, ready to receive his load, which consisted of five bales of hay, weighing in the aggregate over 1400 pounds, which were firmly bound to the pannel placed on the animal's hump. Upon the utterance of command by the native keeper, the huge animal rose, without an apparent effort, to his feet, and walked off in a stately manner along the wharves and through the city. We are informed that the same camel had had 1600 pounds placed upon him, with which enormous weight he easily rose.

For some cause, probably from the fact of their superior strength, laws were passed recently at Galveston, forbidding the camel to come into the city, except to pass through in leaving the country. Wise legislation, that?

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOY FOR A FARMER.—A place is wanted with some good Farmer, for an active and intelligent BOY, about nine years of age. Any person that would like to adopt such a Boy, can learn of an opportunity, by applying at the Farmer Office.

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerrotypes. We have documents to prove it, the whitewashing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "vera."

My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city. Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brags so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

R. H. VANCE, Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP! To each and all, a fair good night, And rosy dreams and slumbers light! Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! Rest! Rest! Rest! Who is the man who doth keep A mattress the finest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! Rest that refreshes most true! The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew, Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! Rest! Rest! Rest! Economy tells us to buy and to keep The mattress that is cheapest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER! If bechevels lie single, then life will not jingle! Till they're married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go, where, where, Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

J. SCHRIEBER, Jackson street, near Hotel International.

## THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius! from thy hand What shapes of order, beauty, rise, When waves thy potent mystic wand To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle, And here our gods; But they are mortal. Around these fustianed halls The good, the great, the living and the dead; And yet they speak—speak all: "We cannot meet the speaking eye, But we are known, and, knowing, Pain would hold sweet converse." But as we gaze upon their closed lids, We know that they are silent While they speak, and gaze on us.

Creative Genius! raise thy wand And gather round us where we stand Within these halls, a living throng: That we may raise a glorious song To all who set the noble part; And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home! And here shall wondrous thousands come; Here spend a season free from care, To worship the beautiful, good, and fair, For it is not a Freeman's duty, To worship at the shrine of Beauty!

Behold these flowers that gem the land, These little children in groups they stand, While here and there, like angels, see They're smiling on their mother's knee. Men, in their prime, each like a brother, Joined hand in hand they're linked together; Here, too, the aged, the noblest show, They, hand in hand, together go. Young men and maidens, free from care, Single or plighted, like jewels rare, Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall, This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand! We now would ask, O let him stand Before us; him who all this beauty planned. Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance! Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

Daguerrean Gallery, Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seed.—A small invoice of valuable Ornamental and Fruit-tree Seeds, for sale at the Office of the FARMER.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Where the above preparation is known, it is so well established as an infallible remedy for the cure of Coughs, Cold, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Whooping Cough, and every form of PULMONARY COMPLAINT, that it was a work of supererogation to speak of its merits.

Discovered by a well known physician more than twenty years since, it has, by the wonderful cures it has effected, been constantly appreciating in public favor, until its use and its reputation are alike universal; and it is now known and cherished by all (and their "name is legion") who have been restored to health by its use as the GREAT REMEDY for all the diseases which it professes to cure.

Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! The whole history of this Medicine fully confirms the opinion of that eminent man. Thousands can testify, and have testified, that when all other remedies had failed, this has completely cured; that when the sufferer had well-nigh despaired, this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it entirely.

The virtues of this Balsam are alike applicable to cure a slight Cold or a Confirmed Consumption, and its power as a safe, certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy cannot be equalled.

Caution! Purchase none unless it has the WRITTEN signature of "Dr. Wistar" on the wrapper, as well as the printed name of the proprietors.

BETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.

For sale by—CHARLES MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and HENNINGSON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere.

## HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

San Francisco, California. THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES the attention of the Traveling Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House.

It was established under its present management on the 1st January, 1857, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, in every particular. The present Lessee and Managers, A. S. HALEY, JNO. J. HALEY, and E. R. ROBINSON,

with a delicate not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which their enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most POPULAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, THE PRINCIPAL THROUGHPATHS, THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADES, AND STEAMBOAT LANDINGS; thus rendering it at all times the most DESIRABLE STOPPING-PLACE For Families or Single Gentlemen, during their sojourn in this city.

THE "INTERNATIONAL-HOTEL COACH," under the superintendence of P. B. SMITH, late Stage Agent at Sacramento City, in attendance at all hours to convey passengers to and from the Hotel, for One Dollar each, including Baggage.

A. S. HALEY, Lessee, ASSISTED BY: JOHN J. HALEY, and E. R. ROBINSON, formerly of the New York Hotel.

## BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., BANKERS, No. 100 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - Boston. SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York, Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

## A. L. EDWARDS &amp; CO.,

NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

## GROCERIES,

At 81 Clay street, above Front,

A. L. EDWARDS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED

a fine assortment of

Choice Family Groceries,

which they offer at the lowest rates:

FLOUR—Superior brands of domestic.

CORN-MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb sacks.

BUCKWHEAT-MEAL—Hominy, coarse and fine, Corn-starch.

COFFEE—Old Government and Green Java, and superior Rio.

TEAS—Superior fresh Green and Black, in 6, 12, and 30-lb boxes.

CANDLES—Chemical, Sperm, Wax, and best quality Adamantine.

SUGAR—Crushed, Powdered and Brown.

CHEESE—California and Durham Farm.

PICKLES—English and California Pickles, in pint and quart jars.

Oil—Pure—English and American Pie-Fruits, in glass and tin.

Pie—China Nut-Oil, in tins and jars.

YEAST POWDER—Preston & Merrill's, Hope Mills and California.

MUSTARD—California, English and French.

OLIVES—The most desirable brands.

COCOA—Pure, Shells, and cracked Cocos, Broma, Chocolate, &c.

STARCH—Glenfield Patent.

Meat—In quarts and half-gallon jars.

Cream Tartar and Soda.

Preserves—all kinds Jams, Jellies, Sauces, &c., in glass and tin.

Our customers may rely upon every article sold by us.

The Prices, in every respect, Low.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

A. L. EDWARDS & CO.,

10-3m No. 81 Clay street, above Front

Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood.

MANSFIELD & WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.

A full and complete stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings,

And every description of

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,

Also, Brooks' celebrated Calf. Patent-leather, Dress and

Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

N.B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST CLOTHING, made in the most approved styles.

159 and 161 Montgomery Street,

21-6m Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN,

HOOP SKIRTS, -

And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Pacific Fringe Manufactory!!!

DRESS TRIMMINGS CORDS, TASSELS, &c.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery

ALAMEDA COUNTY MILK

DEPOT.

128 Kearny street (between Sacramento and California).

PURE MILK

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied, by leaving their orders at the Depot, or giving them to the Driver of the Wagon, who is one of the Proprietors.

Fresh Ranch Butter and Eggs

Constantly on hand, and delivered to Families at any part of the city.

A. STAPLES. H. A. BROWN. W. GOLDEN.

3-3m

## FARM STOCK, &amp;c.

## Domestic Fowls.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing splendid GAME FOWLS, and the best HENS for laying, can be supplied by calling at the Farmer Office. A few of extra kinds for sale. They are a cross of the BRAHMA, COCHIN, and of very superior kinds, valued at \$40 to \$50 per pair.

French Merino Sheep AND DURHAM CATTLE.

JOHN D. PATTERSON, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF French Merino Sheep and Thorough-bred Durham Cattle.

Can supply the California market with Animals of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE, and at prices as low as the SAME QUALITY can be obtained, either in America or Europe. All Stock sold by him will be delivered in New York Free of Charge.

COL. WARREN, Editor of the California Farmer, San Francisco, is authorized to act as Agent for the sale of my STOCK in California, of whom Circulars and further information can be obtained.

JOHN D. PATTERSON,

18 WESTFIELD, Chautauque county, NEW YORK.

## Large Flock of Sheep For Sale.

WE HAVE JUST NOW, in applied for immediately, A LARGE AND FULL FLOCK OF SHEEP, that can be offered at a bargain, viz:

450 good WETHERS, one to two years old.

1150 good American EWES, three-quarter cross.

Some 500 YOUNG LAMBS, and a promise of 300 or 400 more.

The Lambs now on hand are a cross of the Bakewell. Those in prospect are American cross.

This is a rare chance, and purchasers will do well to call immediately.



## Ladies' Department.

## THE WIND AND THE STREAM.

A brook came stealing from the ground;  
You scarcely saw its silvery gleam  
Among the herbs that hung around  
The borders of that winding stream—  
A pretty stream, a placid stream,  
A softly gliding, bashful stream.

A breeze came wandering from the sky,  
Light as the whisper of a dream;  
He put the o'erhanging grasses by,  
And gaily stooped to kiss the stream—  
The pretty stream, the flattered stream,  
The shy, yet unreluctant stream.

The water, as the wind passed o'er,  
Shot upward many a glancing beam,  
Dimpled and quivered more and more,  
And tripped along, a livelier stream—  
The flattered stream, the simpering stream,  
The fond, delighted, silly stream.

Away the airy wanderer flew,  
To where the fields with blossoms teem,  
To sparkling springs and rivers blue,  
And left alone that little stream—  
The flattered stream, the cheated stream,  
The sad, forsaken, lonely stream.

That careless wind so soon came back;  
He wanders yet the fields I deem;  
But on its melancholy track  
Complaining went the little stream—  
The cheated stream, the hopeless stream,  
The ever-murmuring, moaning stream.

## TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,  
Trip lightly over wrong;  
We only make grief double  
By dwelling on it long.  
Why clasp we's hand so tightly?  
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?  
Why cling to forms ungloriously?  
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,  
Though the day be dark,  
The sun may shine to-morrow,  
And gaily sing the lark;  
Fair hope has not departed,  
Though roses may have fled;  
Then never be down-hearted,  
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,  
Stand not to rail at doom;  
We're pearls to string of gladness,  
On this side of the tomb;  
Whistlers are nightly shining,  
And heaven is overhead;  
Encourage not repining,  
But look for joy instead.

## Religious Education.

[We are pleased to welcome our new correspondent "Ivy Dell" to our columns, especially as she comes to advance the cause of Education, and that, too, of woman; for this is the basis of all education. Until woman is properly and fully educated to guide, control, and qualify the youth of our land to become good and true citizens, all the legislators in the world will not, cannot, make men what they should or might be. The mother, alone, can infuse the highest, holiest, and most lasting impressions upon the children. The world is full of the various systems of education, but one thing is certain: none can be permanent or lasting that does not inculcate a religious training. By this we do not mean the religion of a sect, but the religion of the Gospel, the religion of the Bible. It is deeply to be deplored, that sectarianism has so long made the Bible a sealed book to millions who, by reason of bigotry and fanaticism, by cruel want of charity and Christian love, have been estranged from truth and kept in error; but, thanks to God, light is breaking, and Christians of all denominations are beginning to see and feel that the Bible, instead of being an advocate of sects and creeds, is a simple and plain treatise of great truths, relating to all that interests man in every relation of life; that all there is of art or science in the world can be traced to the Bible, as the founder, promulgator, and expounder of these truths, and, as our able correspondent says, and very justly too, the "history of olden times, the genealogy of the human race, natural history," etc., etc., can be traced to, and taught from the Bible, in the simple form of a treatise, and with the most lasting impressions. If there is one science, more than any other, that is pictured forth in the Bible, it is natural history, and the cultivators of the earth will always find it the very best text-book on agriculture that can be found in the world. When the Bible shall become a book for common study in our schools and homes, in order that we may know our duty, instead of supporting creeds and parties, the world will become suddenly changed. As it has often been said that the Bible can be made to suit any creed, so it can be made to enlighten and bless all. The manner in which the Bible is presented to a child's mind, in its early years, constitutes its charm or ban. It should ever be rendered attractive; then its influence will be felt and enjoyed. The biography of the greatest and best men who ever lived show the glorious results of Bible-teaching, and we hope that it will always be kept in schools, a reading-book, to be read without bias to any creed. The letter of Ivy Dell is full of good suggestions, and we hope to hear often from her pen.]

Is I had a family of sons and daughters, and could not educate both, I would educate the daughters first, said a neighbor to me, yesterday.

This expression, with many others of like kind, are falling before the public eye every day. How changed the notions now, compared with those when you and I were "going to school." A woman of the present day must not only be educated, but religiously educated, in order to be qualified for all the walks of life as a wife, mother, sister, or friend. By saying religiously we do not mean as a sectarian. Sectarianism is to be despised and abhorred by every reasonable person. It is a thing without brains, a heart fostered and matured by ignorance and pride. You have but to look around you, and compare institutions under your own observation, to come to the conclusion that those under religious auspices succeed the best. See the Seminaries that have started with means, talent, and everything necessary, except the religious ingredient, and witness the failures.

Who ever heard of an atheist putting his daughters under an atheist to be educated? How careful is the parent who has no settled views upon religious matters, in expressing them before his listening sons and daughters. It is the natural preference of every parent that their children should be religious.

How can they become so without religious instructors? The little in the common school is the first grand stepping-stone; to reject it would be taking away the great foundation of the cherished object. In other branches of education, it is of equal importance. The arts and sciences of the early day, the wonderful miracles of olden time, the genealogy of the human race, Natural History, Ancient Geography, in short, a vast amount of well authenticated knowledge would be withheld from the scholars that is theirs in their right. I hear one say, "all this could be taught at home, or in the Sabbath-school." Admit it: but why in excluding this book, do you stop there? Could you not, with as much propriety, exclude Anatomy, Botany, Astronomy, or Philosophy? All these could be equally well taught on the Sabbath, and in the Sunday-school. The proximity of each to a Superior Power must cause any one to pause.

The beneficial influences of the Bible on the minds of the young are without limit. To illustrate one point: A Methodist elder said in my hearing, a short time since, that it was only necessary to read the Bible to become a good, law-abiding citizen; not necessary, even, to study the constitution of your own State, or know its laws. There would never be any danger of breaking those laws, if the teachings of the Savior were lived up to.

In the Bible, the great cardinal doctrines of religion are found. The intelligence of any child who can read can comprehend it, with the proper supervision and direction of the teacher. The child while young receives the impression which in after life will have a telling effect, though years may intervene, apparently, without its influence; it will be seen and felt, sooner or later. The bronzed sailor, who furls the sails of the vessel as it is tossed and pitched about over the rough, angry sea, mid storm and wind, the clouds ever and anon hiding the pale moon, thinks, with the twinkling of an eye, of the time, far back in his memory, when he knelt by his Mother's knee, saying, "Our Father which art in Heaven." He feels the warm hand yet upon his head, with its blessings so sincerely asked. The soldier in battle, after the excitement dies away, perhaps around the camp fire, or perchance, as he spreads his blanket by the side of a confidential messmate, refers back to his native place with pride and pleasure; he thinks of his early impression from a pious mother, but does not speak of them; they are too sacred to him to breathe to another. So with men and women in any station in life; they look back to their youth, and account for their present position, their sentiments, their very nature, by their early associations, early trainings, and early education.

Why is it that those who love the Roman Catholic church are the first to establish the Asylum for the orphan children? get up Seminaries for the young on so cheap a scale that many are induced to patronize them for the sake of economy? Is it not that they fully realize the truth of the adage, "as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined?" Give them the young, tender mind to mold, and what do they turn out for you but the unswerving Catholic? With the orphan, his gratitude alone, which is a noble component of the human heart, to say nothing of the thousand influences brought to bear, is sufficient to bias one in favor of the institution, which, when he was a stranger, took him in, was naked and clothed him.

The importance, then, of the right kind of early education, must be fully realized by those who are in the habit of observing and thinking for themselves. As the heart becomes pure, so does the mind become strong; but it is always the case that as the mind becomes enriched, that the heart is making a corresponding improvement? The heart cannot be improved without enriching the understanding. The character of our beloved Washington, whose very intelligence and every act seemed to be a spontaneous production of his noble heart, speaks volumes for care and nurture of something else besides brains. It is said that he went through the Revolution on his knees. As often as we hear the name of Martha Washington, do we not as often see a brilliant example of early religious training in her son? It was this, that forbade the little hero of the cherry-tree-and-hatch story to tell a lie. Could the Mother of the great and good Washington rise to witness the zeal and enthusiasm of the wives, mothers, and daughters, of the present time, in trying to secure the home and tomb of her loved son, would she not feel that the homes and firesides were yet safe?

How signally proper for this work to be accomplished by the women of America. In doing so, every one must feel that a portion of their tribute goes to the Mother of that great man. Not a woman who hears of the enterprise, no matter how remote she may be, but has a dollar or more to give, however hard it may have been earned, so that she may cast her mite in assisting so laudable an undertaking. That it will succeed, and, as time rolls on, that more Washingtons and Havlocks will come before the world as striking illustrations of the influence of early religious education; thus encouraging the faltering mothers, teachers, and sisters, throughout the land.

IVY DELL.

## A Chapter from Mrs. Ellis' Women of England.

## DOMESTIC HABITS—CONSIDERATION AND KINDNESS.

[CONCLUDED.]

MANY of the remarks into which I have been led by a consideration of the subject of dress, are equally applicable to that of manner, as relates to its connection with social and domestic happiness before and after marriage. We are all aware that neither beauty, nor personal adornment, nor the most brilliant conversation, can be rendered altogether charming to any individual, without the accompaniment of a peculiar kind of manner, by which that individual is made to feel that he partakes in the pleasant thoughts and kind feelings of the party whose object it is to please.

Women who possess the tact to know exactly how to give pleasure, are peculiarly skilled in those current looks, and cheerful smiles, and animated responses, which constitute more than half the charm of society. We sometimes see, in social evening circles, the countenance of an intelligent young lady lighted up with such a look of deep

and glowing interest, as to render her perfectly beautiful, during the time she is addressed by a distinguished friend, or even an attractive stranger.

I will not say that the same expression is not always worn by the same individual at the domestic hearth, when she listens to the conversation of her husband. I will not so far libel my countrywomen, because I know that there are noble and admirable instances of women who are too diffident and too simple-hearted to study how to shine in public, who yet, from the intensity of their own feelings, the brilliancy of their own powers of perception, and the deep delight of listening to the gentle tones of a beloved voice, when it speaks at once to their understanding and their hearts; I know that such women do wear an aspect of almost spiritual beauty, and speak and act with an almost superhuman grace, when no eye beholds them but that which is most familiar, and which is destined to look upon the same path of life with theirs.

After acknowledging these instances, I must suppose a case; and, for the sake of argument, imagine what would be the feelings of a husband, who, in mixed society, should see his wife the center of an animated group—pleased herself, and giving pleasure to all around her—the expression of intense interest depicted on her countenance, and mingled with an apprehension so lively and vivid as almost to amount to presentiment of every probable turn in the discourse; her eyes lighted up with animation, and her cheeks dimpled over with the play of sunny smiles—what would be the feelings of a husband who should have marked all this, and when at his own fireside he felt the want of pleasant converse to beguile the winter's evening of its length, should be answered by that peculiar tone of voice, that depression of countenance, and that forbidding manner, which are more powerful in imposing silence than the most imperative command?

In fact, there is a manner all-powerful in its influence upon domestic happiness, in which there seems to be embodied a spirit of evil too subtle for detection, and too indefinite to be described by any name. It is not precisely a sullen manner, nor, in its strictest sense, a repulsive manner: for the individual who adopts it may be perfectly civil all the while. It does not consist in pointed insult, or, indeed, in anything pointed. It conveys no reproach, nor suffers the party upon whom it operates to suppose that redress is the thing desired. It invites no explanation, and makes no complaint. Its only visible characteristic is, that the eye is never raised to gaze upon its object, but invariably directed past it, as if that object had no ubiquity; in short, had no existence, and was not required to have any.

This is the manner I should describe as most expressive of natural antipathy without the energy of active dislike; and yet this manner, as before stated, is so potent in its influence, that it seems to lay, as it were, an unseen ax at the root of all domestic confidence; and difficult as it must necessarily be, for a woman to maintain this manner, there have been instances in which it has destroyed a husband's peace, without affording him even the satisfaction of any definite cause of complaint. There are degrees of the same manner practiced every day in all classes of society, but never without a baneful effect, in poisoning our kindly feelings, and decreasing the sum of human happiness. We are all too much disposed to put on what I would describe as company-manners. Not only are our best dresses reserved for our visitors, but our best behavior too. I have often been struck with the bland smiles that have been put on in welcoming guests, and the appearance of extreme interest with which such guests have been listened to; when, five minutes after their departure, the same subject having been taken up by some unfortunate member of the family, no interest whatever has been elicited, no smile awakened, and scarcely so much as a patient and respectful answer drawn forth. I have observed, also, with what forbearance the absurdities of a stranger have been endured: the twice-told tale, when begun again in company, has apparently been as fresh and entertaining as the first time it was heard. The folly of ignorance has then had no power to disgust, nor the impertinence of curiosity to offend.

When I have marked all this, I have thought, if we could but carry away our company-smiles to the home fireside, speak always in the gentle and persuasive tones made use of in the evening party, and move along the domestic walk with that suavity of manner which characterizes our intercourse with what is called, society,—how pleasant would those homes become to the friends who look for their hours of refreshment and relaxation there; and how seldom should we have to complain of our companionship being neglected for that of more brilliant circles and more interesting scenes!

In writing on the subject of consideration and kindness before and after marriage, I have purposely confined my remarks to a very slight and superficial view of the subject. The world that lies beyond, I cannot regard as within the province of my pen—I might almost say, within the province of any pen; for such is the difference in human character, and in the circumstances by which character is developed, that it would scarcely be possible to speak definitely of a line of conduct by which the lives of any two married women could properly be regulated, because such conduct must bear strict reference to the habits and temperament of the husband, whose peculiarities of character would have to be taken into account.

I must therefore be satisfied to recommend this wide and important field of contemplation to the serious attention and earnest solicitude of my countrywomen; reminding them, only, before we leave this subject, that if, in the first instance, they are induced by selfish feeling to consult their immediate interest or convenience, they are, in a secondary manner, undermining their own happiness by failing to consult that of the being whose destiny is linked with theirs.

What pen can describe the wretchedness of that woman, who finds herself doomed to live unloved; and to whom can she look for confidence and affection, if shut out from the natural sources of enjoyment at home? There is no loneliness, there can be none, in all the waste or peopled deserts of this world, bearing the slightest comparison with that of an unloved wife? She stands amidst her family like a living statue amongst the marble memorials of the dead—insistent with life, yet paralyzed with death—the burning tide of natural feeling circling round her heart—the thousand channels frozen, through which that feeling ought to flow.

So pitiable, so utterly destitute of consolation is this state, to which many women have reduced themselves, by mere carelessness of the common and familiar means of giving pleasure, that I must be pardoned for writing on this subject with more earnestness than the minuteness of its detail would seem to warrant. We may set off in life with high notions of loving, and of being loved,

in exact proportion to meritorious desert, as exemplified in great and noble deeds. But on a closer and more experimental view of human life, we find that affection is more dependent upon the minutiae of everyday existence; and that there is a greater sum of affection really lost by filtering away through the failure of seeming trifles, than by the shock of great events.

We are apt to deceive ourselves with regard to the revival of affection after its decay. Much may be done to restore equanimity of mind, to obtain forgiveness, and to be reinstated in esteem; but I am inclined to think, that when once the bloom of love is gone—when it has been brushed away by too rude or too careless a hand, it would be as vain to attempt to restore it, as to raise again the blighted flower, or give wings to the butterfly which the storm had beaten down.

How important is it, then, that women should guard, with the most scrupulous attention, this treasure of their hearts, this blessing of their homes; and since we are so constituted, that trifles make the sum of human happiness, that they should lose no opportunity of turning these trifles to the best account.

## Grace Greenwood at the Capital of Ohio.

The following very handsome notice of this distinguished lady we find in the Ohio Farmer, and we are most happy to record her success; for, by these efforts, we have proof of her recovering health, which had long been feeble, so much so as to require that she should leave her post at Philadelphia, and visit her kindred and friends at Michigan, where she had been for many months previous to entering her new field of labor, which is now announced with so much praise. We wish Grace Greenwood would visit California; she would meet a noble reception:

COLUMBUS, Jan. 24, 1859.

We have had "Grace Greenwood" at Columbus Long have I earnestly desired to look into the face of this noble, good woman, for ever since we were blessed with "little folks" at our house, "Grace Greenwood" has been a household word with us. Heaven reward the good woman for all she is doing for the dear children. Well, we have not only had the pleasure of seeing Grace, but the greater pleasure of hearing her in two of her very pleasant lectures: "The Children of To-day, the Men and Women of Twenty Years Hence," and "Joan d'Arc." Unfortunately, both lectures fell upon tempestuous nights, yet large audiences were in attendance. Both lectures were very able, and very beautiful. Her defence of the "Maid of Orleans," from French cowardice, and English slander, was triumphant and most womanly; it was every way an able lecture, but I confess my greater delight was with the fair woman's talk about the children. It was as brilliant as a winter night's sky, most excellent in sentiment, and delivered, as the Journal editor well says, "in a sweet voice, gently tremulous, and suffused with a perceptible lip." Most earnestly would we pray that Grace Greenwood might have strength to deliver her lecture about the children, in every town of our country, and that then the lecture should be printed, and a copy left with every family.

## ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED LADY LECTURER, AT THE CAPITAL OF OHIO.

The Ohio Farmer thus notices a new lecturer who has just made a successful debut at Columbus. Such a lady would create an excitement anywhere:

We have also had another distinguished woman lecturing here, in Columbus, the last week, to crowded houses—a very different woman from Grace Greenwood, and a very talented lecturer—Miss Emma Hardinge, just now the most distinguished among the lecturers of that division of our fellow-citizens known as "spiritualists." Miss Hardinge is a young English woman, of perhaps twenty-five years, of a handsome, brilliant face, pleasant person, very lady-like in manners and dress, eloquent and logical; indeed, as an orator, I have met but two or three individuals who were her equals. It is not strange that this young woman draws such crowds to her lecture, for disbelievers, as the large majority of her audiences undoubtedly do, her peculiar doctrines, all are charmed with her wonderful eloquence.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.—When I first folded my babe in my arms, I was taught, that if the heart of a woman is not known unto itself until after she loves with the full worship of her soul, neither are its capabilities comprehended until they are revealed in the deep, tender, enduring passion, which wakens with the name of mother. Woman sees in a noble love, the fulfillment of her affectionate nature, and yearns to adorn it with attributes the most beautiful and the most holy. How precious then comes to her the delicate, vondrous, lovable baby—drawing hearts yet closer with its helpless little hands.

"DEAR mother," said a delicate little girl, "I have broken your china vase!"

"Well, you are a naughty, careless, troublesome little thing, always in mischief—go up stairs until I send for you!"

And this was a Christian mother's answer to the fearful little culprit, who had struggled with and conquered the temptation to tell a falsehood to screen a fault. With a disappointed, disheartened look, the child obeyed; and in that moment was crushed in her little heart the sweet flower of truth, perhaps never to be revived to life! Oh! what were a thousand vases in comparison!

## JOSEPH GENELLA!

..AT THE..

## PIONEER CROCKERY STORE,

180 and 182 Montgomery street.

Near Jackson street. SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A

NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS,

Invites his Old Friends and Customers to call and examine.

The Goods have been Bought at Low Prices.

They have been selected by himself, who has twenty years' experience in the Crockery and Glass business.

THE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered before.

Looking Glasses!

A large lot of Glided and Ornamental

Plor, Mantle, and Oval, Looking Glasses,

At 20 3m

JOSEPH GENELLA'S

180 and 182 Montgomery street.

## POLAR OIL.

-30,000 GALLONS

REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases,

FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our establishment, before laying in their winter stock.

We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

LARD OIL, Is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

WINTER SPERM OIL, Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.

BINACLE OIL, Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

CAMPENE, Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL, In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent.

BURNING FLUID, Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPENE WORKS,

9 3m 48 Front street, near California.

## SEWING MACHINES!

First Premium, 1858.

WHAT MACHINE TOOK THE FIRST AND ONLY Premium for WORK, at the State Fair, at Marysville?

GROVER & BAKER'S.

What Machine took First Premium for Work at Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco?

GROVER & BAKER'S.

What Machine took First Premium at San Jose county Fair, for Fancy Sewing and Embroidery?

GROVER & BAKER'S.

I will simply state that I have the documents to prove all the above statements.

S. O. BRIGHAM, Sole Agent.

17 62 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

## Gas Fixtures.

THOMAS DAY, Importer, is constantly receiving GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail.

All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted.

THOMAS DAY,

183 Montgomery street (near Jackson street), San Francisco.

23-3m

APPEAL OF THE

## Ladies' Mount Vernon Association,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A recent appointment by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union," has devolved on the undersigned, the duty and the privilege of placing before the people of this State, the purposes of the Association.

An Act of Incorporation from the State of Virginia authorizes the Association "to purchase, hold, and improve two hundred acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion as well as the tomb of George Washington," and to receive a deed in fee simple, and to exercise full power over the use and management of the same.

Under this charter, a constitution has been adopted, which vests the power of management in a Regent and Vice Regent, selected one from each State of the Union.

In April, 1858, under the advice of legal gentlemen, a contract was executed for the purchase of Mount Vernon for \$300,000, of which \$120,000 was to be paid cash, \$57,000 on the 1st January, 1859, and the balance in three equal instalments of \$11,566 66 each, with interest from the date of the contract, payable on 22d February, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Until payment in full, the proprietor is to retain possession, but such payment may be made at any time.

The cash payment was made, and the gratifying intelligence has lately reached us, that the instalment of \$57,000 was duly met; thus securing the contract, which allows payments to be made, in sums of not less than \$5000, as soon as collected, thereby arresting the accrual of interest. All efforts, therefore, are now turned to the collection of funds for the payment of the deferred instalments at the earliest possible day, thereby saving a large amount of interest, and realizing the cherished hope of at once obtaining possession of Mount Vernon.

To this noble cause, the Women of the Union, desiring for a season the seclusion of domestic life, have brought their talents and all their energies. Amidst the discord of sectional strife, they bid us gather around the tomb of Washington as children of a common heritage, to recall his moderation of spirit and pure patriotism, and lay to heart the solemn warnings of his last public words. They know, that standing on that hallowed spot, the pilgrims gathered from the wide expanse of the Republic, can feel but one sentiment—reverence for his teachings, and devotion to the Union he so loved.

Men of high station and intellect (among whom Everett stands preeminent) are lending their influence and their eloquence to the cause. In twenty-one States of the Union, the good work goes bravely on, and California is now invited to do her part. Youngest of her sisters, she yields to none in reverence for the name of Washington and devotion to the Union. Animated then by these sentiments and by a just State pride, let her people bring their offerings to this common altar of patriotism. Shall the gold of her glittering soil be poured alone into the lap of Commerce, and none be devoted to preserve and guard with sacred care the Groves of Mount Vernon? Let all then rise up, generous rivals, to show that California lacks not the heart to sympathize, nor the hand to help in this work of patriotism.

To the Women of California, this appeal is especially made. Your Sisters of the East have assumed this honorable duty, and claim your zealous co-operation. Our State will do her part, if you resolutely take the matter in hand. On you, therefore, will it depend whether she shall respond to the call.

Although contributions to any amount are solicited, yet the price of membership is but One Dollar. Concerted and systematic action, therefore, must be adopted to canvass the State from the Sierras to the Pacific. The duty of such organization devolves on the Vice Regent, and she proposes the following plan as simple and also effective, if seconded by your hearty co-operation.

Lady Managers will be selected, one or more, for each city, town, village, and mining camp in the State, who will appoint Assistant Managers, issue to them Credentials authorizing them to receive contributions and enroll members. These assistants will report monthly to the Lady Managers appointing them. The several Lady Managers will report monthly, also, to the Vice Regent, a complete list of names enrolled, and the amounts contributed, with such suggestions as they may deem proper. Monthly the Vice Regent will forward to the Regent, the sums received and a complete list of contributors, whose names will be recorded in volumes to be preserved at Mount Vernon, in perpetual memory of their tribute to this noble cause.

An Advisory Committee of Gentlemen has been selected, and their names are hereto appended.

Louis McLane is the Treasurer of the Association for this State.

Communications will be addressed: Mrs. Magdalen G. Blanding, Vice Regent Mount Vernon Association, and forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, which has generously offered to convey them free of charge.

Office of the Association, No. 1, Lucas, Turner & Co.'s building, San Francisco.

MAGDALEN G. BLANDING,

Vice Regent for California.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in uniting with Mrs. Blanding in commending to our fellow citizens the cause which has been committed to her charge, and will gladly co-operate with her in securing its success.

Wm. Ingraham, Kip, M. H. McAllister, Harry I. Thornton, Ogden Hoffman, Belle Peyton, Louis McLane, Edward Stanley, T. W. Preston, E. D. Baker, Edward J. Pringle, F. P. Tracy, H. W. Halleck.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

His Excellency John B. Weller, Sacramento; Hon. Joseph Wilkey, do; Hon. W. C. Stratton, do; Hon. Stephen J. Field, do; Hon. M. H. McAllister, San Francisco; Hon. Ogden Hoffman, do; Hon. J. S. K. Ogler, Los Angeles; Right Rev. William Hall, San Francisco; Right Rev. Bishop Alleyman, do; Hon. John C. Fremont, Matipoa; Hon. Henry L. Thornton, San Francisco; Hon. Edward Stanley, do; Hon. Milton S. Latham, Sacramento; Hon. E. D. Baker, San Francisco; Hon. Belle Peyton, do; Edward J. Pringle, Esq., do; Henry W. Halleck, Esq., do; Wm. M. Lent, Esq., Santa Clara; Major E. D. Rusk, do; Hon. M. C. Blake, do; Hon. D. V. Freelon, do; F. P. Tracy, Esq., do; Hon. Ed. W. McKinstry, Napa; Hon. Benjamin Hayes, San Diego; Hon. Joaquin Carillo, San Luis Obispo; Hon. Samuel Bell McKee, Oakland; John P. Haynes, Crescent City; Hon. P. Dalgemard, Shasta; Hon. E. M. Bliss, Marysville; Hon. H. F. Myers, Auburn; Hon. Edward Norton, San Francisco; Hon. Charles M. Crocker, Stockton; Hon. Niles Searle, Downview; Hon. Warren T. Sexton, Oroville; Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, Santa Barbara.



## Hoops and Partridges.

Judge G., a jolly gentleman, and a bachelor of some forty years, an ex-Sheriff of the county of S., is as remarkable for his artistic knowledge and quick perception of all things pertaining to field sports, as for his innocence of familiarity with crinoline, hoops, or other female gear. In fact, it is told by his friends that the Judge would at any time rather meet a bevy of grizzled bears than one woman. The Judge occasionally, however, leaves his sports and his bachelor haunts, and comes to town. Yesterday being one of those days of penance, he was seen on D street, "hunting" with his friend Judge S. As usual, he was decanting upon the glories of quail (for which he has a wonderful gastronomic weakness), of the great abundance of that bird in S. county, and the facility of taking them in traps and nets. In the midst of his enthusiasm, Judge G. stopped short, gazed for a moment at the show window of one of the D street bazaars, walked in, and pointing to a splendidly proportioned and delicately ribbed hoop petticoat, asked, "how much?" The price was named, the goods handed over, and the money paid, before Judge S., who was looking on, wondering what on earth G. could be at, could interfere or ask an explanation. G. took the petticoat, and without a word from either, he and S. proceeded toward the next corner. Judge G., as they left the store door, held up the "machine" admiringly, and soliloquized, "except the color, it is perfect." S., thinking G. had become suddenly demented, or was about to commit matrimony, asked, "what are you going to do with that, G.?" "Do with it? Corral quail, of course," S., with a quiet smile, remarked. "Why, G., that is a woman's skirt, not a partridge net." G. looked around nervously, and a moment afterwards was sauntering round the corner, with his hands in his pockets, whistling, and studying the proportions of the wooden Indian at the door of a tobacco shop opposite. About the same time, an eight dollar hoop skirt was picked up on the sidewalk. Judge G., disgusted with small game, started last evening for a bear hunt. [Marysville Express.]

**WEARING FLANNEL.**—The very best thing that can be worn next the skin, in summer as well as in winter, is common woolen flannel. One color has no advantage over another, except that white is more agreeable to the sight, is more likely to "fall up" in washing; but this may be almost entirely prevented, if done properly. Pour boiling hot strong soapsuds on the garment in a tub, let it alone until the hand can bear the water, then pour off and add clean water, boiling hot, let this stand also as before; pour off and add more boiling clean water, and when cool enough, merely squeeze the garment with the hands—no wringing or rubbing. Stretch it immediately on a line in the hot sun, or before a hot fire, and as the water settles at the most dependent part of the garment, press it out with the hand, and be careful to stretch the fabric as soon as the water is squeezed out, aiming as much as possible to keep the flannel hot until it is dry. If woolen garments are treated literally as above, they will remain pliable and soft until worn out.

Recent scientific experiments, carefully conducted, prove the truth of the popular sentiment that flannel is the best fabric to be worn next the skin, as it absorbs more moisture from the body than any other material, and by so doing, keeps the body more perfectly dry. Cotton absorbs the least, hence the perspiration remains more on the skin, and being damp, the heat of the body is rapidly carried off by evaporation and suddenly cools when exercise ceases, the ill effects of which no intelligent mind needs to be reminded of. Hence it is that the common observation of all nations leads them to give their sailors woolen flannel shirts for all seasons and for all latitudes, as the best equalizers of the heat of the body. [Hall's Journal of Health.]

Says an astronomer to a bright-eyed girl, when talking of rainbows: "Did you ever see a lunar bow, miss?" "I have seen beaux by moonlight, if that is what you mean," was the sly rejoinder.

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME ELEVEN.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER has now entered upon the New Volume, numbering the Eleventh, and the highest attained by any weekly journal on the Pacific Coast, and while we do not arrogate to ourselves the honor of having been longer engaged in the publishing of a journal than any of our contemporaries, several having been longer before the public than our own—among which stands the venerable Alta California, the Golden Era, and the San Francisco Herald—we do claim to have been as long or longer steadily pursuing our calling, without change of the original founder, having now been five years pursuing, with an unflinching faith, the claims of an interest which we believe the greatest, noblest and best in our land.

As the founder and proprietor of the first Agricultural and Mechanical Journal on the Pacific, we believe we can claim with some degree of pride and satisfaction, a just share of support from the citizens of this State, for our steady advocacy and adherence to the great Industrial Interests of California. It is not necessary for us to enumerate all the good things we shall do in our New Volume, nor promise wonderful things, for we trust the character of the Farmer is too well known to require this at our hands. But this we do promise.

We mean the New Volume shall be superior to all its predecessors, and our aim shall be to make every Volume bear evidence of improvement. We mean the CALIFORNIA FARMER shall be the true and fearless advocate of the great interests of the Agriculturists of California; it shall also be the bold and zealous advocate of our "Home manufactures," and earnestly battle for Mechanic and Artisan, as the brethren of the Farmer. We shall ever advocate the cause of Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts, as the basis of our wealth, prosperity and happiness. We shall advocate the cause of Education, as a means of perfecting our happiness. We shall, above all these, advocate the Blessedness of Home, Education for Home, Beautifying and Protecting Home and the Homestead. These are the principles that will guide us in our labors, and as the guiding star and great light of home is woman, so we shall ever plead for the education of woman as the sure way to elevate and purify the world.

These are the cardinal principles of our journal, and with these we desire to place it on every farm, in every workshop, manufactory, warehouse or place of business in our land, and we further desire, to have it in every family circle in our glorious State—it is there we would plead for the cause we advocate, there we hope to find our truest friends; to them we look, on them we rely for the continued success of the work in which we are engaged.

As we hope to have a large increase to our list with our New Volume, may we not now appeal to all our friends for their generous co-operation in our work. As we wish to offer a just return for any exertion made in our behalf, we will offer the following:

**BOUNTY TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS:**

Every single subscriber, with \$5, shall be entitled to Seeds we shall distribute in February, consisting of several thousands of packages. Each new subscriber to receive five packages.

Clubs of three subscribers and \$15, will receive the splendid colored plate of California Flora and a copy of the Little Pilgrim, for one year.

For five subscribers and \$25, we will send five copies of the Farmer, the Atlantic Monthly and Arthur's Home Magazine.

For ten subscribers and \$50, we will give ten copies of the Farmer, Atlantic Monthly, Arthur's Home Magazine, Harper's Monthly, the Little Pilgrim, and an extra copy of the Farmer mailed to any friend in the Eastern States.

By a little exertion, our friends may kindly favor us, and at the same time secure to themselves a valuable library of home literature, such as ten subscribers would secure to them.

We have made arrangements to receive the above publications for the Clubs that we hope to receive, and we now leave the work in the hands of our friends, with the grateful thanks for many favors in the past years of our FARMER.

WARREN & CO.

## HOLCOMBE BROTHERS,



**BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.**

Goods sold at this establishment are superior to any offered in this country, as regards their beauty, shape, workmanship and durability. The stock comprises Gents', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', and Children's wear, Hunting Boots, English Shooting Shoes, etc. FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES, from the best houses in Paris. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, Custom-made work, at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, 98 and 100 Commercial street, and corner of Washington and Kearny streets, HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

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## FORDHAM, JENNINGS &amp; CO.,

## GROCERS,

Steamboat Block, - Corner Front and Jackson streets,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,

And Dealers in

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, FINE WINES, TEAS,

WOODEN-WARE, &C.,

Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers' and Ranchers' Stores,

Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

Goods delivered as usual. (9-10) FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.

## Cahoon's Seedling Pie-plant.

THIS SPLENDID VEGETABLE is now offered in its highest perfection by the undersigned, who procured his stock direct from the original Nursery and brought it to this State, and is now ready to offer it to the friends on the Pacific Coast.

The subscriber resided near Mr. Cahoon 15 years, and knows the value of this RHUBARB well; it is the finest in the world, and has won its title to this fame. The subscriber will offer the present autumn stock of this most valuable and useful vegetable, and he feels confident it will be appreciated. The description upon the cut is literally true, both in size and weight. Its character has been fully proved by the exhibition of the samples grown by the undersigned here. It has received Premiums at every Exhibition, both for its size and beauty.

PLANTS will be on sale at the Garden of the undersigned at Clinton, and by Col. Warren, sole agent for the same in San Francisco, where they can be seen.

Patent—Large Roots \$3 single, or \$5 for two; small and cut Plants \$12 per dozen.

JAMES BAILEY & NATHAN COOK, CLINTON, Alameda county.

**JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,** IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

## FURNITURE,

128 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to OUR PRESENT STOCK.

The Largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast

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FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE, San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HALLECK STREET (Rear of American Exchange), SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS, ZINC, AND ANTI-FRICTION OR RUBBER

Metal Castings, Church and Steamboat Bells, FORCE

LIFT PUMPS, Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v10-9-3m

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C. H. EASTMAN, (LATE R. BUCK & CO.),

Wholesale and Retail Coal Dealer,

Corner of Battery and Oregon Streets,

Opposite the Customhouse.

Lackawanna, Newcastle (Steam), Cumberland, Schuylkill,

Chile, Lehigh, Liverpool (Oral), Scotch, and other

descriptions of

COAL,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Best No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON. 22-3m

WARREN & CO.

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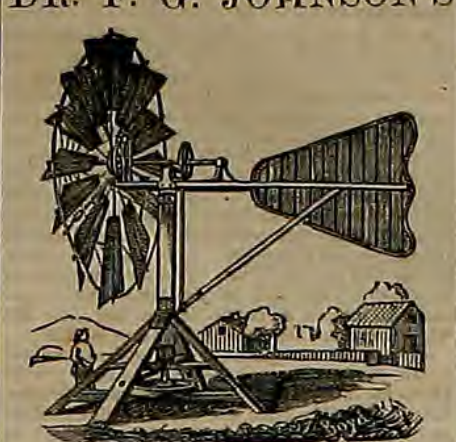
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## GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

..OF..

## DR. F. G. JOHNSON'S



PATENT SELF-REGULATING

## WINDMILL.

MANUFACTURED BY

D. VAN PELT.

THIS MILL IS NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL; and being constructed all of Iron, is without doubt the most perfect and durable, as well as the most economical Windmill in the world.

The undersigned having purchased the Exclusive Right for the Manufacture of these Mills in this State, will manufacture and keep on hand the following sizes, and at the following prices:

No. 1—Three-quarters to one Horse-power.....\$112 00.

No. 2—One to one and a quarter Horse-power.....130 00.

No. 3—One and a half to two Horse-power.....160 00.

No. 4—Two to two and a half Horse-power.....200 00.

No. 5—Two and a half to three and a half Horse-power.....230 00.

(This power is estimated for a fair, strong breeze.)

The above prices include everything ready to erect.

## DEPOT OF MANUFACTURE,

Nos. 90 and 92 Bush Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

When any greater power is required, the prices will be pro rata as the power is increased. They are susceptible of being increased to 20 horse-power or more; and applied for any purpose where stationary power is needed and as manageable as a Steam Engine, with no risk or expense. To one anticipating using this cheap power (the Windmill), should not fail to examine THIS MILL; such examination will satisfy them of its adaptation, and ability to serve their purpose efficiently and fully. It is unlike other Windmills that are called self-regulating; they have stationary Fans and small reversing Fans, which are depended upon to graduate the speed of the mill; whereas, by Dr. F. G. Johnson's Patent the Fans revolve upon the axis and turn their edge to the wind when a gale or sudden gust strikes it, and again a child can stop it at once by turning the fan's edge to the wind, by the use of a lever pressed upon the stop-wheel, which is upon the shaft. These Mills can be used for any purpose where stationary power is wanted.

Please call at the DEPOT, Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET, San Francisco; where the Manufacturer will take pleasure in showing and explaining the mechanical principle upon which reliance is had for their superiority over all other Mills known, or of which we have knowledge.

D. VAN PELT.

## PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

&c., &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY,

HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE, AND FOR

sale at low rates:

3,000 kegs White Lead,

2,000 kegs snow white Zinc,

30,000 gallons Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),

10,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine,

2,500 gallons Alcohol (95 per cent) in tins,

2,000 gallons Varnish (English and American),

5,000 boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes),

700 dozen Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd do),

700 pounds Putty (assorted qualities).

Together with a large stock of all articles in our line, which we are receiving regularly from the best Manufacturers.

WE ALSO HAVE ON HAND,

Camphine, Sperm Oil, Polar Oil, Tanners' Oil,

Lard Oil, and Solar Oil.

In lots to suit,

At 86 and 88 Washington street,

And 87 and 89 Oregon street. (13m)

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## MUSIC, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

## Pianofortes, Melodeons.

MESSRS. MILLAR & COURTAZ,

Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES and ME-

LODIONS, Boston, have established an

Agency for the Sale of their Instruments,

AT

MOORE'S PACIFIC FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

No. 180 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Mr. COURTAZ will superintend the Fitting up and Tuning of the same. The above Instruments have been awarded the First Premium at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at Richmond, Va., 1877; and are not surpassed for tone or finish, by any Instruments of the kind in the United States, and will be offered at lower prices than ever before sold on the Pacific Coast.

All persons wishing to purchase Pianofortes or Melodeons, are particularly invited to examine those of Millar & Courtaaz, which are already in store at the above place, and are being received by nearly every ship from Boston, during the coming year.

No one will go away dissatisfied with the Instruments or prices.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

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## PIANOS, MELODEONS,

Alexandre Organs, and Music!

Prices Greatly Reduced!

## HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway, New York,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE best

Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons.

The largest assortment of Music Merchandise in the United States. Pianos from five different

manufacturers, of every variety of style—from those in plain rosewood cases, for \$300, to those of the most elegant

finish for \$1000. No house in the Union can come in competition for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horsewater's Modern Improved Pianos, with

or without iron frames, have in their new scale an improved

action, in power and compactness, tested for three years, and

the beauty and durability of the square Piano. The Press and

first Music-masters have justly pronounced them equal, if not

superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand

the action of every climate.

Horsewater's Melodeons (tune the equal tempera-

ment) are in each case of superior quality. Can also furnish

Prince's, Carhart's, and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from \$45

to \$125; for two sets of reeds, \$150; two banks of keys, \$200;

organ pedal bass Melodeons, \$250, \$275 and \$300, less a liberal

discount. Each instrument warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

Alexandre Organs, five stops, \$160; eight stops, \$180;

eight stops with percussion, \$225; ten stops, \$250; twelve

stops, \$275; twelve stops with percussion, \$300; fifteen

stops, etc., \$375.

Second-hand PIANOS, at great bargains, constantly in

store. Prices from \$30 to \$140.

Music.—One of the largest and best catalogues of Music

now published; all Music and Musical Works published in the

United States for sale by this House. Also, Martin's celebrated

Guitars; all kinds of Musical Instruments and Musical mer-

chandise, at the lowest prices. Music sent wherever ordered,

post paid. Catalogues sent by mail. A liberal discount

made to dealers, teachers, seminarians and clergymen.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE

Horsewater's Pianos and Melodeons.

"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is a



Letter from Indiana, by the Overland Mail, Feb. 12, 1880.

EDITOR FARMER: Since my last we have had remarkably uniform weather: two changes a week, as regular as the week rolls round; Sunday, cold; Monday, moderating, with the wind from the south; Tuesday, mild, cloudy, and rain in evening; Wednesday, rain all day; Thursday, cloudy, but no rain; Friday, cool, with wind changeable; Saturday, decidedly "blue," thermometer indicating about 10° below zero in the morning, and rising after making out a programme, the clerk of the weather left on a visit to some distant place, to see how meteorological affairs are managed by his contemporaries. We are anxious for his return, as we want a change; a little snow would be very acceptable, as we have not had, really, any; a little in November, and a very little just now, melted off.

In consequence of soaking rains and immediate sharp freezing, wheat has been heaved out of the ground to rather an alarming extent. Clover, too, presents a very ragged appearance, standing out of the ground about two inches.

Although the winter has been very open, stock have made alarming inroads into sundry haymows, straw-stacks, etc. Had not rough feed been in great abundance, this would be a time of the greatest scarcity ever known amongst animals.

In a former correspondence I promised something concerning a certain street preacher. That man is Wm. Taylor, who preached some years in the streets of San Francisco (not Sacramento, as stated in the correspondence referred to). He passed through Ripley county, stopping a few days at Versailles, the county seat (one of the hard places), and preached up quite a revival; some thirty joined the church while he stayed, and since about forty. His legitimate object, I believe, was to sell books, two of which are by himself; and very creditable books too. The proceeds are to be applied to building a church in your city. We are getting our money's worth in the books, otherwise we would not be disposed to do much for you, away off there in the land of gold, while we are as much in need of churches as you can be.

The women of Indiana are "up and doing." On or about the 20th day of January, they, in convention assembled, memorialized the General Assembly, which met in joint convention to receive them. On presenting the petition Mrs. Mary P. Thompson delivered an address, as a correspondent was pleased to characterize it, "in the voice of a sick kitten, yet in the manner of a dying cat." To give you some idea, both of the manner and matter of this address, I will give an extract or two:

"All we claim for woman is the removal of the interdict—accept her as a citizen. Now she is denied the right of citizenship, and all the lumbering legislation of centuries will not adjust her relations harmoniously in the world until this injustice is removed. Woman cannot be protected fully until she is thus recognized. She cannot reach the true dignity of her being till she is invested with the sanctions and privileges of citizenship. If the exercise of this right is necessary to the perfect development of man's mind and whole being—if he feels himself dwarfed, intellectually, by being deprived of that right, will not the same argument apply to woman."

"But we do ask that no legal disabilities shall be attached to us as women, any more than to our brothers, in regard to political rights. If we aspire to them and prove ourselves incompetent, the world will readily learn the fact, just as it learns, eventually, to detect any incompetency in the other sex."

"But in all honesty and candor, we fully believe that the time has come for the women of Indiana to assert their rights as human beings."

"This political oppression is crushing woman, and we feel to repeat that the time has come when the women of Indiana should calmly and dispassionately assert their right to the elective franchise, and the privileges growing out of it, as the basis of all the other rights. Man will be benefited equally with woman. The true interests of the sexes are so intimately interwoven with each other, that one cannot suffer without the other suffering also."

"If taxes are laid upon us in any shape, without our having a legal representation where they are laid, we are reduced from the character of free subjects to the state of tributary slaves."

And here the argument was "rested," as the correspondent above referred to says, amid "coarse wit, vulgar sarcasm, and sickly sentimentality, which prevailed over wise deliberation and sound legislation." (1) Why were ladies treated in this way? Because they were surrounded by fools and not gentlemen. They were entitled to respect and courteous treatment, whatever the sentiment held with regard to the object of their visit. As a citizen of Indiana, I am truly sorry our representatives behaved so rudely. Would any set of men have been received and treated in this way, however fanatical their request? No; I know our representatives would not have dared to laugh in our faces. What insolence, then, to treat our mothers, sisters, and wives in the way they did.

Agricultural College.

On Feb. 7th the Senate passed the House bill for the establishment of an Agricultural College:

YEA—Allen, Ball, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clarke, Clendenen, Dixon, Donnell, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Gwin, Hall, Harlan, Harlow, Kennedy, King, Leonard, Simmons, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

NAY—Bayard, Brown, Chastant, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Peck, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Sill, and Ward—22.

The bill was amended by the Senate, and would, therefore, have to go back to the House for concurrence.

TANNERY AT NORTH SAN JOAN.

The San Juan Press, in noticing the purchase of the Philadelphia Tannery, at that place, by T. W. Manchester, who will continue the business, says: The leather turned out at this yard has been of a uniformly superior character, and found ready sale at the best prices in Marysville and Sacramento. The net annual profits, when only two men were employed, amounted to \$1500. With proper energy the business of the yard can be very largely increased. Every facility exists for obtaining hides, bark, and water-power, and not even eastern importations can lessen the demands for native leather. The present owner has it in his power to convert all these advantages into a certain fortune within a comparatively short period.

Oregon Admitted as a State.

A DISPATCH from Washington dated Feb. 12 (received by the Overland Mail, which arrived here Wednesday night) says:

In the House the consideration of the admission of Oregon was resumed. Mr. Lane related the circumstances attending the formation of Oregon, and earnestly urged its admission. He said he had no doubt that its white population was over 63,000. Mr. Grow offered a substitute for the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon and Kansas, and authorizing the citizens of the United States, who are legal voters and residents in each territory to take the necessary steps to establish a State Government, the respective constitutions being subject to the approval of the people. After some discussion it was laid on the table. Various amendments were offered and laid on the table. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved to lay on the table the whole subject. Disagreed to—44 against 134.

After other amendments were offered and rejected, the question was then taken on the preamble to the bill, viz: Whereas, the people of Oregon, having formed, ratified, and adopted a Constitution and State Government, which is republican in form, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; therefore, resolved, etc., that she be admitted into the Union. Agreed to—113 against 95. The Oregon bill passed precisely as it came from the Senate, 114 against 103. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause, and much confusion prevailed, amidst which Mr. Stephens moved that the Representatives from Oregon be admitted to a seat. The Republicans mostly voted against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Post Roads, reported an amendment on Mr. Broderick's bill for a Pacific Telegraph, which was referred.

It has leaked out that a private agent of the Queen of Spain has been in this country twelve months, and has had several private interviews with the President about the purchase of Cuba.

FROM MEXICO.—Yera Cruz dates to the 6th Feb. state that Zuloaga has abdicated in favor of Miramon, who was installed President. The latter arrested the political prisoners liberated by Robles, dismissed all the officers engaged in deposing Zuloaga, and suppressed Robles' paper. The French and English commanders had succeeded in enforcing their demands at Vera Cruz, and high rates were restored forthwith. Two-thirds of the revenue is secured to England and France. The American Consul promptly protested against such interference.

A bill abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the Territory, has passed the Kansas Legislature. Gov. Medary will doubtless veto it.

Wholesale Produce Report.

(Corrected by Loomis, Hall & Co., Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Dry Hides, Common coarse wool, etc.

San Francisco Cattle Market.

There has been very little change in the market for the last week back. Cattle are coming in in just sufficient quantities to supply the market, and only very extra choice bring 13c. A large number of calves are offered, which has reduced the price of Veal to 12c. In the Cattle, no change to notice.

We quote slaughterer's prices, as follows: Beef—American, first quality, 13c; 2d quality, 12c; 3d quality, 11c; 4th quality, 10c; 5th quality, 9c; 6th quality, 8c; 7th quality, 7c; 8th quality, 6c; 9th quality, 5c; 10th quality, 4c; 11th quality, 3c; 12th quality, 2c; 13th quality, 1c; 14th quality, 10c; 15th quality, 11c; 16th quality, 12c; 17th quality, 13c; 18th quality, 14c; 19th quality, 15c; 20th quality, 16c; 21st quality, 17c; 22nd quality, 18c; 23rd quality, 19c; 24th quality, 20c; 25th quality, 21c; 26th quality, 22c; 27th quality, 23c; 28th quality, 24c; 29th quality, 25c; 30th quality, 26c; 31st quality, 27c; 32nd quality, 28c; 33rd quality, 29c; 34th quality, 30c; 35th quality, 31c; 36th quality, 32c; 37th quality, 33c; 38th quality, 34c; 39th quality, 35c; 40th quality, 36c; 41st quality, 37c; 42nd quality, 38c; 43rd quality, 39c; 44th quality, 40c; 45th quality, 41c; 46th quality, 42c; 47th quality, 43c; 48th quality, 44c; 49th quality, 45c; 50th quality, 46c; 51st quality, 47c; 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### The California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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#### Pacific Railroad, State Policy.

We continue this week to present to our readers extracts from the late very able production of Col. Fitch, concerning the Pacific Railroad, and our State Policy. It is replete with sound and sensible views, touching the part California should take in the construction of this end of the road, and forms a striking contrast to the general terms and superficial manner of treating the subject heretofore. After presenting the outline of his plan, he shows what other States have done in aid of internal improvements, by way of proving the favor with which such projects have been regarded by other States. The manner of their aid of such enterprises is also presented for our consideration, as well to determine the precedents as to contrast the operation of his plan with that system pursued by older States, and to make still more apparent the excellence of his views. We put forth his views in his own bold and vigorous language, and hope our readers will examine attentively, and speedily determine to adopt his plans:

State aid of internal improvements is not a new idea. Who can compute the vast results which have sprung from the construction of the New York and Erie Canal, and the various railways through New York leading to the West? Have not those great enterprises made that State what it is proudly denominated—"the Empire State?" The railroad and canal debt of that State, in 1857, exceeded thirty-two millions of dollars; her contingent liability, \$70,000, on which there accrues annually nearly two millions of dollars interest. Resources—canals and railroad stock.

Pennsylvania has an actual indebtedness of about \$25,000,000, contracted in aid of internal improvements. Resources—canals and railroad stock. Her yearly subscription in aid of railroads, about one million and a half dollars; whilst the expense of the government is only \$425,000. Her contingent liability for guarantee of interest \$21,000.

Maryland has loaned her bonds in aid of internal improvements, to the amount of \$4,000,000.

Virginia has an outstanding debt in the shape of State bonds, of about \$28,000,000, besides a contingent fund of \$4,000,000, the last named being State guarantee of bonds of corporations constructing railroads within the State. The principal debt of the State arises, in great part, from its subscriptions for stock in railroads.

That State has an internal improvement fund, which does not exceed \$130,000, all told.

North Carolina loans railroad companies its bonds, and takes mortgage of the roads to secure. South Carolina takes stock in one road (over \$6,000,000); indorses the bonds of other railroad companies, having already contracted a contingent liability of the State exceeding \$3,000,000.

Nearly the entire debt of Georgia consists of bonds issued for construction of railways, becoming principal or entire owner.

Tennessee not only loans to, but indorses bonds of railroad companies. The State having now a contingent liability of \$10,000,000. The State has likewise subscribed liberally for stock in her railroads.

Minnesota—the people have voted to lend the credit (bonds) of the State to various railroad companies, to the amount of \$5,000,000.

The Constitution prohibits the contracting of more than \$250,000 of debt, except in the loan of bonds to railroad companies. It provides that "the State shall never contract any debt, for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works, except in cases where grants of land, or other property shall have been made to the State, especially dedicated by the grant to specific purposes, and in such cases the State shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion." "The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual or association, or corporation." Yet the people of Minnesota have voted to aid railroad companies to the extent of \$5,000,000.

Illinois issued bonds to the amount of about \$12,000,000, taking stock in railways. Without increasing the rate of taxation, the revenue from taxes upon the increased value of property, occasioned by these public improvements, has already enabled the State to cancel one-third of the debt, and it is believed that the remaining sum will be extinguished, from this sum alone, by 1866.

Missouri, at first, loaned its bonds to railroad companies—\$50,000, as often as the directors reported bona fide subscriptions for an equal sum. Later, loans have been made to railroads—\$200,000 bonds for every \$1000 reported bona fide individual subscription.

The State has loaned to the Pacific Railroad.....\$7,000,000  
S. W. Branch.....4,500,000  
Hannibal and St. Jo.....3,000,000  
North Missouri.....5,500,000  
Iron Mountain.....3,600,000  
Cairo and Fulton.....650,000  
Platte County.....700,000

\$24,950,000

This showing is quite sufficient to prove, not only that it has been, and continues to be the policy of State Governments to aid works of internal improvements, but that the progress and prosperity of these States, consequent on the prosecution of such enterprises, may justly excite our envy and engage an imitation. It must be remembered, however, that we do not cite the operations of these several States as an example to be followed in all respects, but rather, that we may exhibit the



SUTTER'S FORT, AS IT APPEARED WHEN GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN CALIFORNIA, AND DURING THE YEARS 1848 AND 1849.

contrast between the plan herein proposed for the action of the State of California, and that system so generally adopted in the States referred to.

Take, for instance, the \$25,000,000 in bonds of the State of Missouri, loaned to her railroad corporations—bonds drawn payable in thirty years, bearing six per cent per annum interest, it assumes the actual standing of a debt of the State in that sum, and if the State be held for the principal, the accruing interest, say \$1,500,000 per annum, may also be added, which in thirty years (say nothing of compound rates) amounts to \$45,000,000, and that sum with the principal makes a sum equal to \$70,000,000. It is true, if Missouri has to pay this great sum, she has the roads for her resource, with the attendant evil of a multiplication of State employees too indifferent as to whether they run the cars off the track or the State to ruin.

Let us see what liability California would incur by the plan proposed, if she guaranteed the payment of five per cent per annum for twenty years on \$25,000,000. It would be one and one-quarter millions per annum; or all told \$25,000,000, leaving a difference in favor of California finance of \$45,000,000. Let us also compare the measure of security which would distinguish the two operations.

Missouri becomes liable in the sum of \$70,000,000, on any outlay and security of \$25,000,000, whilst California becomes liable in \$25,000,000 on an outlay and security of \$50,000,000. In other words, if California came in possession of the works she had so aided to construct, it would be as a purchaser of the works at half their cost, on payment of yearly installments of \$1,250,000 for twenty years without interest. Which event is more likely to occur than that Herschel will clash upon Hesperus.

The State of California does not want direct interest in any of her internal improvements. It is far better for the commonwealth to leave to private enterprise and capital the profits promised by such improvements. It may lend its aid by indorsements, and even by the payment of interest (on the presentation of proper securities), as any banking institution, having the money to put at interest, would do; but to become directly interested in her public improvements, after the manner of New York, Pennsylvania and other States, is impolitic, imprudent, and to be regarded as the error of a by-gone age.

Concerning the aid, which this plan proposes in behalf of the Pacific road, it being the first enterprise to which we ask the application of this principle, it may not be amiss to exhibit a plain statement of its operation.

Suppose the road from San Francisco to the State line to cost \$20,000,000. The company desirous of taking the contract, or secure franchise and aid for its construction, ask the State of California to lend them the bonds of the State, or indorse their own bonds, guaranteeing the payment of interest (which answers the same purpose to the company) to the extent of, and equal to, the half of the cost of the road.

Any of the States before named, would at once agree to a loan of the bonds, which would be, say ten millions of dollars, and the semi-annually accruing interest. Bonds being drawn to run twenty years, interest at five per cent per annum, would carry an interest account of \$500,000 per annum, making at the end of twenty years, an aggregate of principal and interest amounting to \$20,000,000—the entire cost of the road. By the indorsement of the bonds, simply guaranteeing the interest, California, by this new method, becomes only liable (if the railroad immediately after completion, be thrown upon the State) in the sum of \$10,000,000, with a decreasing liability each year. If it were a question of the purchase of the said road, to be completed and in running order, at a stipulated sum, say \$10,000,000, in payments of \$500,000 per annum, twenty years without interest, the State would be ready enough to make the purchase—indeed such a proposition would not be open long enough to reach the capitol of the State.

Such is the extent of risk which the State will have to run if it adopts this plan. It is usually to believe that any company employing \$20,000,000 equal in the construction of such a road, would then allow it to pass to the State, rather than pay five per cent per annum on one-half its cost. If the State have (by any mishap) to pay interest for one or two years, guaranteed on these bonds, it would hold an ample security, and be at no loss to raise the means. Surely, if other States become liable for principal and interest in aid of railroads, this State may safely contract a contingent liability for the payment of the interest alone, not only in aid of the westerly portion of the Pacific Railroad, but any other Railroad, within the limits of the State, whosoever capitalists shall deem it prudent to invest their means.

There is no subject more important to Californians than this of a Pacific Railroad, taken up and handled so practically by Col. Fitch. The interest

and the future welfare of every citizen depend on the immediate undertaking and completion of this great work. We shall follow up this question in such a manner that none can deny that the CALIFORNIA FARMER earnestly favors the construction of a Pacific Railroad, and Fitch's plans for the State aid thereof.

#### Cultivation of the Artichoke.

MILLESTON, February 22, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: The business of raising swine having become quite a matter of interesting attention in this Fresno mountain region (a business of which the undersigned, your subscriber, takes a part), impels me, from interest, and the desire of my neighbors, to request of you the favor to place in your FARMER the proper mode of raising the Artichoke—a statement of the distance to plant them apart, and all the necessary items to their successful culture, and thereby very much oblige Yours &c., JAMES KEITH.

We are pleased to reply to our subscriber, and the best thing we can do is to give the origin, history, character, culture, and use of the article, and hope this may bring it into that notice which it truly deserves, especially as food for swine. We copy from the American Farmer's Encyclopedia the following in relation to the

#### JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

It flourishes most in a rich, light soil, with an open inclosure. Trees are particularly inimical to its growth. As it never ripens its seeds in England, the only mode of propagation is by planting the middle-sized tubers or cuttings of the large ones, one or two eyes being preserved in each. These are best planted towards the end of March, though it may be performed as early as February, or even in October, and continued as late as the beginning of April.

They are planted by the dibble, in rows, three feet by two feet apart, and four inches deep. They make their appearance above ground about the middle of May. The only attention necessary is to keep them free from weeds, and an occasional hoeing to loosen the surface, a little of the earth being drawn up about the stems. Some gardeners, at the close of July or early in August, cut the stems off about their middle, to admit more freely the air and light; in other respects it may be beneficial to the tubers.

The tubers may be taken up as wanted during September; and in October, or as soon as the stems have withered, entire, for preservation in sand, for winter's use. They should be raised as unbroken as possible, for the smallest piece of a tuber will vegetate, and appear in the spring; for which reason they are often allotted some remote corner of the garden; but their culinary merits certainly demand a more favorable treatment.

The Jerusalem Artichoke thrives well in the United States on soft, moist, and it is said even on peaty soils. This root is abundant in the English and French markets, where it sells for a little more than the price of Irish potatoes. The fibers of the stems may be separated by maceration similar to hemp, so as to be capable of being manufactured into cordage or cloth, as is practiced in some parts of Europe, where the plant is an object of field culture, especially on the poor and sandy soils. The artichoke will yield, with similar culture, 20 per cent more than the potato, and if the land be poor, they will yield at least double the quantity per acre that can be raised with the potato, and the expense of culture is no more. They are particularly adapted to the climate and soil of the Middle and Southern States, and being hardy, can be left during the fall and winter in the ground to be rooted up, by hogs, great numbers of which may be thus fattened at little expense. Or they may be taken up and given to all kinds of stock, for which purpose it is more requisite to steam them than potatoes. One of the chief objections urged against their culture is, that not being killed in winter by the frost, they grow among the crops which succeed them. But that is a comparatively trifling objection. The Jerusalem artichoke certainly deserves more attention from farmers than it now gets in the United States.

VALUABLE GRAINS.—Those who receive specimen seeds of grain and grasses, will please note them in their books, their growth and success, and report the same.

#### Sutter's Fort in 1849.

We present in this number the cut of this memorable fort, once formidable, and a proud and happy home, abounding with generous deeds from the proprietor, whose gates stood open to receive the stranger, to feed the hungry and shelter the wayfarer. Sutter's Fort no longer exists but in history; the walls are broken down, not a vestige remains save the main building, and that dilapidated; the ownership has passed into other hands, and its marks and bounds are lost, save where rank weeds grow luxuriantly on the old foundation. He who once stood at the portal-gate to welcome all, now lies ill. "Hope long deferred made his heart sick," and now, as the news comes of tardy justice, he turns his mind back o'er the past

"And scenes long past, of joy and pain,  
Come whirling o'er his aged brain."

And should kind Providence spare his life, that he may yet find some reward for past suffering, how will the old pioneer feel when he shall visit that old Fort, once so dear to him; and should he ask where is my once happy home, history will write:

"He tore away some weeds, 'tis true,  
But all the flowers were ravished too."

And memory shall sicken as the scenes are reviewed; but troops of gathering friends will now come, as fortune smiles, and they shall gather thickly, and with

"The power of words, and soothing sounds, appease  
The raging pain, and lessen the disease."

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS.—As the greater portion of the best flower and garden seeds are lost by reason of neglect in the planting and early care, we have penned the following brief remarks: Fine and delicate seeds require fine and delicately prepared soil. This is easily done. Those for transplanting, such as asters, pinks of all kinds, coxcombs, stock gillies, balsams, and all small seeds, can be planted in small beds, at one side of the garden, in very finely prepared earth; dig deep, rake deeply and fine; upon this soil sift some fine sand, half an inch deep; sow the seeds in rows, and then sift fine loam over the seed, half or three-fourths of an inch deep. They will quickly vegetate at this season. If the weather is cold enough for frost, shield them at night; if the soil becomes dry, sprinkle the rows with a water-pot; when the plants have made three or four leaves, they should be planted in the borders where they are wanted to bloom. Among the pretty plants for a garden, none excel fine asters, balsams, amaranthus, stock gillies, pinks, picotees, carnations, sweet alyssum, mignonette, coxcombs, and all this class; they are all desirable as border flowers. Many pretty, and some very beautiful, climbing plants, such as Maurandya Barclayana, Ipomeas, Tropaeolums, Lophospermum, etc., may be cultivated in the same manner: these are desirable for pillars of flowers, or columns, near the dwelling. The cypress vine, scarlet and white, are both very beautiful for columns in a garden, bearing the most perfectly ornamental foliage of any vine known. The sweet pea forms a fine pyramid of flowers, their variegated blossoms making a good show.

All these plants and vines can be easily grown, and made to flower all the summer long, with good care. One of the most important things in a garden, is to keep the borders and the whole garden free of weeds and the ground finely cultivated; care should be taken not to over water such plants; cultivation is better than irrigation; showering at the evening hours is far better than heavy watering—it is more like Nature. All the climbing plants we have named can be grown on columns in the garden, and make a fine show; the border flowers be sown as we have named, at different periods of time, and fresh plants set out; thus keeping up a fresh stock of flowers the season through.

NEW YORK BULLETIN.—News about California, her true interests will now be regarded abroad. Read the letter of our correspondent from New York, signed B. Orders can be left at our office for the N. Y. Bulletin.

#### Apple-Tree Borers.

Now is the time when the apple and other fruit trees will begin to be affected with the various borers and insects which are among some of the little trials of the orchardist and gardener. As the season opens, and the sun sends forth his warm rays, the eggs of the insects begin to hatch, and the eyes of the cultivator should be kept wide awake to crush the intruders and strangle them in their early days. Every fair day, a few moments spent among the trees will show where the web of the caterpillar is being spread, and where the borer is commencing his work. To destroy the first is easy, by using the thumb and finger, and to entirely demolish its fine spun castle, a little tin pail with strong soap-suds and a sponge to wash over the limbs of the tree where the nest was forming, will end that work. The borer is found by his chips, which mark his path. They are found in two places. By drawing away the earth from the crown roots of the tree, it is easy to ascertain if there are any borers. When found, a piece of whalebone, sharpened to a point and passed into his hole, will reach him; the operator can feel when he has spitted him. Fill the orifice with moistened earth, and the work is done for that part of the tree. There will often be found a species of borer in the limbs and body of the tree; a blackened spot near the joints marks his operations. With a sharp knife remove the bark, and when found they can be destroyed in the same manner as the root borer. A plaster of fine-loam, the consistency of paste, over the wound, we find the best composition.

We received from W. H. Boyce, Esq., of Oakland, some branches of young pear tree, with the worm in them, and specimens of the same in a box. Their work showed what they were—the apple-tree borer, small species, differing in some respects from the root-borer. We shall make further investigation. We feel obliged to Mr. Boyce for the samples.

We would again urge all to examine their trees early; a few moments now may save valuable trees.

#### Cedar of Lebanon.

This variety is undoubtedly the most celebrated of all the cedrus tribe, and we wonder that our nurserymen do not plant this species in California and Oregon. It would be found to be a most valuable acquisition to our evergreen tree. It has a peculiar characteristic in the broad flat surface of its branches. Loudon says: "The general character of its shoot, even when the tree is young, is singularly bold and picturesque, and quite different from that of any other species of its tribe." By reference to the history of the cedars of Lebanon we learn that Maundrell, in his journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem in 1696, could reckon only sixteen large trees, though many small ones. One of the largest was twelve yards six inches in the spread of its boughs. The forests of Lebanon never seem to have recovered from the havoc made by Solomon's forty score thousand hewers, and, as Professor Martyn observes, there are probably more cedars in England than in Palestine. One of the distinctive features of England, in her taste for arboriculture, is the love for evergreen trees. At this time there is not an evergreen tree known to science that is not in a high state of cultivation in England. California oaks and pines are scattered through all the parks and gardens of the nobility of England, and in various parts of Europe. We remember well the very beautiful specimens we have seen in various parts of England, and also in France. There is a very large and showy Cedar of Lebanon growing within the inclosures of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. We have with us some curiously carved boxes made from that wood, purchased during our visit to Paris, in 1848. We most sincerely hope that nurserymen and amateurs will try the growing of this noble species. Accustomed to grow in cold mountainous regions it would thrive well in our mountain cities and in Oregon. There is no one tree known that is so picturesque to plant singly in lawns as the Cedar of Lebanon.

#### Roses! Bright Roses!

PLANT roses, ever and always; twine them about your door-posts; train them beneath and above your windows; let them stand as trees in your garden walks, so that their fragrance shall be scattered around and over you, whether you walk or sit, or stand, or sleep. We have been practicing as we preach, and we hope soon to be gratified with the delightful perfume of the pure white La-maque, the rosy crimson of Madame Laffay, the full perfume of the soft blushing Malmaison, or the gorgeous golden cupped Solitaire, and to bask in the queenly beauties of the peerless Safrano (this last only equaled in beauty and grandeur by the royal crimson Géant des batailles). Who does not worship the rose, the queen of flowers? Of all the grand and extensive collections we have ever seen, Monsieur Prevost of San José can present the premium assortment. His collections of budded standard roses are surpassingly fine, and now is a very appropriate season to order them. We hope everybody will want them. If they do, let them just drop into Graves & Williams, and look at the samples. They are agents of the famous gardens of Monsieur Prevost.



## Leaves of Trees and Plants.

In his work on the "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," Sir Humphry Davy, speaking of the structure of plants, publishes the following results, being sustained by such minds as Linnaeus, De Candolle, Knight, and others. We quote:

"The leaves, the great sources of the permanent beauty of vegetation, though infinitely diversified in their forms, are in all cases similar in interior organization, and perform the same functions."

"The albumen spreads itself from the foot-stalks into the very extremity of the leaf; it retains its vascular system and its living powers; and its peculiar tubes, particularly the tracheae, may be distinctly seen in the leaf."

"The green membranous substances may be considered as an extension of the parenchyma, and the fine and thin covering as the epidermis. Thus the organization of the roots and branches may be traced into the leaves, which present, however, a more perfect, refined and minute structure."

"One great use of the leaves is for the exposure of the sap to the influence of the air, heat and light. Their surface is extensive, the tubes and cells very delicate, and their texture porous and transparent."

"In the leaves much of the water of the sap is evaporated; it is combined with new principles, and fitted for its organizing functions, and probably passes, in its prepared state, from the extreme tubes of the albumen into the ramifications of the cortical tubes, and then descends through the bark."

"On the upper surface of leaves, which is exposed to the sun, the epidermis is thick but transparent, and is composed of matter possessed of little organization, which is either principally earthy, or consists of some homogeneous chemical substance. In the grasses it is partly siliceous, in the laurel resinous, and in the maple and thorn it is principally constituted by a substance analogous to wax."

"By these arrangements any evaporation, except from the appropriated tubes, is prevented."

"On the lower surface of the epidermis is a thin transparent membrane full of cavities, and it is probably altogether by this surface that moisture and the principles of the atmosphere necessary to vegetation are absorbed."

"If a leaf be turned, so as to present its lower surface to the sun, its fibers will twist so as to bring it as much as possible into its original position; and all leaves elevate themselves on the foot-stalk during their exposure to the solar light, and as it were move towards the sun."

"This effect seems, in a great measure, dependent upon the mechanical and chemical agency of light and heat. Bonnet made artificial leaves, which when a moist sponge was held under the lower surface, and a heated iron above the upper surface, turned exactly in the same manner as the natural leaves. This, however, can be considered only as a very rude imitation of the natural process."

"What Linnaeus has called the sleep of the leaves, appears to depend wholly upon the suspension of the action of light and heat, and on the operation of moisture."

"This singular but constant phenomenon had never been scientifically observed, till the attention of the botanist of Upsal was fortunately directed to it. He was examining particularly a species of lotus, in which four flowers had appeared during the day, and he missed two in the evening; by accurate inspection, he soon discovered that these two were hidden by the leaves, which had closed round them. Such a circumstance could not be lost upon so acute an observer. He immediately took a lantern, went into his garden, and witnessed a series of curious facts before unknown. All the simple leaves of the plants he examined had an arrangement totally different from their arrangement in the day; and the greater number of them were seen closed or folded together."

"The sleep of leaves is, in some cases, capable of being produced artificially. De Candolle made this experiment on the sensitive plant. By confining it in a dark place in the day-time, the leaves soon closed; but on illuminating the chamber with many lamps, they again expanded. So sensible were they to the effects of light and radiant heat."

"In the greater number of plants the leaves annually decay, and are reproduced; their decay takes place either at the conclusion of the summer, as in very hot climates, when they are no longer supplied with sap, in consequence of the dryness of the soil and the evaporating powers of heat; or in the autumn, as in the northern climates, at the commencement of the frosts. The leaves preserve their functions, in common cases, no longer than there is a circulation of fluids through them. In the decay of the leaf, the color assumed seems to depend upon the nature of the chemical changes; and, as acids are generally developed, it is usually either reddish-brown or yellow; yet there are great varieties. Thus in the oak, it is bright brown; in the beech, orange; in the elm, yellow; in the vine, red; in the sycamore, dark brown; in the cornel tree, purple; and, in the woodbine, blue."

"The cause of the preservation of the leaves of evergreens through the winter is not accurately known. From the experiments of Hales, it appears that the force of the sap is much less in plants of this species, and probably there is a certain degree of motion in it, in warm days, even in winter; their juices are less watery than those of other plants, and probably less liable to be congealed by cold, and certainly not so easy of decomposition; and their vessels are defended by stronger coatings from the action of the elements."

"The production of the other parts of the plant takes place at the time the leaves are most vigorously performing their functions. If the leaves are stripped off from a tree in the spring, it uniformly dies; and when many of the leaves of forest trees are injured by blasts, or long-continued dryness, the trees always become stag-headed and unhealthy."

"The leaves are necessary for the existence of the individual tree; the flowers for the continuance of the species. Of all the parts of plants they are the most refined, the most beautiful in their structure, and appear as the master-work of nature in the vegetable kingdom. The elegance of their tints, the variety of their forms, the delicacy of their organization, and the adaptation of their parts, are all calculated to awaken our curiosity, and excite our admiration."

**VALUE OF A VIRGINIA STABLE.**—The Richmond Dispatch says it has from good authority, that the Messrs. Downell have been offered the sum of \$18,500 for their filly Fanny Washington, and their celebrated brood mare Nina and her three Revenue colts, Planet, Eschewer, and a yearling. Planet is estimated at \$8,000; Eschewer at \$3,000; the old mare and the yearling, at \$4,500; and Fanny made.

## Resources of Humboldt County.

The following valuable sketch of our resources we are happy to copy from our cotemporary; such sketches are creditable to the journal and beneficial to our State. The Northern Californian, published at Union, Humboldt county, says:

"In noticing the peculiar features and sources of wealth in this region, that which most prominently strikes the observer, is the immense belt of timber which skirts the base and ascends the slopes of the foot hills of the coast range. This belt, varying from four to twelve miles in breadth, extends through a large portion of Mendocino, and the whole of Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte counties, to the State line. Owing, however, to the small number of accessible harbors, in convenient proximity to this immense mass of vegetable growth, but little has been done on any considerable scale in its manufacture and export, except at Mendocino mills, and Humboldt Bay. The prevailing varieties which are found in this county, are Redwood, red and white Fir and Spruce, and in a few localities, as on Mud river, are some noble specimens of white Cedar. Scattering specimens of white Ash and Maple and Bay are found in the wet swales and on the bottoms, but, not in sufficient quantities to form an article of trade. We can see no good reason, however, why the most valuable and durable kinds of Eastern timber for manufacturing purposes, such as white Oak, Hickory, and Locust, may not be raised by planting the seeds, nuts and acorns, on the farming lands of this county. The soil and climate here seem better adapted to their growth, than in more Southern portions of the State, and though he that plants may not cut the timber, the farm which possesses a plantation of this sort, will certainly fetch a price more than sufficiently increased, to reward the labor and expense of the effort. Every man with a family and a homestead farm should do it, for the benefit of his children, if not himself. He that plants a tree, it is truly said, is a benefactor of his kind. The black Locust (extremely valuable for many purposes, especially upon a farm) is of extremely rapid growth, averaging nearly three-fourths of an inch in diameter for every year's growth after the first year or two, and might be raised to great advantage in a separate field, without any special attention after the trees are once started. This timber is worth in the Eastern States, from ten to twelve cents per foot. If our farmers would devote a moderate share of attention to the planting of valuable timber trees, the day is not far distant, when the fruits of their labors will be visible, in making Humboldt Bay one of the most important shippers on the coast of California. It can now furnish all the available lumber for such purposes, that can be supplied at other points, and with the addition of a few imported sorts, might bid defiance to competition."

"The value of the belt of native timber of which we have spoken, can scarcely be estimated in figures. The quantity is inexhaustible for many years to come, and the annual product only depends upon the extent of the demand and the manufacturing appliances used for making it. At present there are ten saw mills in this county, in a greater or less state of activity, which, besides supplying what is wanted for home consumption, furnish freight for an average of about five coasting vessels weekly, the year round. Nine years since this vast forest was undisturbed by the axe of the woodman, and millions of feet of Eastern lumber, besides dwellings ready framed for erection, were shipped to California, and sold at fabulous prices. White pine boards brought \$800 per thousand, for a short period, until the arrival of several millions reduced the price to about \$100. Now lumber is sold at the mills on this Bay for about \$12 per thousand, and shipped to China and Australia, besides furnishing a part of the supply for the California market."

"Up to the present time, sawed boards, scantling, square timber, laths, and tongued-and-grooved flooring constitute the staple of the lumber exported from the Bay. In process of time, there will doubtless be factories for making ash, doors, blinds, etc., which will give employment to a much larger population, and retain in the hands of our own community the profits upon the manufactured article, which now go to swell the business of other places, possessed of greater capital. The lumber trade is destined to be a permanent and leading branch of business in this country for an indefinite period of time, and it behooves those who are embarked in it, to keep the inside track, by the introduction of valuable improvements in machinery, and the application of their superabundance of the raw material, to all those varieties of manufactured articles, for which it may be used with advantage and profit. The effects of a wise foresight in these matters, will not only put money in their own pockets, but add to the general prosperity of the country, by furnishing the farmer a large market for his products, the merchant for his wares, and infusing new life into every branch of industry."

"The days of great profits in California, and especially in the lumber business, have passed away forever, and must be compensated by the infusion of greater skill, activity, and economy in that and every other branch of trade, by quick sales and moderate gains."

## The Oregon Woolen Factory.

A writer in the Jackson Sentinel, who has visited the new and extensive Woolen Factory at Salem, makes the following mention of the same:

"The enterprising proprietors deserve great credit, and the country cannot but be benefited by this enterprise. The fact of tapping the Santiam River and diverting the water from the main channel through a thickly settled and farming district, affording water for irrigation without diminishing the quantity necessary to propel all the machinery for manufacturing purposes, is alone of great benefit to the surrounding country. The factory, under the control of the experienced Mr. Pratt, its Superintendent, cannot help but do well. The advantages of the enterprise are so many that the space of a letter almost forbids my entering upon the subject. Suffice it to say that the first quality of blankets, flannels, and woolen cloth, are being manufactured at prices far below that paid for foreign-manufactured woolen goods of the same class, in proportion to the quality and durability of the article. There can be no comparison in point of profit and advantage to the country, over those of a similar kind manufactured in the Atlantic States. The inducement to produce the wool is one of the great advantages resulting to the whole country, which is incalculable."

## Encourage Agriculture.

Upon this caption the Hydraulic Press, published at North San Juan, says:

"The mining interest of California has ever met with the most fostering and liberal treatment, and perhaps justice has even been strained in its favor by making it the paramount object of legislative care. This policy has resulted in filling our mountains with a vigorous, independent and enterprising population, whose intelligent labors have converted the mining districts into wealthy and permanent communities, around which are gradually springing up all the arts and amenities of advanced societies."

"The time has now arrived when the agricultural interest should receive a like generous encouragement. Without the special protection and privileges enjoyed by its rival, it has already become of very commanding importance, and is destined to ultimate preeminence. Despite of all the uncertainties of title, and the fascinating attraction of mining pursuits, the agricultural resources of the State have been developed to an extent which would not have been possible under the same retarding circumstances in any other part of the confederacy. The whole amount of land inclosed for all purposes is stated at 1,916,813 acres; of which 756,734 acres were cultivated last year, and produced upwards of ten and a quarter millions of bushels of wheat, barley and oats, in addition to which were large yields of corn, rye, buckwheat, beans, peas, potatoes, hay and vegetables. There are about three and a half millions of fruit-trees in the State, and some four millions of grape-vines, besides an immense number of other fruit-bearing vines and bushes. In connection with this exhibit may be mentioned the fact that the aggregate number of live stock and poultry is estimated at about two and a half millions, the sheep alone numbering nearly half a million and being rapidly on the increase. The State has actually become self-sustaining in all important particulars, owing to the steady unaided efforts of her agricultural citizens, to which she is also indebted for opening a source of immense future wealth in the grape culture, which alone, it has been not unreasonably estimated, will eventually exceed in value the entire gold yield."

"These facts, while they go to show the capacity of the agricultural interest to take care of itself, yet also prove that it is entitled to, and should hereafter receive, the most liberal encouragement and assistance. That man must be endowed with but little foresight who cannot discern that the real prosperity of the State depends upon the growth of this noble interest, together with the development of home manufactures. Agriculture in California exhibits many anomalous features, resulting from peculiarities of soil and climate. These need to be carefully observed, and such observation should not be left to chance, or to the not always enlightened attention of isolated individuals. The State wants a thorough agricultural system, based upon California experience, and aided by the application of scientific facts. To obtain this, there should be agricultural and horticultural associations in every county, in connection with the State Society, and Agricultural schools should be established, aided by the government, on the plan adopted with such encouraging results in other portions of the Union. In several States whose agricultural resources will never equal ours, these schools have been some time in operation, whilst in others they are about to be established; even Minnesota, the youngest sister in the confederacy, having made provision for one. Cannot California, with a yearly revenue of more than one million dollars and public lands at her disposal, afford to do as much?"

The above article is excellent. We rejoice to note the interest now felt by the press of our State to give their readers statistics of Agriculture; it will tell for the respective papers and for the State. The remarks of the Press relative to Agricultural Schools are identical with what our journal has urged for years, and must receive the attention of all parents and good citizens.

## Ranches in the Mines.

In the course of the discussion which has been going on in the papers, relative to selling the mineral lands, some writers have taken occasion to assail the mountain agriculturists, declaring that "ranches are a perfect nuisance in the mines." The Hydraulic Press of the 5th inst. devotes a column to the subject, in which it makes an able reply to the charge, and thinks "it can be nothing but the most selfish prejudice that would thus assail a class of citizens so numerous and useful as the farmers and gardeners of the mining regions;" and that there need be no conflict between the right of the miners and ranchers, if both will be governed in their actions towards one another by a spirit of fairness and justice.

It adds in conclusion: "That the mountain agriculturists are not nuisances, can be better demonstrated by a few facts than by mere general disclaimers. Their labors, conducted under many discouragements (such as uncertainty of possession and doubtfulness of adequate reward) have converted the former barren regions into scenes of attractive verdure, added largely to the comfort and health of the mining population, to the permanence of mining towns, and to the general welfare of the State. Last year there was under cultivation in the mining counties upwards of 140,000 acres of land, which produced 623,818 bushels of wheat, 789,422 bushels of barley, and 399,841 bushels of oats; besides smaller quantities of corn, rye, buckwheat, beans, peas, hay, and potatoes. These counties also produce, in many instances, sufficient supplies of vegetables for their own consumption, and considerable quantities of milk, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs. In the year 1857 there were about two million fruit trees in the State, about half a million of which were growing in the mining counties. This number has since been very largely increased, Nevada county alone containing in 1858 three hundred and twenty thousand five hundred. The greatest number of these are peach trees; but it is quite probable that the mountains will yet abound with apple orchards, and fairly rival Oregon in the production of this staple fruit."

"The mining counties bear also a prominent part in the grape culture. The number of vines growing in them last year was two hundred and fifty thousand, and every reliable account represents them as thriving well and yielding abundantly. One acre of seven hundred vines in Nevada county yielded over 21,000 pounds of luscious grapes. Encouraged by these facts several of the mining counties have commenced the planting of the vine on a larger scale, and have begun the manufacture of wine, in which important branch of industry they bid fair to rival eventually the older vineyards of Southern California."

"These few facts concerning 'ranches in the mines' become more significant when we reflect

that mountain agriculture is yet in its infancy. That it will ultimately equal in importance the mining interest, we hardly dare predict—though such an event is not impossible; but it is destined to become of considerable magnitude, and is already of too much value to the State, and to the mining regions, to be lightly estimated or stigmatized as 'a nuisance.'"

## California.

Eloquent pens have written and sung of Italy, the bright and glorious land where the luxuries of life spring forth almost spontaneously, and where the toil of the husbandman is but the compromise of idleness. Where nature is her own handmaid and fashions the vine and the fig tree, the olive and the orange, without exterior aids. Where the sunlight spreading over broad plains covered with golden grain, presents a sight such as the vivid fancy of the painter exhibits, or the poet tells us in Arcadian realms. Spain with her dreamy climate, her unrivaled productiveness of soil, her superior natural advantages over her less fortunate neighbors, has occupied the pen of an Irving, and it remains for some master lumner to tell us in the future the history of this our Golden State. Can she be as she is, both as to soil and climate, of producing almost every tropical fruit and flower; inhabited by the most energetic race on the face of the earth, who may venture a prediction as to her future prosperity and importance? In a few years the fig and the pomegranate will cease to be articles of import; the almond and the olive are now becoming as native to the soil as the willow or the oak. The different cultivated berries are becoming prodigies yearly, while triple crops of fruit in the same time are getting to be no longer an uncommon occurrence. A country where the fruit-trees blossom in the month of February, and the common garden vegetables grow and flourish all winter, is surely an anomaly and furnishes incontrovertible proof that were the golden treasure not in her hills, it would still be produced at the plow's point, and the prairies of California become the placers of unbounded wealth.—[Tehama Gazette.]

## Agricultural Society in Jacksonville, Oregon.

A MEETING of the citizens of Jackson county, was held at Jacksonville, pursuant to adjournment, on the 23d ult. A committee, previously appointed, reported a constitution, consisting of eighteen articles, which was adopted. The name adopted is the "Jackson County Agricultural Society." Some thirty citizens subscribed their names, and the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President—W. C. Myers. Vice President—John E. Ross. Secretary—Jesse Robinson. Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Reed. Treasurer—R. F. Maury. Directors—James Kilgore, Isaac Constant, and J. H. Walker.

The Fairs of the Society are to be held between the 25th day of September and the 25th day of October, annually.

**A NUT FOR HORTICULTURISTS.**—Lenox, of Vallejo Township, informs us that he has in his orchard three budded apples which present a singular feature. The buds were taken from a tree bearing a diminutive sized apple, and set into the trees while they were small. This year all three of the trees have produced fruit, and, strange to say, not only of a very much larger size than those produced by the tree from which the buds were taken, but also of an entirely different variety. One of the trees has on it about a dozen apples which average from fourteen and one-half to sixteen inches in circumference. Lenox is certain that he has made no mistake in the matter, and hence his surprise at the result.—[Petaluma Journal.]

The fact, simply, is this: the buds were taken from a tree, checked and stunted from some cause, and inserted in a vigorous stock, and the consequence was a return to their original beauty, like the progeny of some parents, by change of stock or climate. Will the Petaluma Journal think?

**NATURE THE FIRST INVENTOR.**—In the modes of propulsion adopted by aquatic animals may be found almost every plan which has been used by man with machinery. Thus water is ejected for propulsion by the cuttle fish and paper nautilus; sails are used by the pelicans and water birds; punting and towing by whorls and the lepidosiren; a folding paddle by the lobster, feathering paddles by ducks, and oblique surfaces by fish of all kinds. A screw-like appendage is found in the wings of an Australian fly, but it is supposed to be shaped thus only after death. There is, however, one remarkable animal which propels itself by a rotary movement, acting on the water by means very similar to those of the paddle wheel and screw propeller combined; this is the infusorial insect *Femecium*.—[Sci. American.]

**NOVEL SLUICING.**—The miners' plan of rushing off dirt by means of a stream of water, has been employed for the accomplishment of several other objects in this State than the original one. A portion of the grading of the Sacramento Valley Railroad was thus effected, the earth removed in this instance being auriferous and yielding gold sufficient to pay the contractor a handsome profit above the cost of labor. The citizens of Forest City cleared their main street of snow last winter, by the same economical means, everybody turning out with shovels and making sport of the work of cutting through the drifts a way for the flowing water. But the latest application of sluicing is to the cleaning of muddy streets. The Placervilleans lately hit upon this happy substitute for hoes, shovels, brooms, carts, and long bills against the city.—[Hydraulic Press.]

**DISTEMPER IN DOGS.**—A writer in Porter's Spirit, in regard to Distemper in Dogs, says: "I would suggest as an invaluable remedy, a simple and cheap one, in the use of table salt, fine being preferable. As soon as you perceive the dog is sick, throw down his throat a handful of salt three times a day, say during three or four days. The remedy has proved successful in more than thirty cases. I have cured this season a valuable Newfoundland dog and three hounds of the distemper, the same being my property. Excuse the liberty I take in writing, but knowing the interest you take in such matters, you will find on trial, without much cost, that the above recipe is accompanied with no danger whatever, and in all cases within my knowledge, has proved a safe cure."

**CULTIVATING TROUT.**—The San Andreas Independent says that at the San Antonio Ridge, in a basin some thirty feet in diameter and ten feet deep, which the Messrs. Chase have worked out by excavating in the gravel and bed-rock to a depth below the river surface, some live trout were thrown about three years since. They have nobly fulfilled their destiny by the laws of increase and multiplication. The hole is literally swarming with trout, and they are the most voracious little finsters in the world, biting savagely at worm, fly, grasshopper or any other bait. One was caught a few days since, weighing a pound and a half.

## The Buttes and the Avalanches.

About twelve miles from Downieville is a mountain, one of the highest in the State, turreted by immense perpendicular acclivities, called "the Buttes;" here, in time past, the accumulated masses of snow and ice, frequently becoming suddenly detached from the rocky pinnacles, rushed down the sides of the mountain, bearing away huge fragments of rock and cutting down trees as grass before the scythe, crushing and grinding to atoms all but the adamant hills themselves. Even with the then sparse population and infrequency of winter mountain travel, several times has the unwary stranger been swept out of existence by an avalanche of the Buttes. The snow on the north east side of the summit is perpetual. A friend, living in the vicinity, who ascended the height, on last Fourth of July, estimated the snow at two hundred feet in depth; he was convinced that the first that ever fell upon it is there yet. The comparative lightness of the winter storms since 1852 has superinduced a dangerous sense of security, and houses and mills have been built in ravines, so liable to form the directing course of the avalanche. This mountain contains some of the richest quartz lodes in California or the world; a number of mills for crushing the auriferous rock have been erected there, affording employment to a great many persons, all of whom reside in the immediate vicinity of the mills; and for this reason, the avalanche has suddenly become to us a word of fearful import.

The storms of the latter portion of the present winter have been unusually severe in the mountains. On Thursday, the 17th inst., the snow was falling for the twentieth successive day at the Buttes, and it fell all day and all night without intermission, accompanied by a perfect hurricane of wind. During the night of that day, there occurred six different avalanches; one of Reis' quartz mills and Thompson's mill were completely destroyed, but by a fortunate chance no one was in either of them at the moment, and we hear of no damage to life or limb; but at the Reynolds's mill, the catastrophe was attended with consequences deplorable. We are indebted to Messrs. King and Bowley, of the latter mill, who were of the party that came to Downieville for surgical assistance, for the following details, which, though they add but little to the substance of what we last week published, will not be found devoid of interest:

The dwelling of the Messrs. Reynolds and the cook-house were situated in the ravine about sixty feet from the mill; three other buildings, occupied by the workmen, being distant about a hundred paces and out of the course of the "slide." The night had been at work in the mill; R. Wright, the cook, and E. H. Murphy, were still in the cook-house; Wm. C. Reynolds was sitting in his house, in front of a large stove, the doors of which were open, reading; all the others, some sixteen or eighteen, were asleep in their beds; G. W. Reynolds, whose wife was absent in Downieville, occupied a room on the first floor, as did also James Phillips, who slept in the company's office; in the second story was Henry Eberhardt—H. F. Wood, one of the company, being luckily away from home. At fifteen minutes before ten o'clock at night, an avalanche, which had started in the ravine a mile and a-half above, rushed down through the dwelling of Reynolds, as a whirlwind, scattering it into thousands of fragments, many of which were borne with the resistless mass more than a mile below. No unusual sound gave to those who were up and awake the least token of its approach, or promontion of danger from such a source; it came with the stillness of death, and the velocity of a thunderbolt. How Phillips and the brothers Reynolds were saved, they themselves can have no conception, for it was the work of a fraction of a second. Wm. Reynolds, who was glancing that moment at the fire, insists that he was carried straight through the stove; he found himself lying by the side of an iron safe which had been kept in the office, at the bottom of the mill pit, thirty-five feet deep and sixty feet distant, somewhat bruised but able to walk; his brother George, though found at a distance lying in his bed, and still rolled up in his blankets with his watch under his pillow, was more seriously injured, but he is now considered out of danger. Mr. Phillips, who is one of the quartz company, was also thrown, with his bed, in the same direction, sixty feet, to the top of the mill pit, whence he leaped through the window into the mill; he was but slightly injured. A corner only of the cook-house was struck, and though it was completely crushed in by the weight of the snow that fell upon it, the inmates were enabled to make their escape through an aperture near the top. Of Eberhardt, nothing whatever has been discovered; fifty or sixty men were employed for several days in the search for his body, but without success, and the further attempt to recover it is, for the present, abandoned as utterly futile. The snow is seventy-five feet deep in the ravine, and so compressed by the force of the avalanche that horses might be driven over the top in safety. The loss of Mr. Eberhardt is deeply deplored by his employers and fellow-workmen, to whom he had endeared himself not more by his kindly and generous disposition than by his upright and honorable deportment; thus much, those who knew him best desire us to say of him. He had worked eighteen months at the mill, was thirty-two years of age, and a native of Germany; where he leaves a wife and three children to mourn their sad bereavement.

Everything in Reynolds' house was either buried up or carried off by the snow. A favorite watch dog, five dogs, four goats and a number of chickens were swept away. A couple of pigs emerged from the snow the next morning, about twenty feet from where they were penned, but walked with difficulty. Some one picked up a bandbox, lying bottom up half a mile below, and turning it over, a rat started out and ran toward the mill. Clothing, books, broken furniture, bedding, etc., were found scattered for a mile.

The mill, as we stated last week, was uninjured. The moving mass of snow was from seventy-five to a hundred feet deep and three hundred feet wide. At 12 o'clock on the night of the occurrence, a party of six volunteered to come to Downieville for surgical assistance; the snow they represent at from eight to twelve feet in depth. They encountered a blinding storm; there was no trail nor any crust, and they had no snow shoes; all night long, they toiled through the vast snow heaps, and at half-past nine o'clock, reached Kanaka Bar, a distance of six miles. Drs. Kibbe and Chase, immediately upon the arrival of the messengers, left here and reached the mill in a little less than six hours, having had the advantage of the trail broken by the party that morning. The extent of the injuries to G. W. Reynolds could not be clearly ascertained, as they were internal, but the physicians entertain no doubt of his final if not speedy recovery.

[We copy the above from the Sierra Citizen of the 26th ult., as a very interesting sketch for our Atlantic readers, that they may know the perils and dangers attendant on the life of the miners in California.]



## Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]  
OUR SAGES CRY!

BY CORNET QUILL.

For a hand of fire and a lightning pen,  
To trace upon the hearts of men;  
And home the Truth's convictions send  
Of the evils of the age.

I'd rouse them from lethargic sleep,  
In which their every sense is steeped;  
Until their hearts in blood should weep,  
O'er the world's darkened page.

Our sages cry "How we progress!"  
Aye—on to deeper wickedness;  
As down the awful precipice,  
Rushes Niagara's tide.

Religion is an empty form,  
Back to its pristine sources gone;  
Or taken the very devil's form,  
To please the hearts of men.

Cold Pride with jeers and cruel taunts,  
Laughs in the haggard face of Want;  
And naked Falsehood boldly vaunts  
Truth is at end.

Where is the glorious sense of Right?  
Cowed back in terror's wild affright,  
Before the universal blight  
Of giant Wrong.

The Golden Age has had its rule,  
And now comes on the age of Fools;  
Of Lucre and of Power the tools,  
To work in sin.

God at the hearts of mortals knocks,  
As with an earthquake's vivid shock;  
But still they on and heed him not,  
Nor let him in.

"We're on the road to Heaven" they say,  
And with His thunderbolts they play;  
As though there were no Judgment Day,  
Beyond the tomb.

Oh! mortal sorrow, learn to weep;  
Time to Eternity will sweep  
A record of the hours ye keep,  
In trace with Shame.

## LETTERS FROM HOME.

Ye that e'er dwell on a foreign shore,  
With the billows 'twixt you and the loved of yore,  
Did the heart ne'er beat with a joyous bound,  
As it echoed the words of that welcome sound:  
"Letters from home!"—Oh! full they come  
To the desolate heart of an exile on  
Like a fountain springing midst desert sands,  
Like a sunny ray on far northern lands,  
Like a gentle mate to a lonely dove,  
Bringing visions of hope, and joy, and love.

"Letters from home!"—did a doubt ne'er fall  
O'er the yearning heart like a funeral pall,  
Lest those love-bringing messengers yet might bear  
Tidings of ill from some loved one there?  
If with hope and joy these letters were fraught,  
So far o'er the foaming waters brought,  
Did the soul ne'er fill with a trembling joy,  
Did a thought ne'er come with its sad alloy,  
To the fluttering heart, an unwelcome guest,  
As the message of love to that heart was pressed?  
Didst thou never think, long ere those letters were read,  
That the writer might sleep with the silent dead?

"Letters from home!"—from the happy band,  
So far away in a distant land;  
From a father beloved, from a sister dear,  
Bringing words made dim by a mother's tear;  
Oh! welcome are ye, though a sigh will start  
From the inmost cell of the wanderer's heart,  
Yet welcome are ye, for with love ye come,  
From the friends of yore in their distant home.

## Grace Greenwood in Ohio.

The editress of the Little Pilgrim (that glorious little paper for children) has been creating quite a furor in Ohio, in delivering a series of lectures in behalf of the principles she advocates in her paper. Her soul is bound up in children; it is their happiness she labors to promote, and she is now exerting herself to arouse the public mind to the cause of children, their right education, and their happiness; and she is doing a world of good, as will be seen by the report of her first lecture, which we copy from the Ohio Farmer:

"When it was known that this favorite of the little pilgrim, and of the old folks too, was to lecture before the Library Association of Cleveland, the desire was general to see and hear her. And her subject, viz: 'The Children of To-Day, the Men and Women of the next Twenty Years,' was eminently attractive, and specially appropriate to this devoted friend of the young. Had there been a hall of twice the capacity of the Melodeon, it would, undoubtedly, have been filled; as it was, every part of the hall was packed an hour before the lady-lecturer made her appearance. Boys brought in chairs and rented them; getting from twenty-five to fifty cents for the use of them. The spacious platform or stage was crowded as it was never crowded before, leaving only space for the fair speaker to stand; she was embosomed in the throng. A more flattering reception, and a more cordial greeting, no person has ever received in our city. Would Grace Greenwood meet the expectations of her eager auditory? Would she repay those who had come two hours in advance to get a seat; and those who coming later, had given their half dollar for a chair; and those others who coming still later, could only stand? This was the question in many misgiving minds. All good writers are not good speakers; all popular editors do not prove, on trial, to be popular lecturers; all brilliant paragraphists cannot discourse well; and this applies especially to ladies. However gifted with the pen, and with the tongue too, conversationally, they are rarely endowed with oratorical abilities.

"The lecturer opened her theme admirably, and soon banished from the hall every apprehension of failure, and won the confidence of her hearers, putting everybody into a pleasant mood, and disarming criticism by her frank, cordial, artless manner, her cozy flap, her graphic style, her curt historical allusions, and her panoramic pictures, kept briskly passing in the vivid hues of life-like scenes. By charming episodes, facetious sallies, graceful fancies, and well selected and apt anecdotes, she threw an air of novelty about her familiar theme, and furnished her audience with an unusually entertaining lecture. What more hackneyed subject than the training of the rising generation? Yet genius and goodness can make the beaten highways of thought bloom with flowers and fruits. What more commonplace saying than this, 'that children are the hope of our country?' Yet all the sharpness and brightness of a new cologne were imparted to it by the felicitously pointed remark appended: 'but as I look into many American households, and observe the methods of training children, I am compelled to own that the hope is rather a forlorn one.' This caustic reflection introduced a telling exposure of the prevailing modern reversal of family government, in which the children rule, and the parents obey. 'Are not most families,' asked the lecturer, 'hydra-headed governments?' 'Well, what is a man to do?' The lecturer represented a wealthy father as exclaiming: 'Who wants to be fighting with the young ones?' A little boy, who was repeatedly bitten by his father, in the presence of a visitor, to shut a gate through which the three had passed, and who each time had answered, 'I shan't do it,' at length said impatiently, 'I told you three times I wouldn't shut the gate; you must be stupid.'"

"The audience, of course, were interested to learn the views of an earnest, sensible, and observant woman, touching domestic government and child-training; and they did learn them, for they were fully unfolded and abundantly illustrated. She treated of home management, of school discipline, and of religious influence; of physical, intellectual, social, esthetic and moral culture. She would early lead children into the great school of nature. She would acquaint them with the manifold forms of life, of beauty and of power. She would interest them in flowers, and in animals. She would open to them also the world of fancy, and the wonders of fairy-land. She would discipline their intellects, by providing entertaining studies. She would implant principles of reverence and obedience toward parents, by fostering filial love. She would secure a true religious life, by revealing to the young mind the love of God, and the loveliness of Christ. Children are only injured by catechisms and drillings in creeds and doctrines. Many religious papers and books designed for youth, are hurtful to them. The lecturer's views of educational and religious training do not quite correspond with the prevailing opinions and practices called evangelical. Discarding the notion that children are by nature prone to evil, she must differ widely from those who hold this idea, in her system of treatment. While they would affirm the necessity of a change of heart as the beginning of a religious life, she would trust to the natural faith and goodness of childhood for the development of early piety. Many of her hearers undoubtedly would deem her teachings on this topic unsatisfactory and unsound.

All, however, must have been impressed with the justness and nobleness of most of the sentiments embodied in the lecture, and delighted with the graceful bearing of the lecturer, and charmed with the beauties of her style, with the flashes of her delicate wit, and the variety of her stores gathered both from reading and observation. Grace Greenwood has endeared herself to the citizens of Cleveland, and won for herself a warm place in many families, where we hope her words and tones will be an abiding influence for good, and bear worthy fruit twenty years to come.

PARLORS have been fitted up in the basement of Rev. Dr. Aiken's Church, at Cleveland, Ohio, with a piano, sofas, etc., and social gatherings are held in them, for the promotion of a better acquaintance and more intimate sympathy among the members of the church and congregation. The papers attribute this movement to the suggestions of Dr. Hollan's lecture of Social Life in America.

CECIL made a crown of laurel to cover the defects of a bald head. Most crowns of gold cover greater defects of the head.

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Perfectly hardy in California.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount.

I OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF  
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,  
SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.,  
That can be found in any one Nursery in California.

ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to, and  
the TREES carefully packed up in bundles or boxes,  
according to size and the distance they have to go, and  
delivered free on board the steamer at Alviso.

MY COLLECTION OF  
ROSES  
IS THE LARGEST IN THE STATE;  
HAS RECEIVED THE  
FIRST PREMIUM

At the STATE FAIR, held at San Jose.

MY CATALOGUE, giving the different varieties,  
I have for this season, and other information, will be  
sent to every applicant. It will also be found with my  
AGENTS, as follows:

MONSIEUR DELABIGNE,  
89 Clay street.....SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. GRAVES & WILLIAMS,  
67, 69, and 71 Merchant street.....SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. STOUT & SARGENT, - STOCKTON.

MONSIEUR JACQUIER, - - - - - SONOMA.

L. PREVOST.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 15, 1838.



## SMITH'S

## POMOLOGICAL GARDEN

## AND NURSERY,

SACRAMENTO,

On the American River, 24 miles from the City.

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TRE



## The Season

Various communications come to us relative to the season. In some places the season is very backward, but all information goes to show promise of a very fruitful season and an abundant harvest. From Marysville one subscriber and a large fruit-grower writes under date of March 13: "Our apricot and almond trees are in full bloom, and the prospect good for a great crop of fruit this season." Another writes from Sacramento: "We are never had so promising a season for everything. Trees are beginning to blossom finely and very full. We shall have abundance of fruit. Grain never looked better."

Our only object in our remarks was simply a defence of our own climate and its ability to raise all fruit, and also to preserve the *nursery trade* to our own citizens, just the same as our cotemporary of the Oregon Farmer would have done in our place. But it seems he thinks we would under-value Oregon fruit. Oh no, Brother Walling. We admit that Oregon has shown us handsome fruit of the world ever saw, and we mean to equal you if possible, and beat you, too. We are pleased to notice that the Oregon Farmer admits the fact we stated: that Oregon fruit is injured in transportation, by reason of being heated, and bad management. This is so; and they raising it in such

enormous quantities can fill our market, while our  
 fruit, so fresh and fair, is readily sold. Heretofore  
 we have not grown enough, perhaps, to have its  
 peeping qualities generally known. Our neighbor  
 must not say we are jealous of Oregon or Oregon  
 fruit, or unwilling to do her justice, for it has al-  
 ways been our highest pleasure to speak well of  
 that good State, and copy her example in all that  
 she has done well. To prove this, we need only  
 refer to the words we uttered in a memorial which  
 she had the honor to present to Congress, in 1854,  
 on behalf of Agriculture. We give the words  
 uttered then as the exponents of the sentiments we  
 have ever cherished for Oregon :

"In all our remarks applying to the great interests of the Pacific, as connected with California, we desire to be understood, as embracing with equal interest and care the vast and fruitful territory of Oregon."

Do these sentiments come up to your standard, Brother Walling? Any jealousy there, neighbor?

**California Wine.**  
 "Good wine needs no bush."  
 We have ever believed that California would  
 make her mark as a wine growing country; for  
 years we have urged attention to this all-important

subject, and most heartily rejoice to see our citizens turning their attention to it. We were pleased to receive a call from one of our subscribers at Napa, John Patchett, Esq., and to learn that he had been very successful the past year in growing the vine and making wine. He kindly brought us a sample of his own wine, and informs us that he has now about twenty-six acres of vines, and they are doing well. They are principally the Mission Grape, although he has some ten varieties of foreign grapes, all doing well.

The wine brought us by Mr. Patchett was a fine White Wine, of very superior character in flavor, much resembling the Hock Wine. Most earnestly do we commend the enterprise to every

man having land; when such wines can be produced so easily and cheaply, why should we send our gold abroad for wines. We know we can equal, if not surpass, the best light wines of France. Why will not our Legislature look to this subject, and offer some special bounty and exempt from taxation, in order to stimulate so great an enterprise.

**THE BACKWARDNESS OF THE SEASON.**—The long season of wet weather, and the consequent cold weather which has followed, has retarded the usual bright appearance of Spring. This cold weather may be expected for some time, as the mountains are covered with an unusual depth of snow; and, from their icy crests, we shall feel a sharp wind for a long time.

This cold weather will prove beneficial to vegetation, for the earth will feel the warmth of the sun, and the roots of grain, grasses and plants will thrive, while the blades of grain and grasses, and the buds and blossoms of trees and plants, will be held in check; thus strengthening the power by which that feeds and sustains them for the crop there are to yield.

Immediately follow upon the amount of moisture in the earth, the whole strength of the plant would be drawn up into the top before it was well rooted: thus, without strong roots to sustain it, a light or worthless crop would be the result. We therefore look upon the present cool weather, and backward appearance of the plants, as only an indication of a prosperous future.

By the late mails from Washington we have the gratifying news that Congress has devoted six millions of acres of public lands to the different States, to be divided among them according to their representative numbers. This will be a glorious gift, provided the charge of selecting and locating the lands be intrusted to proper hands, and they be put under rent or use for a period of years, to increase their value, during the time necessary to prepare, locate and build the Colleges. If such a gift should be rightly improved, it would prove a princely gift; and the income would be sufficient to build, establish and sustain a College, in each State, of a very high order. It is most singular that our Government has been so tardy, when it is known that the monarchical and despotic Governments of Europe have had, for many years, splendidly endowed Agricultural Colleges.

We trust that, before our Legislature adjourns, some measure will be adopted in reference to the subject, in case of the final and immediate grant by Congress of such lands. Considerable anxiety is manifested lest the President should veto the bill. We believe, however, that he will most heartily approve the measure.

The farmers throughout this section of country are in fine spirits, in consequence of the unexpected quantity of rain which has fallen this winter. Crops promise a better yield than they have done for four or five years. Grass is also unusually good; in short, an impetus has been given to matters and things generally which nothing but the rain was capable of doing. I have not enlarged my orchard much this spring, only about 200 trees. Those I got from you are looking very well indeed, and some of them will be in bearing this season. When you come to see me again, I wish to be able to claim a reward (in acknowledgments at least) of being rather a better gardener than when you visited us last summer, when, as I told you, I was improving the growth of hog-weed, and careless, as a means of propitiating the wrath of the grasshopper, and for the philosophy of which you were pleased to express a very virtuous indignation. Don't you think, upon reflection, I was right? I think I was, for those aforesaid grasshoppers are not very dainty in the choice of their feed. But this year we will endeavor to dispense with those nimble gentlemen we will not, as a matter of course, test the experiment of raising weeds to feed them upon. They destroyed nearly one half of my vines last year. I have set out this spring, about 1500 more. So, you see, in process of time, we will be able, no preventing providence, to offer our friends a sip of our own wine. Our entire valley has demonstrated its fine adaptation to the culture of the grape. We have good soil and unusual facilities for irrigation, if we will only avail ourselves of that."

Thus we have the gratifying information of the success attending the culture of the vine in nearly every county of the State.

To show the difference in forwardness of the various localities: At Placerville, the first of the week, we learn from a resident, the Peach was just unning to blossom; at Folsom, lower down the foot hills, the Peach was in full bloom, while at Sacramento, twenty miles further into the valley, it is a little behind Folsom.

In this city, the Pear is now in full bloom, and Plum just opening.

**The Hesperian.**

"Let come what will, I mean to bear it out,  
And either live with glorious victory,  
Or die with fame renowned for chivalry.  
It is not worthy of the honeycomb,  
That shuns the hive because the bees have stings."

The first number of this new Magazine has been laid upon our table, and if ever the words of the Lord of Avon were applicable to a person or cause they will apply to the lady by whose spirit of determination and unyielding energy this work has been conceived, designed, executed, and presented to the public. Number One of the Hesperian is indeed a splendid Magazine, and we trust such a proof of appreciation of a worthy enterprise, ably conducted, will be given as will enable the lady to maintain the same high tone and style that dignifies and embellishes the opening number. The Hesperian is embellished with a beautiful title page, illustrative of the name of the Magazine, gathered from mythological history, being three beautiful maidens, plucking golden apples from the tree, emblematical of the golden literature which is to come from the Pacific shores, and also emblematical, we hope, of the golden favors and golden rewards which shall flow in upon the able Editors, and

opriety of the work. An engraved portrait of George C. Yount, Esq., the brave and good owner of Napa county, of the year 1831, and one of the finest likenesses we ever saw, is the first illustration. An admirable sketch of Mr. Yount, by the pen of the editor, is the opening article. A superb colored engraving of two charming birds, the Crimson-Necked or House Finch, sketched in life by A. J. Grayson, Esq., the Ornithologist of the Pacific, forms the second embellishment. Usable and interesting articles and poetic writings from C. B. McDonald, Old Block, Frank Hale, Caxton, Dr. Veatch, Mrs. V. E. Howard, and C. H. Fader, G. T. Sproat, S. H. Lloyd, and Wadsworth. The entire Magazine is replete with worth and beauty; the artistic beauties by Phil Brothers, Nagel, and Bradley, and the chastely neat typographical execution by Frank Eastman, mark it as most excellent. We have thus seen the Hesperian that extended notice which it fully deserves. We need only say, everybody should go forthwith and subscribe for it. It presents all the features of a magazine worthy the literature of the present day, worthy the times and the times it portrays, worthy the name and honor of our country's magazine, worthy California. May Heaven bless it with the breath of special favor, and make it a perennial plant that shall scatter its fragrant blossoms and golden fruit for many a long year.

**A DAIRY DEPOT, KEARNEY STREET.**—We feel that to do a good service to families by inviting their attention to the new depot recently opened on Kearney street in this city for the sale of milk, butter, and eggs. Milk is a great staple in the family circle, and they should use plenty of it. We want that families will be pleased to know they can be supplied with *pure milk*, at low prices, and of the freshest quality. Butter is sold in bulk, at very fresh and cheap, and eggs as low as they can be *laid* down. Messrs. Staples & Brown's card will be found in our columns. They now furnish one-gallon cans of milk for seventy-five cents, or two-gallon do. for \$1., butter, 37½ to 50 cents a pound; and eggs, 40 to 50 cents a dozen, and we feel sure we can most heartily commend all to call and patronize them.

Blood stock...J. D. Patterson...Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.  
Parsons & Sons...trees, shrubs, etc....Flushing near New York  
Peters, organa, etc....Horace Waters...333 Broadway, N. Y.  
Waters, Horace, music books, instruments...333 Broadway, N. Y.  
Whitaker's Walnut Mill Cherry...8-W Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.

SACRAMENTO:  
Hunt, Wm B.-hides, skins, wool and tallow...Second near Main  
Marble Works, Prem.-P. J. Devine & Brother...No. 9, our Sixth  
Polhemus, J. L.-Druggist, office notice...120 or Seventh  
Plummer Flower Establishment...Cured Ash - Front  
Rosenberg, H. M.-Fruit and veges...Third Thirteenth and J  
Sellers, Pomological Gardens...City Office and depot...44 J  
Zentler, Chas & Co....hardware, farming tools, etc...144 J

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alameda County Milk Depot. - A Staples & Co. - 138 Kearny  
 Madram, Mark & Co. - Bankers. - 110 Montgomery  
 Ward, J. C. - Bookseller. - 67 1/2 Washington  
 Clark, W. C. - Furniture, manufacture. - 123 Washington  
 California Steam Navigation Co. - - - - - River Travel  
 Delahone, - - - - - commission produce merchant. - 89 Clay  
 Day, Thomas. - table and pocket cutlery. - 188 Montgomery  
 Domestic Firms, game fowls and laying hens. - Farmer Office  
 224 Broadway  
 Dyer, J. C. - choice family groceries. - 67 Front and Battery  
 Fordham, Jennings & Co. - Grocers. - 67 Front and Battery  
 Goodall, Joseph. Pioneer Grockery store. - 180-182 Montgomery  
 Gas Fixtures. - Thomas Day. - 188 Montgomery near Jackson  
 Haskell, L. hides, wool, skins and furs. - Davis bet Cal & Pine  
 Holcombe Brothers. - Anti-Friction Aale-Grocers. - 101 Jackson  
 Hovey, J. - Groceries. - 101 Jackson  
 Hewitt H & Co. - - - - - Washineer seed-owr. - Market near Pine  
 Home of Beauty - Vance's Gallery. - Montgomery cor Sacramento  
 Hotel International. - A S Haley. - Jackson above Montgomery  
 Ladies Dress Trimmings. - Mrs D Norcross. - 114 Sacramento  
 Lawrence & Hovey. - North. - optician. - Williams. - 67-71 Merchant  
 Loomis, Hall & Co. - commission merchants. - 3 Washington  
 Large stock of sheep for sale. - - - - - Warren. - - - - - Farmer office  
 McGlaulin & Dakin. - commission agents. - Davis near California  
 Miller & Courtaiz. - Pianofortes, melodeons. - 186 Montgomery  
 Millsfield & Wood. - cloths and clothing. - 159-161 Montgomery  
 Main, Wm H. - - - - - Washineer  
 Moore, Wm H. - - - - - Brass and Bell Foundry. - 38 Halleck  
 Pacific & Buckley. - paints, oils, glaze. - washington and Oregon  
 Pacific Mail Steamship Co. - Forbes & Babcock. for Panama.  
 Pacific Fringe Factory. - D Norcross. - 114 Sacramento  
 Pacific Mail, Samuel. - Grocer, from office. - 48 Washington Market  
 Moutreux, - - - - - butter, for family  
 Schreiber, Jacob. - genuine dry Fuls. - Jackson near International  
 Stanford Brothers. - Pacific Oil and Canshone Works. 48 Front  
 Shop wanted. - American ewes. - warren & Co. - Farmer Office  
 Sewing Machines. - - - - - S O Brigham. - 62 Sansome  
 Spoken Men Emporium. - Rogart Brother. - 113 Washington  
 Taylor & Post. - paper bags wanted. - pri's paper. - 25 Arthur Ely  
 Thurnauer, W. - baskets, willow-ware, toys, etc. - 92 Battery  
 Type for sale. - new and second hand Bourgeois. - Farmer office  
 Vance, R. H. - antytypes, thead. - Montgomery cor Sacramento  
 Washington Port for sale, valuable. - - - - - Saml Brannan  
 Wagon, overhauled. - - - - - grocer. - 114 Washington  
 Wheeler & Wilson. - printing machines. - 116 Montgomery  
 Windmill, R. F. G Johnson's patent. - D Van Polt. - 90-93 Bush  
 Seed, Plants, etc.  
 Birres & Williams. - commission merchants. - 61-71 Merchant  
 Cellorg & Co. - New York seed warehouse. - 111 Sansome  
 Clark, J. - - - - - seed house. - 110 California  
 Angburn, J. - - - - - crop 1881  
 Chase Pitts. - Office of the Farmer. - 130 Washington, up stairs  
 Walker, W. C. - Golden-Gate Nursery. - cor Fourth and Folson  
 Wrenny & Co. - agricultural and hort seed store. - 108 California  
 Towell & Stoddard. - alfalfa seed. - 97 Front, up stairs

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 Self-adjusting Post driver..... Hyde & Houghton..... Vallejo  
*Nursery Business.*  
 Ahoon's seedling pie-plant..... Bailey & N Cook..... Clinton  
 Golden Gate Nursery..... ornamental shrubbery..... San Francisco  
 open Nursery..... D T Adams..... fruit trees, etc..... San José  
 Arazuiz, A..... grape-vines and fruit-trees..... Sonoma  
 mountain-view Garden nursery..... Wm O'Donnell..... San José  
 Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery..... Sacramento  
 San José Nursery..... L Perrost..... trees, roses, etc..... San José

**Splendid Horses.**

SCATTERED over our State are now, at this present time, some as fine breeding horses as can be found in any country. Napa has, at the stables of Mr. Coombs, very fine horses. Sonoma, Benicia, Sacramento and other places, can show the present season splendid stock horses. The Black Hawk Stable in this city can show Black Hawk and Comet. These horses will be hard to beat. Wellfounded, a most splendid animal, is now in this city; a large, perfectly formed and most magnificent animal, as a draught horse; and we don't believe he can be beaten in the State; weighing near fifteen hundred pounds.

When at Clinton recently, we saw a very fine feature, Peacock, owned by L. B. Huff, Esq., of that place. Peacock will make as handsome a feature as can be found.

Opposite San Leandro, in the hills, at the stable William Souther, Esq., we saw two excellent animals. One, the youngest, a perfect beauty; and to beat in the State, of Kentucky stock; we all name him Ashland, in honor of a spot dear to all who honor the patriot and statesman. The other, we will call Sir Henry, as very appropriate.

John Kerr, the great sire of powerful draught horses. This animal weighs near sixteen hundred pounds, so reported. John Kerr is owned by T. J. Leptford, Esq., and stands at San Leandro. Messenger stands at the Messenger Ranch, and is owned by V. Vibbard, Esq.

Belmont, another excellent horse, owned by W. Williams, Esq. This is an admirable animal. There are many other horses over the State, which we shall go and see and note them.

We believe owners of *Stock Horses* will find their interest greatly promoted by placing an advertisement in our columns.

**The Great Scotch Horse.**  
The largest entire horse ever imported into California, came by the John L. Stephens. J. M. Wiley, Esq., they owner of "Glyde," came with his monster horse, and from him we received the following, relative thereto:

"Clyde" was imported into Montreal some years since. The following is an extract from a letter recently received from J. Dodds, Esq., of Montreal, who imported him :

Olyde was bred by Mr. Skirving of East Lo-  
nan, Scotland, of the pure Clydesdale breed,  
imported when one year old; is rising nine years.  
He has been entered five times for competition, twice  
for the county and district of Montreal. Also,  
at the first Provincial Exhibition. Upon every  
occasion he has had awarded him the first prize.  
His stock are all turning out splendid horses, pos-  
sessed of great bone and action. As colts, have  
carried off all the first prizes in our county for  
several years past, as they also did at the two Pro-  
vincial Exhibitions. At Quebec, last year, the  
premium colt got by him, was sold for \$550, and  
sent to Nova Scotia. I sold one of his colts at  
the same age for \$500, to be taken to New Brun-  
swick. He is a remarkably sure foal-getter."

Clayde" stand over seventeen hands high, and weighed, when he left New York 1940 pounds. He is a horse of fine symmetry and good action; a jet, glossy black, and capable of great endurance. A son should see him to appreciate him. He is of character of horse used in London, and known as the famous brewery horses, that, when harnessed in a team, loom up like a team of elephants. Clayde stands for the present at Fish's Black-rye Stable, Pine street, but will soon be taken to Stanislaus county, where he will remain as a leader of draught stock, for which he will be celebrated. Every one interested should see

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—By the last steamer we received a valuable letter from our esteemed correspondent Mrs. E. W. Farnham, which will appear in our next. We have also a sketch from Sallie: "aching at shadows;" a brief sketch but a charming gem.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A new brick African Church is being erected in Stockton. It will be neat and plain, one story, about 40 feet square, and cost \$1500.

At the upper reservoir of the Murphy's ditch, some thirty-five miles southeast of the Big Trees, the snow is reported to be twenty-one feet deep on the average.

A beautiful specimen of pure gold was taken out of Masser & Co.'s claim, at Yankee Hill, 11th inst, says the Tuolumne Courier, weighing five and a half ounces, worth about one hundred dollars.

CONTINUED.—Chapter five of our intensely uninteresting storm story, says the Sierra Citizen of the 12th inst, brings us nearly through an entire week of morose but not desperate weather, culminating in a prospect of a thaw, with a rainy climax.

A boat or steamer to be run on a new principle, which the inventor keeps to himself, but which he expects will triumph over any other applied, is being built at Stockton by Mr. Raun, says the Republican. The boat is over thirty feet in length, and of proportionate width.

VISALIA and vicinity give many evident signs of prosperity, as we learn from the Mariposa Star of the 15th inst. The recent rains have been of incalculable service to the farmers and stock-raisers in that region, and broken an era of uncommon prosperity during the coming summer.

We had nearly forgot there was such a place as Crescent City, when this week we received all at once some half-dozen numbers of the Crescent City Herald. The mails only drop in there [not semi-] occasionally, and there is some heavy growling. We concur.

THE Southern Vineyard says the mountain sides of the mining counties, are equal, and it is generally believed superior to its (Los Angeles) and the adjoining counties, for the profitable cultivation of the vine. Sick a pin there for the benefit of somebody up this way.

THE San Diego Herald thinks if the Legislature wish to prohibit the Chinese from working the mines, they can be sent down south, where their labor "vigorously applied in reclaiming the present worthless desert, by means of artesian wells and water ditches, would make it blossom and bloom like the rose." Let them go.

LOS ANGELES is on the improve. The Vineyard says Mr. J. Temple is to erect for the city a City Hall and Market-house, at a cost with the lot, of \$30,000. They are preparing to borrow \$200,000 for other improvements. It is contemplated to introduce water into the city, and upon the valuable lands now useless, to the south and west of the city.

AT Red Bluff the business men are making every preparation for a brisk business season on the opening of spring. The season says many new firms have opened there recently, and thinks the town will continue to improve, so long as it is the shipping point for Northern California and the citizens evince their usual energy.

A rich quartz lead has been discovered on Widow Ripley's, between Kinkade Flat and Algonie, says the Columbia News. Some of the quartz had been crushed and yielded \$250 to the ton. The claim is situated in a small gulch or ravine which has been worked for the last four years as a placer claim, without the owners being aware of the treasure which lay within their grasp.

THE muscle of the mountains is a self-protector; it will carry itself out of all difficulties: so thinks the Sierra Citizen when it records the fact that the severity of the winter compelled many miners to "pack grub" through places impassable to all but stout men and winged creatures. Think of a miner wading through twelve feet of snow with ninety-six pounds of freight on his back! Rayther fat-l-guing?

VARY FAIR, says the Sacramento Bee, is the proposition of some of the owners of the Sutter title, who are, and have cause to be, rejoiced at its final confirmation; that they will dispose of their property on easy terms to the sellers who may be on it; and if the terms cannot be agreed upon, leave it to arbitrators, to be chosen by each party. The Bee thinks nothing can be fairer, and hopes a like spirit may animate all parties.

NEVADA.—Owing to the continued cold weather, but but little mining has lately been done in the upper parts of the country. The snow is gradually settling, but ditches are still frozen up, and water cannot be obtained. A gentleman recently down from Eureka reports that the snow is fifteen feet deep at the head of Lake Company's ditches. The miners will not be able to commence active operations until late, but there is every prospect that the mining season will continue this year much later than usual.

SAN DIEGO.—The Herald of the 5th inst says: The growing crops in this county promise an abundant yield. The refreshing showers which have fallen all through the month of February have had a happy effect in mellowing the soil and expanding the power of cultivation. Our valleys will soon float with the golden waving grain. The grass is springing up luxuriantly, affording excellent pasturage for horses and cattle. Our whole-fishers in the bay have been extremely fortunate lately. A week or so ago, they captured five whales in the space of five days, that will average thirty-five or forty barrels of oil. One hundred men might find profitable employment at whaling in our bay.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This Association is in a flourishing condition. The library has been considerably augmented lately, and a large number of standard works are now on the way around Cape Horn, for its shelves. Recently the Mineralogical Cabinet has been enriched by the purchase of the collection of Mr. James N. Olney, whose cabinet was one of the best private ones in the State.

THE P. M. S. S. John L. Stephens, Capt. Whiting, arrived yesterday, at noon, bringing New York papers to the 21st, and New Orleans dates to the 27th February, via Tehuantepec. The steamer brings 482 passengers, and 300 tons of merchandise on freight. The John L. Stephens leaves on Monday, the 21st, for Panama.

THE GREAT OVERLAND MAIL continues to arrive regularly twice a week. The stage which left St. Louis February 21st, reached this city on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes, having made the trip in 22 days, 22 hours and 20 minutes. The stage which left St. Louis February 24th, arrived in this city this afternoon, at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes—having made the trip through in 22 days 6 hours and 45 minutes.

U. S. COINAGE MINT.—The amount of coinage last week, ending March 11th, was \$107,400, in double eagles, the amount deposited in gold dust, was \$175,000. It is stated that orders have been received from the proper department by the Superintendent of the Mint, to proceed to the coinage of dollars, dimes and half dimes.

## Books Received.

We have received by the last steamer, from friends, contributors, authors, and publishers, the following works: The Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, together with the Report of the Committees appointed to visit the several counties, with Statistical Tables, containing the Report of the Finances of the several counties, from C. L. Flint, Esq., the able and energetic Secretary of the Board, by whose interest and zeal for agriculture so many valuable reports have been fully prepared. We have also Transactions of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, number one, new series—a valuable work, containing the Act of Incorporation, dating back to the year 1792; also, an account of the first Cattle Show held at Brighton in 1816 (the first in New England), with other reports of great interest. This work was kindly sent us by C. L. Flint, Esq.

We received, from the same source, the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, an interesting document of 225 pages; it contains Reports of Exhibitions and Addresses before that Society, with names of contributors and premiums awarded.

Milk Cows and Dairy Farming, is the title of a handsome work of over 400 pages, received from the author. This book is handsomely bound, full of plates illustrating all the various breeds of stock for the dairy, and showing the anatomy of the cow, as well as everything that will aid the dairyman in the breeds and management of his stock, the mode of selecting good cows, their food, diseases, the culture of forage-plants, and a valuable fund of knowledge, that should be made familiar to every dairyman; and this book will do it. It is only necessary to say this book has been prepared by C. L. Flint, Esq., the able Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, to establish for it a fame and secure it a ready sale.

We are indebted to Hon. C. L. Scott, our Representative at Washington, for sealed tins of Cork-oak Acorns, for which he has our thanks; also, for copies of Patent Office Reports for 1857. The issue of this year has marks of progress in all the various departments, and in the matter reported upon.

Dr. C. F. Winslow, formerly a citizen of this city, and known to science, kindly sent us the Statistics of American Agriculture, being the Introductory Address of John Jay, Esq., before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, delivered at New York, on the organization of the society. This volume of eighty pages is full of most valuable statistics not before compiled or made known; and we esteem ourselves fortunate in being thus early in possession of such a work.

From all the above works we shall lay before our readers much valuable information, and feel confident we can deeply interest them.

Our supply of periodicals—Harper's, Atlantic Monthly, Home Magazine, and Little Pilgrim, having arrived, our clubs will be supplied forthwith. By referring to our prospectus, our friends can see the offer we make them. Now is the time to secure them.

The Democratic Age is a new monthly received by us from the publishers at New York. A very promising debut is made by the Age, and from the contributors we see no reason why it should not live an age. It is edited by C. Edwards Lester, Esq., and published by R. Edwards & Co., Park Row, at \$2 50 per annum.

CALIFORNIA PAIL AND TUB FACTORY.—The California Factory for Tubs and Pails is now in very successful operation, and is winning golden opinions, not only from merchants and purchasers themselves, but from those families that use them. One great fact in their favor is, that they are fresh and light and fit for immediate use; whereas, imported stock is obliged to be put in order, by soaking, before using. In fact, the stock is not so good, nor are they so well made. Does any one doubt this, let them go down to the Factory and see them made. The process is very interesting; and it would be a most pleasant and instructive sight for children, to see them manufactured, or call at the warehouse, on Battery street, and look at the products of the Factory. Another prominent and important fact, is the brass-hooped pails can be sold, at wholesale, for eight dollars per dozen; while the imported article costs twelve dollars, and they are not so good. Other qualities of excellent pails are furnished at five dollars per dozen. The great desideratum of every good citizen should be, how shall I sustain home manufactures? While our legislators should ask themselves, is it just and right that our mechanics should be taxed; should be obliged to take out a license to make, and another to sell, their own manufactured wares? We believe it to be an unconstitutional law for this county to enforce; and we hope some good mechanic, in our present Legislature, will attend to this matter at once. Where is Banks?

GRAVES AND WILLIAMS.—In looking into the large tree sales-room of Messrs. Graves & Williams, on Merchant street, we could not but notice that large quantities had been sold. From Messrs. G. & W. we learned that their sales had nearly closed their trees out. They tell us they have about five hundred trees, of really valuable sorts, which they will dispose of at very low rates. Now is your time and G. & W.'s place.

HOW TO DO GOOD AND GET PAID FOR IT.—Take an Agency for our Publications. The terms are such, there can be no possibility of loss. Every Family will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars, address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

BOY FOR A FARMER.—A place is wanted with some good Farmer, for an active and intelligent BOY, about nine years of age. Any person that would like to adopt such a Boy, can learn of an opportunity, by applying at the Farmer Office.

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerrotypes. We have documents to prove it, the whitewashing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "oro."

My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city. Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes which my neighbor brings so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poor article.

R. H. VANCE, Cor. e. Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

## University of the Pacific.

We have received a pamphlet, styled the "Announcement of the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific," giving the list of the Board of Trustees, with the course of Medical Lectures and by whom to be given. The regular course before the Institute commences on the first Monday in May, and continues eighteen weeks.

One of the Professors of this Institute delivered a Lecture in the Assembly Hall, at Sacramento, and we feel it our duty to copy, from the Sacramento journals, what is said in behalf of the College; and, when we reflect upon the importance of the subject upon which the lecturer spoke, we know we shall be approved for urging, all in our power, the development of the resources of our State in the way urged by the lecturer. We copy the following notice of the Medical Department from the Bee:

"The Medical Department of the University of the Pacific has been recently started in San Francisco, with a full corps of professors; and it is but right that California, in accordance with the custom of Eastern States, should encourage this first effort to build up a Medical College, where persons can secure the advantages of a thorough course of lectures and a degree, without the expense of a visit to the East."

With regard to the lecture of Professor Rowell, the Standard has the following:

"The Hall of the Assembly was well filled to listen to the lecture, and we express but the universal sentiment when we say that Professor Rowell acquitted himself in a masterly manner. The lecture occupied one hour, and at its close he was warmly applauded. The subject was chemistry applied to the development of the resources of California. The lecturer took a rapid survey of the resources of our State—mineral and vegetable, agricultural and mining. He showed the necessity of analyzing the medicinal plants on the earth's surface, and the air and water. He also showed the danger arising from the adulterations of medicines, liquors, milk and bread, and the importance of chemical knowledge to mining, agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts. Much valuable information was given upon the minerals of California, especially those which are comparatively undeveloped. We have seldom listened to a lecture more useful and entertaining than that of Dr. Rowell; and the attention with which he was listened to by the legislators, throughout its entire delivery, was a deserved tribute to the ability and eloquence of the speaker."

IMMENSE GRAIN CROP.—From all the information we can gather from various portions of the State we have reason to believe that there will be an increase of the number of acres in wheat, the present season, of nearly or quite fifty per cent. We do not think we shall need to import forty thousand barrels of flour another year.

## AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. ARTHUR. W. N. ARTHUR.

## J. D. ARTHUR &amp; SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED by late arrivals from the East, and will continue to receive

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

## LOWEST MARKET RATES.

## Reapers &amp; Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 feet swath.

Burrall's, Manny's, Beloit's, Atkins', and all the various styles.

## Pitt's Thrashers, Hall's Thrashers, etc., etc.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Eastern, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which we can afford, and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any other similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers, at their Agricultural Warehouses.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

No. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Street, between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

## WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS,

## Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

## LONING &amp; FUERSTEIN,

50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool entrusted to us, under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

## CALIFORNIA TUBS,

AND

## California Pails!

## CALIFORNIA WINES,

AND

## California Ales!

## COLLINS WADHAMS,

WOULD SAY to those interested in the welfare of California, which is no more than self-interest, to call at

112 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

And see what "can be done in California," before sending their millions to some far-off country, never to return.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER and CALIFORNIA PAIRS are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now Ready.

SENT POST-PAID ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.

## NEW ILLUSTRATED RURAL MANUALS!

These volumes are devoted to a popular exposition of the more important branches of Rural Economy and Rural Art; thus promoting public taste, enhancing domestic comfort, and diminishing the expenses and increasing the profits of Rural Life and Industry. They are adapted to all sections—Southern as well as Northern—interests being faithfully represented therein. The series comprises:

## THE HOUSE:

A Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Houses, Barns, and other Out-Buildings, with many original Designs. Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

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Comprises Directions for the Cultivation of Kitchen Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and an exposition of the Laws of Vegetable Life and Growth. Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

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With Chapters on Agricultural Chemistry, Soils, Manures, Draining, Irrigation, Fencing, Farm Implements, etc., etc. Illustrated. Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

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SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!

"To each and all, a fair good night, And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! Rest! Rest! Rest!

Who is the man who doth keep A mattress the finest and best

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! Rest that refreshes most true!

The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew, Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! Rest! Rest! Rest!

Economy tells us to buy and to keep The mattress that is cheapest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!

If bachelors live single, then life will not jingle Till they are married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go, where, where, Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

J. SCHRIEBER, Jackson street, near Hotel International.

## THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius! from thy hand What shapes of order, beauty, rise, When waves thy potent, mystic wand To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle, And here our gods; But they are mortal.

Around these footsteps halls The good, the great, the living and the dead, And yet they speak—speak all:

"We cannot meet the speaking eye, But we are known, and, knowing, Pain would hold sweet converse!"

But as we gaze upon their closed life, We know that they are silent While they speak, and gaze on us.

Creative Genius! raise thy wand And gather round us where we stand Within these halls, a living throng: That we may raise a glorious song To all who set the noble part, And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home! And here shall wordings thousands come; Here spend a season free from care, To worship the beautiful, good, and fair, For it is not a freeman's duty, To worship at the shrine of Beauty!

Behold these flowers that gem the land, These little children in groups they stand, While here and there, like angels, see They're smiling on their mother's knee.

Men, in their prime, each like a brother, Joined hand in hand they're linked together, Here, too, the aged, the noblest show, They, hand in hand, together go.

Young men and maidens, free from care, Single or plighted, like jewels rare, Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall, This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand! We now would ask, O let him stand Before us; him who all this beauty planned. Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance! Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

Daguerrean Gallery, Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

THE Oxygentated Bitters.—For the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Costive-ness, loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Acidity, Sea Sickness, Scoury, Nausea, Headache, Enu-riety, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion.

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers, and others, testify are the only safe, certain and sovereign specific for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race.

These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Green, and in their formula differ entirely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drug; in their nature tonic, not stimulating; retaining their virtues in any climate; they are a "combination and a form of medicine" which knows no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or however induced or chronic in its character, the disease may be; no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and resisted the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is had to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

For sale by—BARNES MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and DRUGGISTS & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and H. H. MEDICINE & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.

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GREYHOUNDS.

SEVERAL FINE FULL-BLOOD GREYHOUND PUPS for sale. Apply at Farmer office, 130 Washington street (opposite).

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San Francisco, California.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES the Attention of the Travelling Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House.

It was established under its present management on the 1st January, 1857, as a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

in every particular. The present Lessee and Managers,

A. S. HALEY, JNO. J. HALEY, and E. R. ROBINSON,

with a delicious and not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which their enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the

FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most POPULAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, THE PRINCIPAL THOROUGFARES, THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADES, AND STRAIGHT LANDING; thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING-PLACE For Families or Single Gentlemen, during their sojourn in this city.

THE "INTERNATIONAL-HOTEL COACH," under the superintendence of P. B. SMITH, late Stage Agent at Sacramento City, is in attendance at all hours to convey passengers to and from the Hotel, for One Dollar each, including Baggage.

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Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium.

A. L. EDWARDS & CO., NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

GROCERIES,

At 81 Clay street, above Front,

A. L. EDWARDS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED

a fine assortment of

Choice Family Groceries,

which they offer at the lowest rates:

FLOUR—Superior brands of domestic.

CORN-MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb sacks.

BUCKWHEAT-MEAL—Hominy, coarse and fine, Corn-starch



## Ladies' Department.

MINNIE WALDON.

At her window, Minnie Waldon,  
As the dying day declines,  
Pushes back her silken tresses,  
And divides the leafy vines:

And she gazes down the pathway,  
Through the clover in the lane,  
And she watches, and she listens,  
For the coming of her swain.

"For he promised, ah! he promised!"  
Murm'ring thus she list'ning stands,  
While the sun is sinking slowly  
Into her golden hands.

"For he promised, ah! he promised!"  
He would meet me here again,  
And I've nightly watched and listened  
For his footstep in the lane;

"He will come; they need not tell me  
He was false and full of crimes;  
For he told me that he loved me,  
And he kissed me many times;

"And he said that he would meet me  
At the holy hour of even,  
When the August sun was sinking  
On his crimson couch of heaven;

"Thus we parted; it was yonder  
By that spreading sycamore,"  
And the summer waned and wasted,  
But he came not—nevermore!

Pale and wan, but very lovely,  
In the waning golden light,  
She prolongs her faithful vigils  
Far into the August night.

And as oft as summer cometh,  
With her rich luxuriant train,  
Leafy trees and forest flowers,  
And ripe fields of golden grain,

Minnie Waldon, at her window  
As the dying day declines,  
Pushes back her silken tresses  
And divides the leafy vines,

And repeats the scene of parting  
Near the spreading sycamore,  
While she watches, and she listens,  
But he came not—nevermore!

[Mountain Messenger.]

## Pictures—Living Pictures.

[Artists are not all alike; all have not the same eye for beauty; no two see alike. All do not use the same materials, or paint with the same brush or pencil. It is a great art to draw or paint well. Some artists bring the figures in their pictures to the foreground boldly; while others, having an eye to perspective, view them at a distance, or so paint that far distant scenes are brought near at hand. Our correspondent "Irene" is an artist. There are many fine points in the following. Pictures of truth, feeling, and beauty are blended. We hope Irene will often send us "pictures." They shall have a setting, and form a part in the collections of the fine galleries of the Farmer.]

PICTURES everywhere! light and shade moving through the earth; now in unison, now startling by their contrast, as with unequal pen they gild a scene "most passing fair," or shade it dark as night. Mysteriously beautiful are these variations, springing beneath the artistic touch that first from "chaos bade creation rise," and breathed itself in subtle meaning through the work. Nature, animate, inanimate; above, around, beneath; living tableaux d'operey set alone upon eternal plates; joyous innocence, hollow-eyed wail, or rotten crime, alike developed. Pen or imagination have not equaled the reality.

I have looked upon one, lovely in her christian womanhood, dignified in manner, quiet in love, patient and hopeful in endurance; words of kindness were upon her lips, and harshness found no dwelling in her heart; fair children clustered around her knee, and gently she strove to lead them in the "paths of righteousness" and to the "green pastures," and beside the "still waters" of eternal peace. Years passed, and she was calmly laid away to rest; the little group scattered to go forth into the world, a sacred memory in their hearts instigating to high resolves and noble purposes; all save one, upon whom the mother's eyes had rested most earnestly and tenderly, and of whom the heart had often said, in yearning tones, "my proud boy!" Dark were the stains that marred his life. The dust, mold and rubbish of impurity were gathered upon his heart covering, hiding the holy image, too deeply laid, too angelic in its beauty, to be obliterated. Occasionally the summer breeze disturbed the refuse about it, and the strong man looked to bow his heart in anguish, as contrasted pictures met his gaze. I saw a bride, fair as her own dreams that Love's young lips had whispered, and hope had almost verified, led to the altar by one to whom she had trusted all her heart's affection; noble he seemed, manly, and proud, and the thought of clouds seemed mockery; yet every thought was all of earth; no incense-loving homage rose from the created to the Creator.

A brief happiness ensued, and then coldness and neglect succeeded kindness and affection. Desolation came to the hearth; want and penury took the place of plenty; wasting disease preyed upon her, and welcoming death as a glad relief, at last it came. A shade of life!

Again I listened to words of truth, as they fell from the lips of an aged man. His hair had whitened by time; lines of thought and wisdom were upon his brow; God's light and love beamed from his eyes, and Heaven's calmness was penciled about his mouth. Wherever he went, they blessed him; children hailed him as their friend; the poor watched for his coming with gratitude, and all revered him as their father. And now, as he stood before us, and in deep, tremulous tones, and soul-engrossing earnestness spoke of the depth, the breadth, the richness and fulness of God's love, I followed him in silent awe, and when with clasped hands and a child's simplicity he prayed, "Our Father which art in Heaven," fools quaked and atheists believed. His whole being bore the impress of God, so plainly delineated that none who saw could doubt of the soul-elevating principles which actuated him. It is thus, then, I said, that amid the pros and cons of life we rule our destiny.

This noble intellect, disciplined in wisdom and truth; the heart schooled in self-control, and generous feeling, both beautified and adorned by the presence of hope and purity, and all made subservient to the interests of a lofty purpose, is the highest perfection of a human nature. Such, were it our aim to be, might lessen the darkness of many a deeply shaded background. IRENE.

## Conscience.

[We feel certain our readers will hail with much real pleasure the voice of our gifted correspondent Edith. Her very graphic and truthful figures will be quickly recognized as "great truths," and we hope her present communication will call out others of our noble band, who will urge home the principles presented in this glowing picture. Although the snows and ice of a severe winter may surround the home of Edith, light and truth will ever keep her heart warm and her hand and pen ready to kindle a fire in aid of every good work. P. S. We hope now that Spring has returned, and the snows and ice are melting away in the mountains. We shall hear often from Edith. We have the promise.]

Conscience is, to the world, what the sense of feeling is to the body, a sentinel to warn us against the dangers of breaking those moral laws which would endanger or destroy our peace and happiness, as the feelings warn, and restrain us from violating the physical laws by which the life and health of the body are preserved. Conscience sits as judge among the moral faculties, while the reasoning powers act as counselors at the bar of the understanding, and as these are often found arguing on the wrong side as well as on the right, the conscience is sometimes bewildered and may become so perverted that its decisions are not only erroneous, but dangerous and pernicious.

Mankind, as if the simple laws of God were not enough for their guidance, have ever been heaping upon themselves burdens too great to be borne, and rendering their moral duties vague and obscure. As this life is but the first stage of man's existence, the Creator has enjoined upon him but few moral laws, founded in his very nature, for the promotion of his happiness here, and to assist in the development of his spiritual nature, of which, Conscience is the "Urim and Thummim;" and if consulted in the spirit of truth, it will prove a sure guide to the paths of wisdom and virtue. The question should not be, what will the world say? but, what saith the spirit? For many have thus tortured themselves with a spurious conscience, which did not accuse them before God or to their own souls, but only in sight of their fellow men; and by this criterion may the false be known from the true. Many, like the Pharisees of old, have so warped and distorted this principle within them, that they think to do God service by acts which are contrary to right, reason, and the Divine commands.

Conscience, being the most susceptible faculty of the soul, has been so overburdened with different doctrines and religious creeds, that were it not born anew and unsullied in the bosom of every one that comes into the world, it would long since have ceased to be the umpire of right and wrong. Freedom of conscience has been the prize contended for, in the great struggle between might and right, and that of mind and matter, in which both the souls and bodies of men have been called to fight and to suffer; and although right and mind may now be said to be triumphant, yet, some of the holiest feelings and emotions of the soul are still kept down and chained by a worldly, spurious Conscience, caused by the false reasoning of little minds, and the fountains of the heart which should send forth gladdening streams over the desert of life, are forced to become stagnant pools, producing too often but poisonous weeds and noxious vapors.

There is a wealth of affection in the human heart, found most abundantly in those who possess least of this world's goods, and, having no gold to give, the worldly-minded charitable turn away, nor ask if they have ought else to bestow, when there is a hunger of the heart as well as body. But the time will come when a smile, a tear, a kind word, will be prized above gold, "and the blessing of those ready to perish," a reward above price.

Whenever the conscience is made to suffer wrong by the unjust judgments and opinions of others, the reason seeks to justify wrong acts as a just retaliation upon those who have set up the false standard of greatness or morals. So long as the power and influence of men are estimated by their wealth, just so long will there be found those who will resort to dishonest and even criminal means to obtain it; and it is this unjustifiable estimate of the value of riches that tempts men to commit those outrages of theft and robberies, which they would not have done, if in their poverty they had been looked upon as the equal of the rich man; and the murderer is emboldened to commit crimes of deepest dye, since he knows that gold can turn the sword of justice aside, though it may fall with redoubled weight upon the less guilty, but poor and friendless victim.

The instinct of human nature is as unerring as that of the inferior animals, nor can the false logic of reason swerve it from its purpose, which by the light and power of truth will guide us back to God, and obedience to the laws of harmony. How long shall false opinions and false greatness enslave man's best nature? When shall the soul cease to bow down to sordid dust, "the greater to the less?" When will there be a standard of true worth that shall call forth the exercise of man's moral powers to obtain, instead of being a temptation to his evil passions? O, ye, that sit in judgment upon the acts of your fellow men, reflect, if you yourselves have not cast a stumbling stone in the way of your erring brother; or, seeing it there, have refused to lift your hand in removing it from his path.

Let us have faith in humanity, and exercise charity towards all, for there is no human being but has a germ of goodness within him, and this should be fostered and nourished into vigorous growth, and not, as is too often the case, trampled upon and crushed out of the heart, by those no better by nature, but whose wealth and influence have shielded them from censure when they may have erred, and who never felt the bitter

pangs of poverty made bitter still by the cold and scornful looks the poor man meets on every hand. There will be a time—not far distant—when truth and goodness will be the standard of man's real greatness, and wealth will be looked upon only as the means of increasing his power of doing good to others, and Conscience will then lay aside its chastening rod and smile approvingly upon man's noble and generous deeds, and the dove of peace will fold its soft wings in his bosom and there remain forever. EDITH MONTRESSOR.

March 1st, 1859.

## Education of Women.

[From Gov. Wimer's Message to the Legislature of Michigan for 1859.]

"There is one subject, however, connected with our system of public instruction, that I cannot pass by in silence. It is the great inequality of the workings of this system as applied to the women of our State. We allow them to attend our primary schools and our normal school. This, practically, is the extent. Although the portals of our University at Ann Arbor are not by law closed against them, yet no female has ever been admitted as a pupil within its walls. Practically, they are excluded, and it makes but little difference whether this exclusion arises from legislative enactment, or from the construction of society; the effect in either case is the same. We think it necessary to bestow upon our brothers and our sons a high order of instruction, while our sisters and our daughters must be content with such an one as can be obtained from a primary school. This is all wrong. Our educational fund is the common property of both sexes, and both should share alike in its exercise. The State has a deep interest in the intellectual improvement of her daughters.

"The mother moulds the mind of her child and shapes its destinies by the teachings bestowed upon its youthful intellect. How important, then, for the welfare of our State, that our daughters should be prepared by education to perform well their part upon the stage of life. They are, intellectually, our equals. There was a time when the world looked upon them as 'man's inferior,' but that day has long since passed. It is your duty to give to them the same means of obtaining a high order of education that you have already bestowed upon the sterner sex, and this boon should be presented in the most acceptable form. I therefore recommend, that you take such steps as your wisdom may dictate, towards the establishment of a separate female department of learning at Ann Arbor, connected with and under the control of the University, wherein the daughters of our citizens may be educated in all the higher branches of learning. In order to more effectually accomplish this great object, it may become necessary to erect a new edifice, disconnected from any of the present University buildings."

There has been much discussion during the past year or two about the propriety of admitting women as pupils on an equality with men in our higher institutions of learning (remarks the Michigan Farmer), and we are glad that our incoming Executive has thought it a matter of sufficient importance to recommend it for legislative action. No reasonable objection, that we are aware of, has ever been urged against receiving women into Universities and Colleges, and the most strenuously advocated unreasonable one seems to be "that they are not fit places for young ladies to be in." The only sensible reply that can be given to such an objection is, "make them fit." And this we doubt not they soon will be, if the doors are once opened. The order, harmony and complete success of the higher order of Union Schools, and especially of the State Normal School, are evidences that boys and girls can go hand in hand, with safety and credit to themselves and honor to their teachers, till they get at least half-way up the hill of science. Why may they not go further? Why not to the top, if they have strength and power to climb so high? There is no good reason why they may not, and no reason why they have not, except that it has been customary for them to stop at certain points, and such slaves to custom are we that nothing less than an earthquake shock can startle us out of the old paths, or turn our eyes to the new ones opening before us. As a class, woman's progress has always been slower than man's; whether owing to her oppression or her lack of ambition, or both together, we will not now attempt to say. It is very evident, however, that during the past quarter of a century a great change has been going on; and, in spite of all the froth and foam and ridiculous ranting of some of the excited leaders, a sure and permanent good is growing out of it. There was need of some unusual demonstrations, a Snow-storm of cold, cutting truths now and then, or something of the like, to draw public attention, to force people to open their eyes and ears, and to think. They have been looking around and seeing, hearing, and thinking; and now they begin to act about working. Women, finding out that they are good for something besides playthings, are asking for work, for places in business, for room in the ranks of scientific minds, for professorships, for all honorable and elevating employments suited to their sex and nature. And men, seeing that women can take part in the active duties of life, are beginning also to see the necessity of giving them such qualifications as they find needful for themselves. This is fair and right, and we hope the daughters of Michigan may have cause to thank the Executive for this move in their behalf, and that, if the opening should be made, they may prove themselves capable of profiting by the advantages offered.

**FEMALE POPULARITY.**—If a woman wishes to be a general favorite with her female acquaintances, she has only to permit them to outdress her. The more intent they are on the gossamer and the decorations they totally disregard them. Let any look amongst his or her friends, and see if she who is most beloved, is not one of less pretension to fancy than those around her.

A lady was taken by surprise in Mississippi, the other day, says the Revue. At least we judge so from the fact that John A. Surridge was married to Sallie A. Stock. They will probably have little Surridge occasionally, to keep up the Stock.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**—For all the external injuries to which mechanics and working-men, travelers and engineers, and others are liable, Holloway's Ointment is the surest and most rapid remedy. It relieves pain and reduces outward inflammation when all other means fail.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per box.

**HAVE YOU A COUGH, Cold, pain in the Chest, or some of the "incurable" symptoms of Consumption?** Know that relief is at hand in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Buy none unless it has the written signature of "J. B. Wistar" on the wrapper.

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases,

FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our establishment, before laying in their winter stock.

We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

LARD OIL.

Is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

WINTER SPERM OIL.

Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.

BINNAGE OIL.

Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

CAMPENE.

Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL.

In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent.

BURNING FLUID.

Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPENE WORKS,

48 Front street, near California.

## SEWING MACHINES!

First Premium, 1858.

WHAT MACHINE TOOK THE FIRST AND ONLY Premium for WORK, at the State Fair, at Marysville?

GROVER & BAKER'S.

What Machine took First Premium for Work at Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco?

GROVER & BAKER'S.

What Machine took First Premium at San Jose county Fair, for Fancy Sewing and Embroidery?

GROVER & BAKER'S.

I will simply state that I have the documents to prove all the above statements.

S. O. BRIGHAM, Sole Agent,

17 62 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

## Gas Fixtures.

THOMAS DAX, Importer, is constantly receiving GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail.

All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted.

THOMAS DAX,

183 Montgomery street (near Jackson street),

23-3m San Francisco

## APPEAL OF THE

Ladies' Mount Vernon Association,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A recent appointment by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union," has placed on the undersigned, the duty and the privilege of delivering before the people of this State, the purposes of the Association.

An Act of Incorporation from the State of Virginia authorizes the Association "to purchase, hold, and improve two hundred acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion as well as the tomb of George Washington," and to receive a deed in fee simple, and to exercise full power over the use and management of the same.

Under this charter, a constitution has been adopted, which vests the power of management in a Regent and Vice Regent, selected one from each State of the Union.

In April, 1858, under the advice of legal gentlemen, a contract was executed for the purchase of Mount Vernon for \$300,000, of which \$18,000 was to be paid cash, \$57,000 on the 1st January, 1859, and the balance in three equal instalments of \$41,566 66 each, with interest from the date of the contract, payable on 23d February, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Until payment in full, the proprietor is to retain possession, but such payment may be made at any time.

The cash payment was made, and the gratifying intelligence has lately reached us, that the instalment of \$57,000 was duly met; thus securing the contract, which allows payments to be made, in sums of not less than \$5000, as soon as collected, thereby arresting the accrual of interest. All efforts, therefore, are now turned to the collection of funds for the payment of the deferred instalments at the earliest possible day, thereby saving a large amount of interest, and realizing the cherished hope of at once obtaining possession of Mount Vernon.

To this noble cause, the Women of the Union, deserting for a season the seclusion of domestic life, have brought their talents and all their energies. Amidst the discord of sectional strife, they bid us gather around the tomb of Washington as children of a common heritage, there recall his moderation of spirit and pure patriotism, and lay to heart the solemn warnings of his last public words. They know, that standing on that hallowed spot, the pilgrims gathered from the wide expanse of the Republic, can feel but one sentiment—reverence for his teachings, and devotion to the Union he so loved.

Men of high station and intellect (among whom Everett stands preeminent) are lending their influence and their eloquence to the cause. In twenty-one States of the Union, the good work goes bravely on, and California is now invited to do her part. Youngest of her sisters, she yields to none in reverence for the name of Washington and devotion to the Union. Animated then by these sentiments and by a just State pride, let her people bring their offerings to this common altar of patriotism. Shall the gold of her glittering soil be poured alone into the lap of Commerce, and none be devoted to preserve and guard with sacred care the Groves of Mount Vernon? Let all then with generous rivalry, to show that California lacks not the heart to sympathize, nor the hand to help in this work of patriotism.

To the Women of California, this appeal is especially made. Your Sisters of the East have assumed this honorable duty, and claim your zealous cooperation. Our State will do her part liberally, if you resolutely take the matter in hand. And you, therefore, will it depend whether she shall respond to the call.

Although contributions to any amount are solicited, yet the price of membership is but One Dollar. Concerted and systematic action, therefore, must be adopted to canvass the State from the Sierras to the Pacific. The duty of each organization devolves on the Vice Regent, and she proposes the following plan as simple and also effective, if seconded by your hearty cooperation.

Lady Managers will be selected, one or more, for each city, town, village, and mining camp in the State, who will appoint Assistant, issue to them Credentials authorizing them to receive contributions and enroll members. These assistants will report monthly to the Lady Managers appointing them. The Vice Regent will complete a list of names enrolled, and the amounts received, and submit the same to the Regent, who will properly. Monthly the Vice Regent will forward to the Regent, the sums received and a complete list of contributors, whose names will be recorded in volumes to be preserved at Mount Vernon, in perpetual memory of their tribute to this noble cause.

An Advisory Committee of Gentlemen has been selected, and their names are hereto appended.

Local Managers will be addressed: Mrs. Magdalen G. Blanding, Vice Regent for California, and forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, which has generously offered to convey them free of charge. Office of the Association, No. 1, Lucas, Turner & Co's building, San Francisco.

## MAGDALEN G. BLANDING,

Vice Regent for California.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in uniting with Mrs. Blanding in commending to our fellow citizens the cause which has been committed to her charge, and will gladly cooperate with her in securing its success.

Wm. Ingraham, R. M. H. McAllister, Harry I. Thornton, Ogden Hoffman, Belle Peyton, Louis Melane, Edward Stanley, T. W. Freedom, E. D. Baker, Edward J. Fringle, F. P. Tracy, H. W. Hallack.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

His Excellency John R. Weller, Governor; Hon. Joseph W. Walker, do; Hon. W. C. Stratton, do; Hon. Stephen J. Field, do; Hon. M. H. McAllister, San Francisco; Hon. Oden Hoffman, do; Hon. S. K. Ogler, Los Angeles; Right Rev. Bishop Rip, San Francisco; Right Rev. Bishop Altemeyer, do; Hon. John C. Fremont, Mariposa; Hon. Henry I. Thornton, San Francisco; Hon. Edward Stanley, do; Hon. Milton S. Belle Peyton, do; Hon. F. D. Baker, San Francisco; Hon. H. W. Hallack, do; Wm. M. Leach, do; Santa Clara; Major E. D. Keyes, San Francisco; Hon. M. C. Blake, do; Hon. T. W. Napa, do; Hon. F. P. Tracy, do; Hon. Ed. W. McKinstry, do; Hon. Benjamin Hayes, San Diego; Hon. Joseph C. Rillo, San Luis Obispo; Hon. Samuel Bell McKee, Oakland; Hon. John P. Haynes, Crescent City; Hon. P. D. Dingerfield, do; Hon. F. M. Bliss, Marysville; Hon. T. P. Myers, Auburn; Hon. Edward Norton, San Francisco; Hon. Charles Warren, Stockton; Hon. Niles Sears, Downsville; Hon. Warren T. Boston, Oroville; Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, Santa Barbara.

## SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.

New-York Seed Warehouse.

ALFALFA,

New Crop;

HUNGARIAN GRASS;

Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.

THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer, are grown by experienced Cultivators in the Atlantic States and Europe, and we have taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost satisfaction.

Agricultural and Scientific Books,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds, put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation.

Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.

All orders by mail or otherwise (with remittances), will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through the mail (postage paid).

O. L. KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

111 SANBOME STREET.

14



7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER

SEED, crop of 1858;  
25,000 lbs SEED CORN (choice varieties);  
50 bushels Timothy;  
1,000 lbs SHAKERS HERBS and HERB SEEDS;  
10,000 lbs SEED PEAS;  
10,000 lbs SEED BEANS, choice varieties;  
100,000 CHOICE FRUIT and SHrub TREES;

Garden Seeds, Grass Seeds, &amp;c.

500 lbs Orange Seed; 20 bush Kentucky Blue Grass;  
400 lbs Yellow Dutch Onion seed; 50 bushels Timothy;  
300 lbs French Sugar-beet seed; 25 do Mixed Lawn Grass;  
300 lbs Turnip seed, assorted; 25 do Rye Grass;  
100 lbs Yellow Danvers Onion seed; 25 do Hungarian Grass;  
100 lbs Red Onion seed; 25 do Meadow Grass;  
150 lbs Radish seed; 50 do Red-top Grass;  
100 lbs Cabbage seed, assorted; 5000 lbs White and Red Clover;  
300 lbs Carrot seed; 2000 lbs Millet;  
1000 lbs Canary;  
1000 lbs Hemp;

Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes,

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, ORCOS.

JAPONICAS,

And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES, and variety of Horticultural Implements,

And receiving by every Express from the States, and Europe, a general assortment of

Field, Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree

SEEDS, &amp;c.

N. B.—Catalogues furnished on application by mail or express, or otherwise; and all orders directed to S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, will meet with prompt attention. A liberal discount made to the Trade.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse,

110 California street,

20-3m

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Crop of 1858.

Just Received by Express, on the steamer

John L. Stephens,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS,

Selected by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President

of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society,

from responsible Growers, and warranted to be the

CROP OF 1858.

TAKE NOTICE,

The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation,

and being aware of the imposition that has been practiced on

Farmers, thinks proper to state, that he has not an OLD Seed

in the Store. All Seeds sold guaranteed true to name.

Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to secure

GOOD RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as they

would have to pay for worthless trash.

Have also on hand and for sale, a very desirable



## Southern Story.

Twenty years ago, it was the custom in north-western Georgia, as indeed it was throughout the southwest, for dry-goods dealers to keep a barrel of "spirits" in the back room, and to treat liberal customers to a glass whenever desired.

Fillins & Dewberry were such dealers in one of the small towns indicated; and they had for a customer a clever, rollicking old fellow, named Joe Denny, who drank whisky in preference to water always, and whose wife was "flesh of his flesh" in that particular. The old couple would come in town to trade frequently, and quite freely imbibe the spirits in the back room of the dealers who have named.

On one occasion both the old man and old woman continued their potations inordinately; and as Fillins observed that his goods went better the drunker the old woman became, he pressed her to drink.

At last she refused, unless he would sweeten it with a little "store sugar." Fillins indulged her, and when the old man could scarcely mount his horse, and the good wife had actually been lifted and placed on the pillow behind him. Happily she learned one way and her husband the other, so that the gravitating point was between them; and she clung to him instinctively and passed out of the village safely.

Before reaching their home, however, they had to cross a small creek, and when the horse stepped in to drink, the old lady having reached unconsciousness, released her hold and quietly lapsed into the stream below.

Occupied with his thoughts the old man did not perceive his loss, but jogged slowly homeward. Arrived there the children inquired anxiously for "mammy," but the old man could only say that she had been on the "critter," and the critter hadn't kicked up any time; so he couldn't say where she must be, and threw himself stupid on the bed. Girls and boys flew along the road the old man had come, yelling "mammy! mammy!" but of course no mammy responded.

When they arrived at the creek the oldest girl shouted.

"Yonder she is, sitting down in the creek!" And there she was seated comfortably in the water, which came nearly up to her mouth. As she swayed back and forth, now yielding to the impetuosity of the stream, and now resisting it with some success, the muddy fluid occasionally wet her lips, and each time it did so she would faintly exclaim, with a grim effort to smile, "Not a drop more, Mr. Fillins, 'thout it's sweetened."

And it is to this romantic little incident in the life of the venerable Mrs. Joe Denny, that we are indebted for one of our most popular colloquial phrases.

The Joy of Expression.—It is pleasant to hear our own thought leaping forth from the silent caverns of the soul, and asserting its vitality to many auditors. The sensitive and modest feel a thrill of exultation on such an occasion, for they are sure of sympathy, and their secret thought becomes valuable to them the instant it finds expression. It lived in their minds before, molding and influencing the character; but, like the lovely conception of the painter or the sculptor, it needed to be bodied forth—it must glow in the warm life of the one, or stand out a palpable presence like the marble forms of the other, ere it could command sympathy and wield external power. Language is truly the magician's spell, that can summon from the still retreats of the soul all her sentiments, emotions and ideas, like "spirits from the vasty deep;" that can send them on their subtle mission from mind to mind, and from heart to heart, connecting all minds and hearts by the spiral electricity of thought, whose vibrations extend through the past and "wander through eternity."—[Hydraulic Press.

Society.—How beautiful it is ordered that, as many thousands work for one, so must every individual bring his labor to make the whole! The highest is not to despise the lowest, nor the lowest to envy the highest; each must live in all, and by all. Who will not work, neither shall he eat. So God has ordered that men, being in need of each other, should learn to love each other and bear each other's burthens.

A Country Editor, speaking of a member of the New York Assembly, says: "The first year he was so conscientious as to utterly refuse his allotment of stealings, in the shape of books and stationery. The next year he did not hesitate, but came home unable to tell the truth under the most favorable circumstances."

A German paper says the quickest rate of locomotion, after the electric spark, light, sound, and a cannon ball, is ascertained to be the flight of a swallow. One of these birds, liberated at Ghent, made its way to its nest at Antwerp, in twelve and a-half minutes, going at the rate of four and a-half miles in a minute.

"Tuff, why am you like de cedar?" "I gub's it up, Sam, I can't tell you." "Caze you stays green both summer and winter?"

**McLAUGHLIN & DAKIN,**  
Purchasing and Forwarding  
**COMMISSION AGENTS,**  
FOR  
Purchasing and Forwarding Goods and Merchandise,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
To all Parties residing in the interior of California,  
and Oregon and Washington Territories.

HAVING LIVED AND CARRIED ON BUSINESS IN the Mountains of California for the last seven years, and learning the necessity of every business man having an Agent in San Francisco, through whom, in one order, he may readily procure any articles he might want, at less expense and trouble than the present facilities afford; therefore, we have now established a Commission Agency, and hold ourselves in readiness to attend to and fill all orders that may be sent to us with promptness and great care, and at as low rates as the times and the market will allow.

We propose purchasing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandise, To Blacksmiths: Coal, Iron, Steel, etc. To Wheelwrights: Hardwood Plank, Sashes, Hubs, Felloes, and all their different kinds of Stock. To Farmers: Tools, Trunks, Provisions, etc. To the Miner: Machinery, Tools, and Implements. To the Trader: All the different kinds of Goods he may require.

Mechanics and others may forward their orders, and have any kind of Machine-work done at short notice, and at reasonable prices.

COMMISSIONS: For all sums less than \$500, five per cent. For all sums over \$500, at one time, three and a-half per cent. Please send your orders, with cash, through Wells, Fargo & Co., or otherwise, stating plainly what marks to put upon them, to whose care on the way, and how to send them—by steamer, rail-road, stage, or express.

We shall send the bill with the goods, at all times, that parties may understand all about them, keeping our accounts so that all parties may see at a glance how we stand.

Having a general understanding of our business, being mechanics ourselves, and applying our capacities to your wants, we hope to secure a liberal patronage.

For business capacity and honesty of purpose, we refer you to the following persons:

Tracy, H. Selby, Haywood & Hump, San Francisco.  
Geo. W. Dent, Sacramento.  
C. Cooper, Downsville.  
Geo. M. Taylor, Colusa.  
D. M. Locke, Knights.  
E. Bassett, Peru.  
Isaac DAKIN, Davis street, near California.

## HOLCOMBE BROTHERS,

NEW YORK BRANCH.—Down Town Store,  
CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND KEARNY STREETS,  
AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF  
THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST.

98 AND 100 COMMERCIAL STREET,  
NEW YORK STORE.



## BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.

Goods sold at this establishment are superior to any offered in this country, as regards their beauty, shape, workmanship and durability. The stock comprises, Gents', Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's wear, Hunting Boots, English Shooting Shoes, etc. FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES, from the first houses in Paris. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; Custom-made work, at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES.

98 and 100 Commercial street, and corner of Washington and Kearny streets,  
HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

## FORDHAM, JENNINGS &amp; CO.,

GROCERS,  
Steamboat Block, - Corner Front and Jackson streets,  
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,

And Dealers in  
FLOUR, PROVISIONS, FINE WINES, TEAS,  
WOODEN WARE, &C.,

Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers' and Ranchers' Stores,  
Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

Goods delivered as usual. (9-10) FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.

THE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES  
Than ever offered before.

Looking Glasses!  
A large lot of Gilded and Ornamental  
Pier, Mantle, and Oval, Looking Glasses,

At 203m JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,  
180 and 182 Montgomery street.

THE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES  
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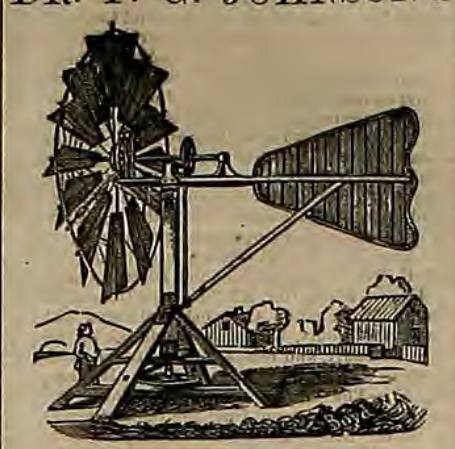
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## GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

## DR. F. G. JOHNSON'S



## PATENT SELF-REGULATING

## WINDMILL.

MANUFACTURED BY  
D. VAN PELT.

THIS MILL IS NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF  
ALL, and being constructed all of iron, is without  
doubt the most perfect and durable, as well as the most  
economical Windmill in the world.

The undersigned having purchased the EXCLUSIVE  
RIGHT for the MANUFACTURE of these Mills in  
this STATE, will manufacture and keep on hand the  
following sizes, and at the following prices:

No. 1—Three-quarters to one Horse-power.....\$112 00.  
No. 2—One to one and a-quarter Horse-power.....130 00.  
No. 3—One and a-half to two Horse-power.....162 00.  
No. 4—Two to two and a-half Horse-power.....200 00.  
No. 5—Two and a-half to three and a-half Horse-power.....230 00.  
(This power is estimated for a fair, strong breeze.)  
The above prices include everything ready to erect.

When any greater power is required, the prices will be  
pro rata as the power is increased. They are susceptible of  
being increased to 20 horse-power or more; and applied  
for any purpose where stationary power is needed and  
as manageable as a Steam Engine, with no risk or ex-  
pense. To see and appreciate this cheap power (the  
Windmill), should not fail to examine THIS MILL;  
such examination will satisfy them of its adaptation and  
ability to serve their purpose efficiently and fully. It is  
unlike other Windmills that are called self regulating;  
they have stationary Fans and small reversing Fans,  
which are depended upon to graduate the speed of the  
mill; whereas, by Dr. F. G. Johnson's Patent the Fans  
revolve upon the arms and turn their edge to the wind  
when a gale or sudden storm strikes it; and again, a child  
can stop it at once by turning the fan's edge to the wind,  
by the use of a lever pressed upon the stop-wheel, which  
is upon the shaft. These Mills can be used for any pur-  
pose where stationary power is wanted.

Please call at the DEPOT, Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH  
STREET, San Francisco; where the Manufacturer will  
take pleasure in showing and explaining the mechanical  
principles upon which reliance is had for their superiority  
over all other Mills known, or of which we have knowl-  
edge.

WE ALSO HAVE ON HAND,  
Camphine, Spermin Oil, Polar Oil, Tanners' Oil,  
Lard Oil, and Solar Oil.

In lots to suit,  
At 86 and 88 Washington street,  
And 87 and 89 Oregon street. (13m)

D. VAN PELT.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,  
&c., &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY,  
HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE, AND FOR  
sale at low rates:

3,000 kegs White Lead,  
2,000 kegs snow white Zinc,  
20,000 gallons Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),  
10,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine,  
2,500 gallons Alcohol (25 per cent) in tins,  
2,000 gallons Varnish (English and American),  
5,000 boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes),  
700 dozen Paint and White Wash Brushes (ass'd do),  
6,700 pounds Glue (assorted qualities).

Together with a large stock of all articles in our line, which  
we are receiving regularly from the best Manufacturers.

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## MUSIC, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

PIANOS, MELODEONS,  
Alexandre Organs, and Music!

Prices Greatly Reduced!

## HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway, New York.

AGENT FOR THE SALE of the best  
Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons.  
The largest assortment of Music Merchandise  
in the United States. Pianos from five differ-  
ent manufacturers, of every variety of style, from those in  
plain rosewood cases, for \$275, to those of the most elegant  
and rich for \$1,000. No house in the Union can come in competi-  
tion for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments,  
nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos, with  
ornate iron frames, have in their new scale an improved  
action, in power and compass of tone equaling the grand, with  
the beauty and durability of the square Piano. The Press and  
first Musicmasters have justly pronounced them equal, if not  
superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand  
the action



## Letter from New York.

EDITOR FARMER, I broke on my last letter very suddenly indeed, promising if I mistake not, that I would finish it by the next steamer. This is the next steamer, but I find myself like the Paddy who could not find the end of his rope, for he believed by his own that some one had cut it off for spite, just, nor can I remember where the end of the letter really was, or is now, so I will have to begin anew.

I have some good news for your readers. By the next mail I hope to send to you "The New York Bulletin," the first number of which will probably appear this week. I commence the paper without the promise of a single subscriber, identifying its prosperity with that of California. California interests will form the prominent feature of the paper for the readers on this side. That it may become an interesting sheet for those residing in the Golden State, I intend to exchange with every paper published in America and Europe, if possible, and to glean from all, items of news from every State, county and town of any note in the world; so that those living in California from every part of the world may hear something from their own State, country-town and village, the little items of news that will always be fresh, and of deeply absorbing interest to them. As soon as the exchanges begin to come in, they will be able to hear from their old homes or their immediate vicinity.

Now I do not mean to forsake the FARMER, at all, but wish through its columns, with your permission, to make the following proposition to your readers: If they will send you two dollars to forward to me for the New York Bulletin for one year, they may skip over all articles signed B. from your New York correspondent.

I have long seen with pain that the true state of matters in your State cannot be gleaned from the press, as it is now often conducted; for the faults, crimes, and casualties are paraded before the public, with the gold yield, while that which is really meritorious, fair, lovely, and of good report, is left out, conveying the impression that the best side of the picture is but too dark and desolate. I have no time now to say more, but hope to receive a generous support from Californians, that I may keep them posted in all matters of interest and importance to them and the world at large. It is intended that the Bulletin shall be one of the best papers in the country. How near it may come to this mark, the public must judge, when its numbers are spread abroad in the land.

Now if this is not good news to your readers, to know that they need not read the long yarns of B., about Steamships, Immigration Societies, Railroads, Digger Indians, and other matters and things in general, then I would like to know what is, that's all.

## Eastern Items.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is stated to be now finished and cars running between the two places, and cars also running from St. Louis to St. Joseph. This event has infused the greatest enthusiasm into the people of the north-western part of Missouri.

The health of Gen. Cass is becoming very feeble, and strong fears are entertained that he will be soon obliged to resign his office of Secretary of State. Speculations are already rife as to his successor.

The Queen of Spain has granted the Cross of Knight Commander of the Royal American Order of Isabel the Catholic, to Mr. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph. Her Majesty, wishing to reward the grace more complete, has ordered the insignia to be transmitted to the grantee.

At Lord Napier's ball, 17th February, the room was handsomely decorated with the flags of all nations. At the end of the room full length portraits of Victoria and Gen. Washington were suspended. Twelve hundred people were present.

The Board of Agriculture of the State of Maine have adopted a resolve, urging the Legislature to prosecute a geological and agricultural survey immediately. The agricultural produce of Maine is \$70,000,000, and it can be multiplied by ten if its capacities are developed. This survey ought to be had, but such is the financial condition of the State, it may not be done this year. Another request made by the Board is, that the entire industrial products of the State may be annually ascertained and published.

SEATING.—Yesterday, says the Boston Transcript of Feb. 23, was a complete carnival day for the skaters. Every other person, male or female, child or man, met in the streets, appeared to have a pair of skates in hand. Cars, omnibuses and private vehicles were filled with skaters and skaters, bound for the Skating Park on Harrison avenue, the Common, the Public Garden, the Back Bay, Jamaica Pond, Fresh Pond, Woburn, Dedham, or other localities, where ice could be found. It may safely be inferred that every person who owned a pair of skates could borrow a pair, or whose credit was good for three dollars and fifty cents, was mounted yesterday upon steel runners. By fair estimate, twenty thousand persons were in full play upon the ice during the day. The Back Bay was literally covered with persons of all grades, from the miss of six years to the octogenarian, and Jamaica Pond was one beehive of humanity on steel. A large part of the remainder of our population visited the theater to witness the "Catastrophe of the Ganges," water not frozen.

FROM SALT LAKE.—By the arrival of the Central Overland Mail at Placerville, dates have been received from Salt Lake to the 23d ult. The Deseret News of that date, encourages the cultivation of Russian hemp, and a correspondent of that paper remarks as follows on the subject: I have seen as good samples of hemp grown in this Territory, as was ever cut from the lands of Kentucky or Missouri. A proper selection of ground is all that is required to insure a good crop of hemp. This is easily done by all who are acquainted with raising corn, as that kind of land which will yield the heaviest crop of corn will also produce the best quality and largest amount of hemp, the culture of which is no more expensive than that of a crop of wheat or oats.

The Valley Tan estimates the number of cattle now in the Territory destined for California, at about 3,000. The last California mail arrived three days inside of schedule time, and the trip before it was here about four days inside of its time, making the trip inside of eleven days. From the best information gathered, it is said that between four and five thousand persons will leave the Territory for the States and Territories, en route for the Church. Late arrivals represent the snow storms in the South Pass as still severe.

The following is said to be the correct pronunciation of these geographical names, which are frequently mentioned: Mohave, Mo-ha-vee; Tejon, Tay-oh-jon; Albuquerque, Al-bur-que; Tulare, Tu-lay-er; San Joaquin, San-jo-ah-kin; Rio Grande, Reo Grandy; Del Norte, Del Nor-ty; Santa Fe, San-ta-Fay.

## California Land Cases Decided.

The Washington Globe publishes the following as a report of a part of the proceedings of the U. S. Supreme Court on the 14th of February:

No. 35.—The United States, appellants, vs. John A. Sutter. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming so much of the decree of the said Court as confirms the grant to John A. Sutter for eleven square leagues of land of 18th June, 1841, by Gov. Alvarado; and annulling so much of said decree as confirms a grant to said John A. Sutter for twenty-two leagues of land, purporting to have been made by Gov. Micheltoreno, 6th February, 1845, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinions of this Court.

No. 40.—The United States, appellants, vs. Michael C. Nye. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimant.

No. 43.—The United States, appellants, vs. Nathaniel Bassett. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimant.

In regard to the case of Michael C. Nye, the Sacramento Standard remarks, that the effect of this decision will be to reject many of the claims to land in the Sacramento Valley that rest upon what is known as the "General Title," granted by Micheltoreno to those whose petitions were favorably reported upon by General Sutter before a certain day. Among these claims are those of William Renitz, to the rancho of Bressang, five leagues, on the Sacramento river; of Samuel Neal, to rancho in Butte county, five leagues; of Samuel J. Hensley, to Aguas Nuevas; of Claude Chana, to Nemahias, four leagues, on Bear creek, in Yuba county; of Nathaniel Bassett, to Las Colinas, four leagues, in Butte county; of Michael C. Nye, to Willy, four leagues, in Butte county; and possibly of other claimants.

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

March 16.  
With the exception of Beef and Mutton, which have declined, the market considerably, there is no change to notice in the cattle market.  
We quote slaughterer's prices, as follows:  
Beef—American, first quality, 12c; 2d quality, 10c; 3d quality, 8c; 4th quality, 6c; 5th quality, 4c; 6th quality, 3c; 7th quality, 2c; 8th quality, 1c; 9th quality, 1/2c; 10th quality, 1/4c.  
Mutton—1st quality, 12c; 2d quality, 10c; 3d quality, 8c; 4th quality, 6c; 5th quality, 4c; 6th quality, 3c; 7th quality, 2c; 8th quality, 1c; 9th quality, 1/2c; 10th quality, 1/4c.  
Veal—1st quality, 12c; 2d quality, 10c; 3d quality, 8c; 4th quality, 6c; 5th quality, 4c; 6th quality, 3c; 7th quality, 2c; 8th quality, 1c; 9th quality, 1/2c; 10th quality, 1/4c.

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME ELEVEN.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER has now entered upon the New Volume, numbering the Eleventh, and the highest attained by any weekly journal on the Pacific Coast, and while we do not arrogate to ourselves the honor of having been longer engaged in the publishing of a journal than any of our contemporaries, several having been longer before the public than our own—among which stand the venerable Alta California, the Golden Era, and the San Francisco Herald—we do claim to have been a long or longer steadily pursuing our calling, without change of the original founder; having now been five years pursuing, with an unflinching faith, the claims of an interest which we believe the greatest, noblest and best in our land.

The founder and proprietor of the first Agricultural and Mechanical Journal on the Pacific, we believe we can claim with some degree of pride and satisfaction, a just share of support from the citizens of this State, for our steady advocacy and adherence to the great Industrial Interests of California. It is not necessary for us to enumerate all the good things we shall do in our New Volume, nor promise wonderful things, for we trust the character of the FARMER is too well known to require this at our hands. But this we do promise:

We mean the New Volume shall be superior to all its predecessors, and our aim shall be to make every Volume bear evidence of improvement. We mean the CALIFORNIA FARMER shall be the true and fearless advocate of the great interests of the Agriculturists of California; it shall also be the bold and zealous advocate of our "home manufacturers," and earnestly battle for Mechanics and Artisans, as the brethren of the FARMER. We shall ever advocate the cause of Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts, as the basis of our wealth, prosperity and happiness. We shall advocate the cause of Education, as a means of perfecting our happiness. We shall, above all things, advocate the Blessings of Home, Education for Boys, Beneficence and Protecting Home and the Homestead. These are the principles that will guide us in our labors, and as the guiding star and great light of home is woman, so we shall ever plead for the education of woman as the sure way to elevate and purify the world.

These are the cardinal principles of our journal, and with these we desire to place it on every farm, in every workshop, manufactory, warehouse or place of business in our land; and we further desire, to have it in every family circle in our glorious State—it is there we would plead for the cause we advocate, there we hope to find our truest friends; to them we look, on them we rely for the continued success of the work in which we are engaged.

As we hope to have a large increase to our list with our New Volume, may we not appeal to all our friends for their generous co-operation in this work. As we wish to offer a just return for any exertion made in our behalf, we will offer the following:

Every single subscriber, with \$5, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the FARMER, for one year, consisting of several thousands of packages. Each new subscriber to receive five packages.  
Clubs of three subscribers and \$15, will receive the splendid colored plate of California Fruits and a copy of the Little Pilgrim, for one year.  
For five subscribers and \$25, we will send five copies of the FARMER, the Atlantic Monthly and Arthur's Home Magazine.  
For ten subscribers and \$50, we will give ten copies of the FARMER, Atlantic Monthly, Arthur's Home Magazine, Harper's Monthly, the Little Pilgrim, and an extra copy of the FARMER mailed to any friend in the Eastern States.

Thus, by a little exertion, our friends may kindly favor us, and at the same time secure to themselves a valuable library of home literature, such as ten subscribers would secure to them.

We have made arrangements to receive the above publications for the Clubs that we hope to receive, and we now leave the work in the hands of our friends, with the grateful thanks for many favors in the past years of the FARMER.

WARREN & CO.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY,  
DEALER IN  
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,  
Hams, Bacon, Lard,  
APPLES, CRANBERRIES,  
And all other kinds of FRUITS in their season.

No. 48 Washington Market,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO DAIRYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS.  
Consignments respectfully solicited.

Relays by permission, to—  
Messrs. Pitt, Peabody & Co.,  
Hendley & Co.,  
Mr. H. G. Bladell,  
Mr. T. O'g Shaw.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.  
THOMAS DAY,  
No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of Fine IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, also common Table Cutlery for the country trade. PORTER CUTLERY—Pruning Budding, and Grafting Knives; also Bowie Knives, received by every steamer, of Waterbury & Sons, Alexander & Sons, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.

For sale, wholesale.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

(Corrected by Loomis, Hall & Co., Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)  
March 18.  
Wheat, per cwt., \$2.50; 2d quality, \$2.40; 3d quality, \$2.30; 4th quality, \$2.20; 5th quality, \$2.10; 6th quality, \$2.00; 7th quality, \$1.90; 8th quality, \$1.80; 9th quality, \$1.70; 10th quality, \$1.60.  
Barley, per cwt., \$1.75; 2d quality, \$1.65; 3d quality, \$1.55; 4th quality, \$1.45; 5th quality, \$1.35; 6th quality, \$1.25; 7th quality, \$1.15; 8th quality, \$1.05; 9th quality, \$0.95; 10th quality, \$0.85.  
Corn, per cwt., \$1.25; 2d quality, \$1.15; 3d quality, \$1.05; 4th quality, \$0.95; 5th quality, \$0.85; 6th quality, \$0.75; 7th quality, \$0.65; 8th quality, \$0.55; 9th quality, \$0.45; 10th quality, \$0.35.  
Buckwheat, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Flour, per bbl., \$7.00; 2d quality, \$6.50; 3d quality, \$6.00; 4th quality, \$5.50; 5th quality, \$5.00; 6th quality, \$4.50; 7th quality, \$4.00; 8th quality, \$3.50; 9th quality, \$3.00; 10th quality, \$2.50.  
Lard, per cwt., \$1.00; 2d quality, \$0.90; 3d quality, \$0.80; 4th quality, \$0.70; 5th quality, \$0.60; 6th quality, \$0.50; 7th quality, \$0.40; 8th quality, \$0.30; 9th quality, \$0.20; 10th quality, \$0.10.  
Hops, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Garlic, per cwt., \$1.00; 2d quality, \$0.90; 3d quality, \$0.80; 4th quality, \$0.70; 5th quality, \$0.60; 6th quality, \$0.50; 7th quality, \$0.40; 8th quality, \$0.30; 9th quality, \$0.20; 10th quality, \$0.10.  
Turkeys, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.

INDICES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.  
Dry Hides, each, \$2.50; 2d quality, \$2.40; 3d quality, \$2.30; 4th quality, \$2.20; 5th quality, \$2.10; 6th quality, \$2.00; 7th quality, \$1.90; 8th quality, \$1.80; 9th quality, \$1.70; 10th quality, \$1.60.  
Common coarse wool, \$0.80; 2d quality, \$0.70; 3d quality, \$0.60; 4th quality, \$0.50; 5th quality, \$0.40; 6th quality, \$0.30; 7th quality, \$0.20; 8th quality, \$0.10; 9th quality, \$0.05; 10th quality, \$0.01.  
Best quality, do, \$1.00; 2d quality, \$0.90; 3d quality, \$0.80; 4th quality, \$0.70; 5th quality, \$0.60; 6th quality, \$0.50; 7th quality, \$0.40; 8th quality, \$0.30; 9th quality, \$0.20; 10th quality, \$0.10.  
Extra Merino, do, \$2.00; 2d quality, \$1.90; 3d quality, \$1.80; 4th quality, \$1.70; 5th quality, \$1.60; 6th quality, \$1.50; 7th quality, \$1.40; 8th quality, \$1.30; 9th quality, \$1.20; 10th quality, \$1.10.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—March 18.  
VEGETABLES.  
Potatoes, old, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, new, per cwt., \$1.75; 2d quality, \$1.65; 3d quality, \$1.55; 4th quality, \$1.45; 5th quality, \$1.35; 6th quality, \$1.25; 7th quality, \$1.15; 8th quality, \$1.05; 9th quality, \$0.95; 10th quality, \$0.85.  
Sweet Potatoes, per cwt., \$1.00; 2d quality, \$0.90; 3d quality, \$0.80; 4th quality, \$0.70; 5th quality, \$0.60; 6th quality, \$0.50; 7th quality, \$0.40; 8th quality, \$0.30; 9th quality, \$0.20; 10th quality, \$0.10.  
Rhubarb, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Pumpkins, per cwt., \$1.00; 2d quality, \$0.90; 3d quality, \$0.80; 4th quality, \$0.70; 5th quality, \$0.60; 6th quality, \$0.50; 7th quality, \$0.40; 8th quality, \$0.30; 9th quality, \$0.20; 10th quality, \$0.10.  
Tomatoes, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Cauliflower, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Horehradish, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, in jars, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Pumpkins, per cwt., \$1.00; 2d quality, \$0.90; 3d quality, \$0.80; 4th quality, \$0.70; 5th quality, \$0.60; 6th quality, \$0.50; 7th quality, \$0.40; 8th quality, \$0.30; 9th quality, \$0.20; 10th quality, \$0.10.  
Marrows, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Mushrooms, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, cultivated, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Parsnips, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Spinage, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Salsify, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Greens, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Red Peppers, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Green Peppers, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Dried Herbs, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Green Corn, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Celery, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.

MEATS.  
Mutton, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Lamb, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Pigs Tongues, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Bacon, Imported, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, California, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, Oregon, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Ham—Cal. and Oregon, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, Imported, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Turkeys, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Tongues, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, smoked, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.

POULTRY—GAMES.  
Hens, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Cocks, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
ducks, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Canes, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Geese, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, largest, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Chickens, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Turkeys, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Hens, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.

CRAB.  
Crabs, large, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, small, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Soft Crabs, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Mackerel, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
do, fresh, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality, \$1.40; 3d quality, \$1.30; 4th quality, \$1.20; 5th quality, \$1.10; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.90; 8th quality, \$0.80; 9th quality, \$0.70; 10th quality, \$0.60.  
Shrimps, per cwt., \$1.50; 2d quality,



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### The California Farmer.

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#### The Pacific Railroad and State Internal Improvement Policy.

We continue to present to the readers of the FARMER, extracts from a series of articles on this important subject, written by Col. Fitch, and appearing in the columns of the Alta California. We find it difficult to determine what part of numbers four and five of the series will least interest our readers, and therefore copy nearly entire. It will be observed that we present his views concerning the dedication of lands to the proposed fund, "suggestions of what should be done at once by our Legislature, the results to be anticipated (if his plans become operative), and a conclusion of the series." We shall feel greatly disappointed if our readers are not instructed as well as entertained by the efforts of one so zealously laboring to promote the true interests of California.

There are belonging to the State about 5,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands, at this time, in no manner producing revenue. Belonging to the State, it is neither taxable or likely to improve in value. Disposed of by the State, especially in the manner herein proposed, and it becomes a source of revenue—contributes vastly to the attainment of great enterprises—forms an inducement to thousands to emigrate to these shores, and avail themselves, not only of the favorable terms on which these lands may be purchased, but of the advantages arising from a scheme which is destined to carry forward works of great moment, add to the value of property and the prosperity of every class of our citizens.

On the terms proposed, the swamp and overflowed lands can be sold—every acre—within five years, and, if Government grant to this State 10,000,000 acres out of the fifty or sixty million acres which it claims the right to sell, that amount, likewise, can be disposed of within ten years following, upon the same terms, and result in giving in that time to the Internal Improvement Fund from thirty to fifty millions dollars—the interest on which sum, at six per cent per annum, will be sufficient to aid every scheme of internal improvement found practicable within the State.

The inauguration of a scheme, on the basis and of the magnitude proposed, would arouse our people to a sense of the advantages which must speedily follow in the wake of such promising events, and who could doubt that it would give us a railroad sooner than by any other means yet conceived? Who can doubt the propriety, or the practicability of turning the proceeds of the State lands to such ends? Who can deny that it would infuse a new energy and more active purpose in the hearts of every citizen? There is not a laboring man in the State who could not, if he desired, avail himself of the advantages of this credit, and provide for himself a farm. So far as the State is concerned, a credit thus given to her citizens, on the payment of the yearly interest, would be as safe and far more advantageous than investment in the most approved Government stocks.

Another advantage of this system is, that any advance in the value of these lands held by the State, would result in advantage to the State and not to the railroad companies.

How different, and how much more advantageous to the State and to the people, would be the operation of this plan from that pursued by Missouri and Illinois. Large grants of land were made to those States by the General Government, and they in turn granted the same away to various railroad corporations, without other consideration than the construction of the roads; having, besides, to aid those corporations by loans of State bonds, etc., etc. The lands granted to these corporations are held at a high figure, and only sold when they have attained their highest value, thereby retarding the progress and improvement of the State, and operating to make a few corporations, greatly to enrich themselves at the expense of the mass.

California should, on the other hand, pursue a more wise and benevolent policy: ask and obtain grants of lands to the Internal Improvement Fund of the State, and authorize their sale upon such liberal terms as to enable the great mass of laborers to acquire homes for themselves, and, besides, realize to their own advantage the advancement in the value resulting from the construction of railroads or any other causes whatever, and the proceeds of these lands to go into the State Treasury finally, and not into the pockets of a railroad corporation.

If the condition of those States, having millions of dollars indebtedness, be still regarded with favor, what may be said of California, if this plan becomes operative? With a fund arising from the sale of fifteen millions of acres of land, bearing ten per cent interest per annum, paid annually by the holders of those lands, or six per cent, per annum, when invested in United States Bonds, or others equally approved, accumulating interest upon interest for twenty-five years. It cannot be denied, that, under this system of finance and internal improvement policy, the State would emerge from its misty and mischievous torpidity into the light of glorious progress and prosperity, and that its people would arise from their skeptical, puzzled, and irresolute condition, and that this distant State would become the envy and exemplar of every commonwealth in the confederation.

The establishment of a State Internal Improvement Fund, dedicating the land belonging, and which may hereafter be donated, to this State, in aid of internal improvements, and the conditions to the act declaring its purpose and the only manner of its use, presupposes a grant of State aid in the manner desired, and a readiness of the people to offer its interest, even to a modification of the Constitution. The policy of passing such an act at once is apparent.

If it be done, and afterwards followed by an act



AGATE. HALTON (1852). FRANTIC.  
Descendants of the celebrated Dushess stock of Mr. Bates, England; bred and imported by George Vail, Troy, and S. P. Chapman, Clockville, N. Y.

granting aid, as proposed, to the railroad company, and said act of aid in no wise conflicts with the Constitution, the means will be accumulating in anticipation of its use. And if the act granting aid be declared unconstitutional, the accumulated fund may be invested in approved bonds, and, therefore, continue to increase, until its use shall be duly and legally authorized.

In any event, the State is benefited by the operation of the act establishing a State Internal Improvement Fund, and the disposition of the lands thereto dedicated, in the manner before stipulated. These resources of the State should be brought into activity for its benefit as speedily as possible.

There are those, who, to a deep interest in the affairs of the State, unite a thorough comprehension of its necessities, and the course to be pursued, to secure to it an illimitable prosperity.

We are mistaken if those elements cannot be found in respectable force within the halls of our State Capitol. The action of that body will very soon determine whether we are to rest under a burdensome vassalage, which has neither the hope of recompense or limit of duration—whether this people lend themselves to a servitude, oppressive in its demands upon their energies, and blasting to their future prospects, or whether they are to look forward to a day of improvement, when they shall joyfully arise in the full armor of free men and strike out for a higher destiny.

The encouragement of enterprise, and a steady cooperation in such schemes, as give employment to the laboring arms of the country, and invite the investment of capital, will do more to attain the object desired, than all things else. To set about this work, then, let us commence in order:

First. Enact a law establishing a State Internal Improvement Fund, dedicating the State lands and those hereafter donated to the State, to said fund; and condition for their sale, etc., etc., as before mentioned. There are no constitutional difficulties in the way of making such a law immediately operative.

Second. Enact a law granting the right of way, and the aid of the State indorsement of the Pacific Railroad Company's bonds (guaranteeing interest), representing one-half the cost of road within this State; interest to be paid (if called upon to do so) from said fund, arising from proceeds of the sales of land. It is believed that such an act would be in accordance with the provisions of the eighth article of the Constitution.

Third. If there shall be found other clauses in the constitution which operate to prevent the use of the State resources in aid of this enterprise, or any other within this State, in the manner proposed, set about its change or modification by the most speedy course.

Having the means at hand, and neglecting a prompt and proper application of them to the end desired, will surely be regarded by many in Congress, as a sign of actual indifference to a measure which our declarations have held to be of paramount importance.

Immediate action on this measure is of incalculable importance to this State. If the Legislature grant the desired aid to said railroad company now, it will have done no more than will in any event be required of it, if the road be built.

We cannot ask, nor need we expect from the General Government, anything more in aid of this work, than a liberal grant of lands, and it is fair to presume that such donations will be sooner made, when it is seen that this State has committed itself to the undertaking. We are reluctant to believe that those in Congress who have done us the service of a foe, will continue in such ill doing, if our own State now take this measure in hand.

If our national Congress has become so degraded—If it has fallen from that proud eminence which surveys the whole interest of the Republic, and which gave the first rank to liberty, and illumined its altars with a blaze of patriotic fervor—if luxurious licentiousness, individual preference, and narrow local interest, has become its incessant motive, then may patriots wall a sad prelude to the inevitable desolation of our national character, and the aspiring hopes of those God-like men who founded the Republic.

Let this people turn an eye upon affairs in which they are legitimately expected to take part, and trust that the future action of Congress may prove

more consonant to their desires. Take up this plan, examine it without prejudice—see if it is dictated by plain reason, and founded on that just principle which should characterize the concerns of the State.

Look to it, and see if the means support the end, without sacrifice—if the end is attained without hazard to the State—if it will secure to us safety, tranquility and dignity; see if it will not quicken the acknowledgment of our resources—add confidence in our institutions, and make us strong at home and respected abroad. See if it will not raise us from a state of morbid imbecility and general distress, to a height of sovereign capacity and active independence. See if it be not one of the remedies to employ in healing those disorders which have, for so long a time, disfigured the annals of our State.

Will not this scheme, vigorously adopted, form solid and weighty inducements to Congress, to pass, at its next session, a bill authorizing the construction of a road in continuation, across the Territories?

Will it not become a further inducement to Congress to donate to this State a liberal allowance of the public lands, in aid of our State internal improvements?

Will it not make this State the friend and patron of industrious energy and enterprise?

Will it not turn a lamenting multitude into more cheerful ways of thought and action?

Will it not tend to instill into our mind a more just appreciation of the principles of civil liberty?

Will it not result in placing this State more speedily in a condition to repel the aggressive steps of any foe, which our known national policy may, perchance, array against us?

Will it not unite our people in sympathy and social concern, and bless them with a free participation in the benefits of active, onward progress?

Will it not help to excite those nobler motives, which should influence an enlightened people?

Will it not gain for us a more respectful consideration of our claims in the Federal capital?

Will it not refute the inglorious and scandalous sophisms of that haberdasher class of demagogues, who have so recently recorded their vote against us?

Will it not enlarge our orbit—improve our system—make us revolve in a more elaborate and dignified sphere, as a State?

Will it not hasten the day when our growth shall justify a sending forth of OTHER CONSTELLATIONS, with their COLLATERAL FORCES, and thereby augment the representative influence of this Coast?

Will it not prove a simple, safe, and solid method for the future guidance of the State in all its internal concerns?

Will it not bush those complaints (too often heard) against railroad monopoly of land?

Will it not meet the exigencies of the time in such a manner as shall revive the faith of our people and put them in a line of success?

Will not the execution of this plan rear one of the most stupendous internal improvement fabrics on this continent?

Will it not help to blot out that huge lie in common ethics, which declares that all gold-producing countries must become degenerate in taste, enfeebled in government, socially disorganized, and tumbled in anarchy?

Again, we say, look to this subject, citizens of California—see if it be not worthy the mature consideration of every prudent and honest man in the State. Contemplate it in all its attitudes, and trace it to all its consequences, and learn to your advantage, that this plan (although new) is not a refinement of erroneous theory, nor an airy phantom born of a disordered mind.

If it be regarded as impolitic and useless, cast it aside. If it be defective, improve it. If it be complete and suitable to the aim desired, adopt it, and henceforth take courage (for the days and years of our sad retrogradation shall have passed away), and believe that a brighter future invites us to renewed action, and a higher destiny.

These suggestions come from one who has experienced those trying vicissitudes which Federal neglect and a dormant State policy combined to inflict upon this country, and who has observed for years the ill-assorted condition of affairs in the commonwealth, and felt the exceeding necessity

for action upon some basis more promising of good results than the past has shown, with a solicitude which seems to justify this unusual diversion from a less pretending course.

Will public opinion tolerate an independent origination of a plan, having only for its object the public good?

#### Complaints against the Awards of the State Ag. Society at Marysville.

LETTER NUMBER ONE.

SACRAMENTO, March 23, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: Having heard a great many complaints in regard to the way the Agricultural Society conducted the State Fair at Marysville last fall, and supposing you might be posted in its affairs, I would like to ask you a few questions in regard to the disposition of awards then made by the Society. Now if I understand the object of the Society it is to encourage home manufacture and industry. We were induced by our friends, last fall, to exhibit an article of our own manufacture at the fair; we went to some considerable trouble and expense to get up an article that would do credit to ourselves and to Sacramento mechanics, and took it to the fair. The committee awarded us a First-Class Gold Medal for our workmanship. About four weeks after, I called on the most worthy Secretary for it. I was handed a sealed package, and, supposing it to be all right, I left the office. When I got home we opened it, when lo! to our surprise, it was a third-class silver medal of the value of about four bits, with no inscription upon it informing us where it came from, or what it was for. Supposing it to be a mistake I took it back. I told Mr. Wheeler there was a mistake; that we were awarded a First-Class Gold Medal. He said he knew nothing about it; it was all there was for us.

Now, being personally acquainted with part of the committee (they telling us, at the time, we were awarded a First-Class Gold Medal), you can judge of our surprise in getting such a thing in place of it. After having some conversation with the Secretary, I came to the conclusion there was some hocus pocus about it. I declined accepting the one he chose to give me, and left the office in disgust.

I was informed, by one of the committee, that a gentleman of Marysville was awarded a book for an article he had on exhibition, but by the published list of the Executive Committee I see he was awarded a Gold Medal.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you can tell us how these things are; how it is that a young lady is awarded one hundred dollars, or its value, for riding round a race-track, once or twice, while a mechanic, who toils for weeks to complete a piece of mechanical work, is awarded a third-class silver medal, you will confer a favor on the Mechanics of Sacramento.

Yours, etc., A MECHANIC.

LETTER NUMBER TWO.

SACRAMENTO, March 23, 1859.

COL. WARREN.—Sir: Through inducements held out by an advertisement in your paper, under the head of "Premiums to be awarded at the State Agricultural Fair to be held at Marysville, in 1858," etc., we, at considerable expense and labor, prepared work and exhibited, and were awarded the First Premium for our work. That, according to schedule, was a Gold Medal, valued at \$50. Judge our surprise, when, instead of receiving that, which would have been a credit to the Society in conferring and an honor to the recipient in re-

ceiving, we received a "gold medal weighing just \$6 50."

Now, sir, I wish to ask you a few simple questions. Was that advertisement put in your paper for buncombe? If not, who receives the profits?

Is the State Agricultural Society a "joking institution to take in greenies?"

What do they intend should be understood, when they award third-size gold medals for First Premium work? Is it to say to the world, and that indorsed by the "State Agricultural Society" of California, that there is nothing better than third-class work done in this State?

I should like very much (if you possess the information) to hear of one Exhibitor who is satisfied with the course pursued by the Managers of the Fair of 1858; for I have not found that individual in my travels.

Please answer the above, and oblige

—EXHIBITOR.

Being the avowed friend of the Mechanic as well as the Farmer, we are constrained to open our columns to the wrongs complained of by the letters above. These are only two of many in our hands, for publication; duty demands that we give them. They come from highly respectable and very responsible sources, and are only precursors of what is coming. The Premiums offered in our columns, the past year, were published as an advertisement of the Society, and the Society must bear the responsibility of not fulfilling them. We have several orders for Premiums on our hands, which those who won them have as yet failed to obtain, and the impositions which the contributors say they have suffered so effectually disgusts them, that they aver they will not again contribute to the Society until a public meeting of the members is called and the doings thoroughly overhauled. We are compelled, by letters of inquiry to us, to ask the following questions of the late Executive Board:

Where are the profits that were made upon the Medals, Plate, and Diplomas? Where are the bills of purchase of these articles, and what is the difference in value from their cost, and the price they were awarded—and where is that balance? Who claims the difference? The Treasury of the Society, or the Executive Board?

We have the authority of members requesting us to ask of the Legislative Committee to examine into this matter closely, and if there is no "hocus pocus," then have it so declared.

In making these demands we only fulfill the duty enjoined upon us as the friend of the cause of Agriculture and of the Mechanic Arts.

#### Blackberries.

We find in the copy of "Advance Sheets" of the Mass. Hort. Society Reports for 1858, the following upon the Lawton and Dorchester Blackberries, which will be of interest to our readers, as this delicious fruit is to be shown largely the present year. The report says:

"The exhibition of blackberries the past year has been confined to the Dorchester, and the Lawton or New Rochelle; indeed, these are the only ones at present known that are worthy of cultivation. The show of this fruit the past year was very fine, and the premiums offered by the Society excited a spirited competition. In size and beauty the berries of both varieties that were exhibited were probably never surpassed. In one instance, thirty-two berries of the Lawton entirely covered the top of the box in which this fruit is usually shown, and twenty-five of the berries weighed six and one-sixteenth ounces; while twenty-five berries of the Dorchester weighed five and eleven-sixteenths ounces. Still larger berries of the Dorchester were, however, subsequently exhibited, though not weighed. Cultivators in this vicinity esteem the Dorchester decidedly superior to the Lawton; it is much sweeter, and therefore more generally acceptable; besides, that while the Dorchester, upon being gathered, retains its deep lustrous black color, the Lawton soon becomes of a deep reddish brown or bronze color, and therefore less saleable. Notwithstanding this, the Lawton, when thoroughly ripe, is, though rather acid, a rich, high flavored berry, and it is thought has hardly had justice done to it. It bears to the Dorchester a relation somewhat similar to that borne by the fruit of the common bramble to the high bush blackberry; both are valuable varieties, and leave scarcely anything further to be desired in this species of fruit."

CALIFORNIA NUTMEG TREE.—Notwithstanding it has often been stated, says the Yreka Chronicle, that a genuine and superior species of the nutmeg tree grows in the mountains of this State, and bears fruit in great profusion, there are many who do not give credit to it. We have seen them growing in the mountains above Georgetown, El Dorado county, and can attest to the beauty of the tree, and to the superiority of the fruit. The tree, in appearance of foliage, is divided between the cedar and arbutus, with a bark of a darker and more rough exterior.

THE YANKEE CLOCK-MAKER DEAD.—The original Yankee clock manufacturer has gone hence. Seth Thomas died at Plymouth Hollow, on the 29th of January, at the age of seventy-five years. He was the originator of the cheap Connecticut clock, which, in its early day, was considered the great invention of the age.



### The Importance and Value of the Statistics of a Nation or State.

AND THEIR INFLUENCE IN DIRECTING TO A WISE LEGISLATION.

Jay's address, recently published, thus speaks: "Most of the Governments of Europe have been greatly in advance of us in their appreciation of the value of statistics. England, France, Belgium, and Austria, have, for some years past applied themselves earnestly to statistical investigation; and in those countries the truth is becoming generally recognized, that the world at large has an interest in the statistics of every nation, as tending to develop natural laws of universal concern to mankind."

"In England, the labors of the Statistical Society whose elaborate and most valuable publications enrich our Library, through the courtesy of the British Government, have aroused the attention of the people and of Parliament to the truth that the science of politics finds in the statistical element its most solid foundation."

"Statistics," remarks M. Le Ray (the author of a recent valuable work on the occupation of domestic life and moral character of the working classes of Europe), 'are to politics and to the art of governing, what anatomy is to physiology in the study of the human body; the observation of the stars to astronomy; the study of the species of animals, plants, and minerals to the natural history of the globe; the analysis of the body to chemistry; experimental physics to natural physics. The statesman who pretends to govern, without knowing the important facts which interest society, makes a more fruitless attempt, than the philosopher who should propose to make a general classification of the beings which compose the three kingdoms of nature, without knowing the essential characteristics of them.'

"The French Minister, in his opening address at the International Statistical Congress at Paris, in 1855, thus touched upon the Philosophy of Statistical Science:

"Whether Statistics prove the development of population, its increase or its decrease, its riches or its misery, or whether it registers the elements of production and of consumption among nations, it tends always (and that is its chief merit) to discover and develop all the general laws which may assist to render men better and happier."

"This remark, although predicated of Statistical Science generally, is equally applicable to that part of it which pertains to Agriculture, and which has been hitherto so singularly neglected."

"Commerce and Manufactures, by their 'consolidation of power and concentration of wealth,' have commanded to a far greater extent the attention of government. But the Census shows beyond the possibility of error, that even now, and without reference to its future developments, Agriculture is the largest national interest of this Republic, involving more than any other branch of industry, the wealth and the welfare of the country, and the labor and the happiness of the greatest number."

"It is natural that such an interest should in every enlightened community establish among its members a common ground of thought and action, however otherwise they may be divided."

"Thus we see in England and in the United States, amid scenes of party excitement, the warmest political opponents meeting cordially on the same platform at Agricultural Exhibitions, and in France at the grand Exposition of 1855, the same pleasing spectacle was exhibited."

"The French Minister of Agriculture, in distributing the prizes, remarked that the catalogue, in addition to its Agricultural value, had a great political significance; and he then added: 'Have you not remarked, that names the most separated by civil dissensions, have come together at this peaceful tournament? The reason is that Agriculture has its rewards for every legitimate ambition; that all parties have an equally powerful interest in it; and that the beauty of the productions of Agriculture, gives the measure, and in certain respects the degree, of civilization.'

"Looking at the employment of the free male population of the United States over fifteen years of age, we find that in 1850 the population engaged in Agricultural pursuits, was twenty-four hundred thousand, or forty-four (44.69) percent; while the total number engaged in commerce, trade, manufactures, mechanics, arts, and mining, was only sixteen hundred thousand (1,596,265) or about thirty percent (29.72)."

"[What class of men build up the nation? Who pay the taxes? Where does the wealth and capital originate? What said that great statesman Webster, upon the influence of Agriculture upon the world? Read from the Address of Jay, on Statistics:]

"Agriculture, by its products, adds to the wealth of the country some sixteen hundred millions per annum, and in the State of New York, where the assessed value of the real estate is eleven hundred millions (1,107,272,715) notwithstanding the enormous wealth of the metropolis, the Agricultural interest pays four-fifths of the taxes."

"Prof. J. F. W. Johnston in his Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, says, that nine-tenths of the fixed capital of all civilized nations is embarked in Agriculture."

"With these figures before us of the comparative population and wealth devoted to Agriculture, we can appreciate without effort the truth of the remark made by Mr. Webster, in his well-known Agricultural Address at Boston, on his return from England:

"No man in England is so high as to be independent of this great interest, no man so low as to be affected by its prosperity or its decline. The same is true, eminently, emphatically, true with us. Agriculture feeds, to great extent it clothes us; without it, we should not have manufactures, we should not have commerce. They all stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre and that largest is Agriculture."

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS NOW GREATER THAN THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We would call the attention of our readers to the important fact, that at the present time the population of the United States exceeds that of Great Britain; and its present rapid increase should awaken deep thought in the mind of every patriot and statesman, as he asks himself, what is the future destiny of our country.

We present important statistics which were collected by Jay in his valuable Address on Sta-

istics; and we call the attention of the reader to the density of population of nations and countries, and to the contrast of Europe, Asia, and Africa, with America, and especially California and Texas. Texas is rapidly increasing in population and wealth, and so is California; but we hold that our own State, if wisely developed in her resources, can outstrip all other States in the Union, by her majestic strides, in the next ten years. Shall it be so?

"The aggregate population of the United States has increased from about four millions (3,929,827) in 1790, to twenty-three millions (23,191,876) in 1850. The estimated population for the present year, 1858, is a little over twenty-nine millions, now for the first exceeding the population of Great Britain, which in 1851 was about twenty-seven and a half millions. According to the ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850, the population in 1860 would be one hundred and seven millions. The annual increase from 1790 has been four times as great as Russia, six times as much as Great Britain, nine times as much as Austria, and ten times as much as France."

"The population of England in 1851, was 27,475,271; of Austria, 36,514,397; of France, 35,783,170; of Russia, in 1850, 62,088,000; of Prussia (1849), 16,331,187; of Turkey in Europe (1844), 15,500; of Spain (1834), 12,232,194."

"It is stated that Herr Dietrich, of the University of Berlin, estimates the population of the world as follows: Europe, 371,000,000; Asia, 730,000,000; America, 200,000,000; Africa, 80,000,000; Australia, &c., 2,000,000; making a total of one thousand two hundred and eighty-three millions; of which the population of the United States, estimating it at thirty millions, is about one forty-second part."

"In 1850, the density of population for the existing territory of the United States, was about eight (7.90) persons to the square mile. In the New England States, the density was forty-two (41.94) to the square mile. In the middle States fifty-eight (57.79), while California and Texas together had less than one person to the square mile. When the increase of our native and foreign population shall invest with the density of New England the whole territory of the United States, its population will amount to one hundred and twenty-three millions. With the density of the Middle States, of fifty-eight (57.79) to the square mile, it would amount to one hundred and seventy millions."

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or Glauber's salts, according to the size and condition of the animal, should be given, dissolved in a quart of boiling water; and, when dissolved, add pulv. red pepper a quarter of an ounce, caraway and ginger each same; mix, and add a gill of molasses, and give lukewarm. If this medicine does not act on the bowels, the quantity of ginger, capsicum, and caraway, must be doubled. The insensible stomach must be roused. When purging in an early stage is begun, the fever will more readily subside. After the operation of the medicine, sedatives may be given, if necessary."

"The digestive function first fails, when the secondary or low state of fever comes on. The food undischarged ferments; the stomach and intestines are inflated with gas, and swell rapidly. The nervous system is also attacked, and the poor beast staggers. The hind extremities show the weakness; the cow falls and cannot rise; her head is turned on one side, where it rests; her limbs are palsied. The treatment in this stage must depend on the existence and degree of fever. The pulse will be the only true guide. If it is weak, watering, and irregular, we must avoid depleting, purgative agents. The blood flows through the arteries, impelled by the action of the heart, and its pulsations can be very distinctly felt by pressing the finger upon almost any of these arteries that is not too thickly covered by fat or the cellular tissues of the skin, especially where it can be pressed upon some hard or bony substance beneath it. The most convenient place is directly at the back part of the lower jaw, where a large artery passes over the edge of the jaw-bone to ramify on the face. The natural pulse of a full-grown ox will vary from about forty-eight to fifty-five beats a minute; that of a cow is rather quicker, especially near the time of calving; and that of a calf is quicker than that of a cow. But a very much quicker rate than that indicated will show a feverish state, or inflammation; and a much slower pulsation indicates debility of some kind."

"Next in importance, as we have already stated, is the phlegm. The bowels must be opened, or the animal will fall a victim to the disease. All medicines should be of an active character, and in sufficient quantity; and stimulants should be added to the purgative medicines, to insure their operation. Ginger, gentian, caraway, or red pepper in powder, may be given with each dose of physic. Some give a powerful purgative, by means of Epsom salts one pound, four of sulphur four ounces, powdered ginger a quarter of an ounce, all dissolved in a quart of cold water, and one-half given twice a day till the bowels are opened. The digestive organs are deranged in most forms of milk fever, and the third stomach is loaded with hard, indigestible food. When the medicine has operated, and the fever is subdued, little is required but good nursing to restore the patient."

No powerful medicines should be used without discretion; for in the milder forms of the disease, as the simple palsy of the hind extremities, the treatment, though of a similar character, should be less powerful, and every effort should be made for the comfort of the cow, by providing a thick bed of straw, and raising the fore quarters to assist the efforts of nature, while all filth should be promptly and carefully removed. She may be covered with a warm cloth, and warm gruel should be frequently offered to her, and light mashes. An attempt should be made several times a day to bring milk from the teats. The return of milk is an indication of speedy recovery."

"Milk cows in too high condition appear to have a constitutional tendency to this complaint, and one attack of it predisposes them to another."

SIMPLE FEVER.

This may be considered as increased arterial action, with or without any local affection; or it may be the consequence of the sympathy of the system with the morbid condition of some particular part. The first is pure or idiopathic fever; the other, symptomatic fever. Pure fever is of frequent occurrence in cattle. Symptoms as follows: muzzle dry; rumination slow or entirely suspended; respiration slightly accelerated; the horn at the root hot, and its other extremity frequently cold; pulse quick; bowels constipated; coat staring, and the cow is usually seen separated from the rest of the herd. In slight attacks, a cathartic of salts, sulphur, and ginger, is sufficient. But, if the common fever is neglected, or improperly treated, it may assume, after a time, a local determination, as pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs or bowels. In such cases the above remedy would be insufficient, and a veterinary surgeon, to manage the case, would be necessary. Symptomatic fever is more dangerous, and is commonly the result of injury, the neighboring parts sympathizing with the injured part. Cattle become unwell, are stunted in their feed, have a dose of physic, and in a few days are well; still, a fever may terminate in some local affection. But in both cases pure fever is the primary disease."

A more dangerous form of fever is that known as symptomatic. As we have said, cattle are not only subject to fever of common intensity, but to symptomatic fever, and thousands die annually from its effects. But the young and the most thriving are its victims. It often appears without any previous indications of illness. This animal stands with her neck extended, her eyes protruding and red, muzzle dry, nostrils expanded, breath hot, mouth open, pulse full, breathing quick. She is often moaning; rumination and appetite are changed; she soon becomes more uneasy, and changes her position often. Unless these symptoms are speedily removed, she dies in a few hours. The name of the ailment, inflammatory or symptomatic fever, shows the treatment necessary, which must commence with purging. Salts here, as in most inflammatory diseases, are the most reliable. From a pound to a pound and a half, of ginger and sulphur, is a dose, dissolved in warm water or thin gruel. If this does not operate in twelve hours, give half the dose, and repeat once in twelve hours, until the bowels are freed. After the operation of the medicine the animal is relieved. Then sedative medicines may be given. Sal ammoniac one drachm, powdered nitre two drachms, should be administered in thin gruel, two or three times a day, if required."

Typhus fever, common in some countries, is little known here among cattle."

Sometimes follows intense inflammatory action, and is considered the second stage of it. This form of fever is usually attended with diarrhea. It is a debilitating complaint, and is sometimes followed by diseases known as black leg, black leg, or quarter-evil. The cause of typhoid fever is involved in obscurity. It may be proper to say that copious drinks of oat-meal gruel, with tincture of red pepper, a diet of bran, warmth to the body, and pure air, are great essentials in the treatment of this disease."

The barbarous practices of boring the horns, cutting the tail, and others equally absurd, should at once and forever be discarded by every farmer and dairyman. Alternate heat or coldness of the horn is only a symptom of this and other fevers, and has nothing to do with their cause. The horns

are not diseased any further than a determination of blood to the head causes a sympathetic heat, while an unnatural distribution of blood, from exposure or other cause, may make them cold."

In all cases of this kind, if anything is done, it should be an effort to assist nature to regulate the animal system, by rousing the digestive organs to their natural action, by a light food, or, if necessary, a mild purgative medicine, followed by light stimulants."

The principal purgative medicines in use for neat cattle are Epsom salts, linseed-oil, and sulphur. A pound of salts will ordinarily be sufficient to purge a full-grown cow."

A slight purgative drink is often very useful for cows soon after calving, particularly if feverish, and in cases of over-feeding, when the animal will often appear dull and feverish; but when the surfeiting is attended by loss of appetite, it can generally be cured by withholding food at first, and then feeding but slightly till the system is renovated by dieting."

Purgative drinks will often cure cases of red water, if taken in season."

A purgative is often necessary for cows after being turned into a fresh and luxuriant pasture, when they are apt to become bound from over-feeding; but constipation does not so often follow a change from dry to green food in spring, as from a poor pasture in summer to one where they obtain much better feed."

Premium Reports on the Dairy.

We feel desirous of giving all the information to those interested in the Dairy business in California, and we here present the Reports of some of the competitors for Premiums on Butter and Cheese at the Essex Agricultural Society in Massachusetts. This plan of making Reports of the process, by each contributor, is excellent, and should be insisted on in every Society. We give five reports on Butter, three by women, and three of Cheese, all by women, also. Thus, six out of eight competitors and winners of prizes are from "housewives" of the right sort. The Reports will be found of interest and value:

SARAH HOLT'S STATEMENT.

I present for inspection fifteen pounds of September Butter.

Process of Making.—The milk is strained into tin pans well scalded, and allowed to stand thirty-six hours in a cool cellar, when it is skimmed into stone pots and stirred twice a day. I churn twice a week. The butter is then washed with cold water and salted with rock salt, one ounce to a pound; it is then set in a cool place from eight to ten hours, when it is well worked over. The next morning it is worked over again, and then made into balls for the market, without any ornament or coloring.

ANDOVER, Sept. 23, 1853.

SARAH L. RIDGWAY'S STATEMENT.

I present for your inspection fifteen pounds of September Butter, made by the following process:

The milk was strained into tin pans, and allowed to remain on shelves in a well ventilated cellar thirty-six hours, when it was skimmed into tin pails, and stirred as often as more cream was added to it; churned once in about three days; the butter was thoroughly washed in cold water, and left in the cellar ten or twelve hours, when it was well worked with the hands and made into balls as presented.

WEST NEWBURY, Sept. 27, 1853.

J. ALBERT DAY'S STATEMENT.

I present for inspection a box of Sept. Butter.

Process of Making.—The milk is strained into tin pans, and set in a cellar prepared for the purpose, and stands from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, according to the weather, but the cream is not allowed to remain on the milk after the milk becomes sour. (This butter is made from the milk of fourteen cows.) I churn every other day. The butter-milk is worked out by hand; salted to the taste with the best of rock salt. Salting butter by weight does not make butter equally salt, as there is a difference in the strength of salt.

Boxford, Sept. 23, 1853.

CARRIE M. MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

I enter for premium a pot of September Butter.

Process of Making.—The milk is strained into tin pans and placed in a cool cellar prepared for the purpose; and allowed to stand from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, according to the weather. The cream was put in tin pails, stirred daily, and churned once a week. The butter was slightly worked with the hands when taken from the churn to free it from buttermilk, and salted with one ounce of rock salt to the pound. Then left in a cool place for about twenty-four hours, when it is again thoroughly worked and stamped for market.

WEST NEWBURY, Sept. 23, 1853.

MRS. PAUL TITCOMB'S STATEMENT.

I offer for premium three new-milk Cheeses, made the middle of July, consequently are not so thoroughly dry as those made in the middle of June. My method of making is as follows:

Strain the evening milk, add rennet of sufficient strength to form a curd in thirty minutes, but avoid breaking it until it has stood one hour; then place it to drain until morning; repeat this process with the morning milk, then scald the curds with whey, drain thoroughly, chop fine, salt, and press twenty-four hours.

BYFIELD, Sept. 23, 1853.

MRS. STEPHEN E. NOYES'S STATEMENT.

I present for your examination more than fifty weight of Cheese, made in the month of July, being a sample of some sixty cheeses that I have made the present season in the following manner:

At night the milk was strained into a tub, to which the rennet was added—the definite quality of which I will not state, as it greatly depends upon the quality which brings it to a curd.

The morning's milk is prepared in the same manner; but the curds are kept separate until the time of scalding, when they are put together; afterwards it is chopped fine, and salted with about eight ounces of salt to twenty pounds of cheese. It is then pressed twenty-four hours, afterwards put in a safe and turned and rubbed every day.

WEST NEWBURY, Sept. 23, 1853.

HARRIET D. SAWYER'S STATEMENT.

I enter for premium four new milk Cheeses, weighing fifty-three pounds. Each cheese contains the milk of two days. The evening milk is strained into a tub and rennet added immediately. The rennet should be of sufficient strength to form the curd in thirty minutes, and should not be broken up under one hour or more. After being carefully broken, it is dipped off and left to drain until morning. The same process is repeated with the morning's milk. After that is broken the evening's curd is skimmed into it. The whole is then scalded with whey dipped from it, then thoroughly drain, chop fine, salt, and press twenty-four hours. Salt with Liverpool salt, one table spoonful to a pail of milk. The cheeses are then dried in a dark room, turned and rubbed daily. Late in the fall they are removed to a cool cellar, packed in straw and occasionally rubbed and repacked. Two of these cheeses are sage. The night previous to making them I pound the sage and soak it in milk until morning. I then strain the liquor into the milk judgment as to quantity, varying it as to the size of the cheese.

WEST NEWBURY, Sept. 23, 1853.

### Legislative Aid.

"The susceptibility of California for the cultivation of the vine to its highest degree of excellence and utility, is not confined to this county, or to the valleys or plains, but is only bounded by the limits of the State. The mountain sides of the mining counties are equal, and it is generally believed superior to this and the adjoining counties for the profitable cultivation of the vine. The great impediment to the rapid conversion of the millions of acres of now unproductive land into promising vineyards, is the reluctance of the people to invest their means and their labor in a business from which no returns are made, no dividends or profits received, until the lapse of half a decade. There are but few men in California who, having the means of planting an extensive vineyard, have the patience to wait four or five years for the first fruits of their capital and labor. The expense of fencing, preparing the ground and planting twenty thousand vines, is no inconsiderable sum. Add to this, the annual cost of tending and cultivating the same for four or five years without any product, and we have a sufficient reason for the reluctance of individuals to engage in this business. When the capitalist requires the interest upon his money to be paid monthly, it is not to be supposed that men can be found who are willing to wait five years for the first dividend on their investments. When we add to all these hindrances another, and perhaps still greater one, the taxation levied upon this species of property, we wonder that a man can be found who will embark in this business. If the Legislature would exempt vineyards from taxation, from the time they are planted until they become productive, it would give an impulse to this branch of industry that would in ten years repay the treasury more than a thousand fold. It would foster and encourage an industrial pursuit which will give California a prominence and a position, which, if the calamity of a disruption of the Union should take place, even in the present generation, would enable her to take a high rank among nations. We can conceive of no solid objection to this action by the Legislature. The benefit will be sown broadcast over the entire State. No part will be exempt from its beneficial and wealth-producing influences, while it will rapidly augment the taxable property and return a rich and permanent harvest into the coffers of the State. Tens of thousands of acres of land, which are now, and will continue to remain, unassessed, or, if assessed, only at a nominal sum, would be covered with vines which, in five years, would have a value of millions of dollars from which to derive revenue. The subject is one of great moment, and we would urge upon the Legislature the importance of adopting this policy, whether with a view to the increase of the financial resources or to the political power and rank which it will give the State."

Most happy are we to reiterate every word of the above, from our Los Angeles cotemporary, the Southern Vineyard. This is the right ground to take, and we say amen—amen, with all our heart. Such legislation, as is proposed in the above extract, carries on the very face of it a proof of its excellence and of its wisdom, to those legislators who look forward to the future prosperity of our State. We venture the assertion, that if the present Legislature should, at the present session, pass a law to exempt all the vineyards of our State from taxation for five years, the increased value of the buildings that would be erected and of the improvements in other real property, would add to the taxable property as five to one in amount. Such has been the result everywhere where this kind of legislation has been tried. The remarks of our cotemporary relative to the unwillingness of capitalists to invest, is too true; but, if they were wise, they could count more certain returns, and a greater per cent. by investments in vineyards and stock-raising than on any other kind of investment now offered in our State; in both cases their interest is compounding while they sleep.

We are highly pleased to see the press, everywhere, taking hold in earnest of the resources of the State, and heralding them to the world. The friends of agriculture rejoice at this, and none more than ourselves.

### How Coffee came to be Used.

At the time Columbus discovered America, coffee had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a drink is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant, brought there in 1614, became the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume at the cost of its landing, from fourteen to fifteen millions of dollars. You may know the Arabia or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean and dark color. The Java and East India, the next in quality, is a larger bean and of a pale yellow color. The West India Rio has a blue, greenish grey tint.

A FLEA UNDER A MICROSCOPE.—As many persons have a feeling for Fleas, we publish the following:

When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant, we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a coat of armor much more complete than ever warrior wore, and composed of strong polished plates, fitted over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise shell, and where they meet hundreds of strong quills projecting like those on the back of the porcupine or hedgehog. There are the arched neck, the bright eyes, the transparent cases, piercers to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood, six long-jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast, all ready, at any moment, to be thrown out with tremendous force for that jump which bothers one when they want to catch him, and at the end of each leg hooked claws, to enable him to cling to whatever he alights upon. A flea can jump a hundred times his own length, which is the same as if a man jumped to the height of six hundred feet; and he can draw a load two hundred times his own weight.

FLOWERS.—Many a bright-eyed girl to-day, who works worsted and dances divinely, does not know that a moss-rose is a first cousin to a French turnip, and the mangel-wurtzel a poor relation in the poppy family. Flowers are not trifles, as one might know, if he would only think how much pains God has taken with them everywhere; not one unfinished; not one bearing the marks of brush or pencil. Fringing the eternal borders of mountain winters; gracing the pulseless breast of the old gray granite; everywhere they are humanizing. Murderers do not ordinarily wear roses in their button holes. Villains seldom train vines over cottage doors.—[B. F. Taylor.







## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859.

**BILLS SENT.**—Will those who receive bills from our Office, have the kindness to attend to this little matter promptly. It will help us accomplish more for them and our enterprise. A little more thought on their part, will prompt them to do so, we know.

## California the Grain Depot of the World.

A careful observer of the progress of nations in their industrial relations, can easily tell where the balance of power will be in years to come, in all that relates to the principal articles of manufacture, mechanic arts, or the productions of the earth in their crude state.

In the years past, the bleached cottons and printed calicoes used in the United States, were principally imported from India, Great Britain, or France. Who holds that great power now? Not many years since, almost all the cutlery, mechanic's tools, and such goods, were imported from Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds, England. What manufactures bore off the prizes at the World's Fair in England, lately?

Until lately, all the wines used in the United States came from France and Germany, and the Islands. Who are now the competitors in wine-making? Are not the eyes of the world looking to California? And what is now the whole tone of the European Press? Already they are there heralding facts, showing that the whole Eastern Continent is increasing in population beyond their power of production; and already there is an alarm spread whenever the least danger touches any of their great staples of food. A reader of the European Press can detect the fear, whenever danger touches the potato crop or the vine. Already, in all Europe, the amount of consumption has vastly increased beyond their capacity to produce; and in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, the food question is the great question, and all eyes turn to the West for a supply.

The West! the West! the West! New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri: these are not now the great West, only the great watchword. Onward and westward *Empire* shall have sway; and California and Oregon and their sister States will soon send their cargoes of grain, wine, and oil to the commercial marts of the world. California holds a mighty opportunity in her hands. If the Pope of Rome holds the keys of St. Peter, California holds the trident over the waters of the Golden Gate; and if the cultivators of the soil of our State would read the future, and if our legislators would act with reference to that future, and give due encouragement to the agriculture of our State, California would become the great granary of the world; and her cargoes of grain would take precedence over all other grain offered; for it is admitted that it has every advantage of soil and season to cure it for shipment to other countries; and California can lay down grain in the European markets at a lower price than it can be done from the new great market of Chicago.

Europe looks to the United States for their supply, and that great talisman of the grain markets of Europe, the Mark Lane Gazette, says: "One fact is clear, that it is to Western America that we must in future look for the large amount of our cereal produce."

Shall the Press of Europe herald this truth to us and we not hear? Where is Western America if not California? Who can raise better grain than California? Who can raise more to the acre than Californians? Who can raise it cheaper? We hold, that with the right kind of cultivation, and true and wise plans, we can raise and supply Europe with millions of bushels of grain annually, with profit to ourselves. The present year will give to California a harvest beyond all precedent. Where is the market for it? Now is the time to think.

## Southdown Sheep for California.

This proof of success in sheep raising is daily becoming more and more apparent, from the facts that are being made known. The splendid Merino sheep imported by Messrs. Searle & Wynn, from the flock of J. D. Patterson, Esq., have not only maintained their high character; but their progeny, both the full blood and the crosses, have most materially improved in all points. The Southdowns, from J. C. Taylor's stock, imported and exhibited the last year by Messrs. Carroll & Stanwood, show evidently a wonderful result. The cross of these Southdowns, young lambs of only two months old, weigh fully fifty pounds, and, in form and beauty, give promise of appearing almost equal to full bloods. With such results, will not our Legislature encourage and protect enterprises that promise to make our State the most renowned and prosperous among all others?

The exhibition of stock the present year will be grand, if the Managers of the State Fair repudiate partiality and select Committees that know their duty, and award premiums according to the value of the stock exhibited and their relative merits.

## Encouragement to Vine-Growers.

We rejoice to herald the news that our Legislature is awaking to the true interests of California. Mr. Hancock, of Los Angeles (all honor to him), has introduced a bill for the encouragement of the vine-grower. The purpose of the bill is to exempt vineyards now planted or planted, from taxation for the next four years. Also, in same bill, to exempt the olive for six years. This is right. Go on legislators in this noble, wise, and generous system.

Look next to the stock-raiser—do not forget them. We want in California the best blood stock of the world; and it costs a vast sum of money to import such animals. Such as are now imported cost (of the different kinds, sheep, horned-stock, and horses) from \$100 to \$5000 each; and shall not such a business be encouraged? Why not exempt all blood stock of a pure character from taxation also for four or five years? Such legislation would add tens of thousands of dollars in time to the treasury of the State. Surely this should be done—let it be done.

## State Fair—New Buildings.

The citizens of Sacramento county are awake to the importance of the State Fair, to be held this fall at Sacramento; and a very general good feeling, and a strong desire to have a good and satisfactory Show in September, pervades all classes of the people. There is so much dissatisfaction expressed at the disposition of the awards of the last year, that the Executive Board see the necessity of acting wisely the coming year, and preparing some plan that will win back, if possible, those who are dissatisfied, and those who have refused to take any part in the coming Fair—and they count by hundreds. That there is a bad feeling, can no longer be disguised; and that the doing of the longer be disguised, is so apparent, that all last Board need reviewing, is so apparent, that all the best friends of the Society demand it at the hands of the new Board; for if they pass it over, and leave it in its present state, it will be the same as endorsing those things that have met with such universal condemnation.

There never was a time when so grand a display of stock, productions, and manufactures could be exhibited, as the present year. To secure the full cooperation of exhibitors, the new Board must wash their hands of all the speculations and favoritisms and partisan actions which have stamped the doings of the past. The public feel that there have been many things done in secret that should be revealed. It is evident that there were large profits made upon the plate, medals and diplomas; and they desire to know where this profit has gone.

The Committee to whom is committed the selection of the grounds for the county buildings, are at work. Various proposals are made from owners of real estate, both within the city and in the outskirts. In conversation with many of the citizens and men of property and influence, we believe it is the wish of the majority of the people of the county to have the county building for the Fair so far out as to secure ground enough for the cattle ground, trial ground of horses, stock yard, and buildings for all the purposes of a Fair, similar to the fine grounds of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, a fine engraving of which hangs in the Society's rooms at Sacramento.

Place the main building on the high ground, near the ridge. Property owners will be liberal. Already owners have tendered two blocks without cost, and others will give, and others sell at fair rates. At such a place, on the line of the railroad, stock and contributions of all kinds, and visitors, can, as they land at the Levee, take the cars and go quickly and safely to the Fair grounds, saving cost, labor, injury, dust, and fatigue. We believe that place for the grounds decidedly the best; and the Trustees, with a little reflection, if they look to future years, when the property of county and State shall be quadrupled, will feel it to be so. We sincerely hope a careful consideration will be given to this important subject, and the Committee act with reference to the future as well as the present.

## State Agricultural Monthly.

This curious document, purporting to be a Monthly of the State Agricultural Society, fell into our hands, and its curious introductory editorial (!) [Who is the conductor?] excited some interest. If this document is the Society's Monthly, they are responsible for its contents and its reports. Having called upon the President and several of the Board named therein, we cannot find any one that will father it; in fact, some with whom we have conversed, deny its authority and repudiate its publications. It seems to be an illegitimate thing; and it will need to be baptized before it can be fathered; some reverend person must baptize it; for, if the Society intend to father all such documents, they will find they will weigh like the nether mill-stone—it will drag them down.

A State Society Monthly should first receive the sanction of the entire Board; no one sentence should be published that casts a reflection upon an individual, sect, party or locality. This Monthly has published a statement which cannot be maintained. We regret very much that such a Monthly should appear prematurely. A good Monthly from the Society, would be a valuable work; but the present one, in its present spirit, is an abortion. Its origin and parentage is known. Who receives the money for advertisements?

## Home-made Beef, Pork, Bacon, Lard, etc.

We have often spoken of the progressive work of our active and energetic citizen of Sacramento, Mr. George Cooper, who has been largely engaged in the salmon fisheries, and now and for some time on the curing of beef, pork, bacon, lard, etc. We feel that enterprises of this kind should receive more public notice and attention, as well as encouragement. Mr. Cooper has established an extensive slaughter yard, on the Yolo side; and has prepared, at much cost, packing-houses for provisions of all kinds, so as to offer California produce of the highest merit; and this is not mere boasting of what is to be done—it is already done; and, in proof of it, go to his fine Market, 147 J street, and there see all the samples of corned beef, pork, hams, bacon sides, lard, etc., and then ask each and every one of himself and his neighbor, *Shall I not give my preference to Home Producers?* Mr. Cooper's Market is an extensive and truly handsome Market, a pattern for all to copy. Butter, cheese and eggs of home-make and production can also be found here; and we hope the most liberal support will be given to Mr. C. in his enterprise. In the same building, is a fine market for beef, mutton, game, vegetables, etc., etc. This is CALIFORNIA represented by her own productions, equal to any market in the world.

**BRANDS OF STOCK.**—In our last issue we published some facts relative to the organization of a society of stock raisers in Alameda county, and requested of stock raisers all over the country to forward us the form of their brands. We would also desire of them the origin and particulars of each brand, wherever it may illustrate any matter of moment. Some brands we know represent locations, events, and names, and are the autographs or coat of arms of the parties; and the origin of such may be found of interest.

## How Shall I Aid the State?

This is the great question now; Congress chokes off the Pacific Railroad; attempts have been made to check the great and noble enterprise of the age; Overland Mail—the greatest enterprise of the age; plans are constantly devised to throw obstructions in the way of successfully opening new routes across the ocean and increasing facilities for rapid communication between this and the older States; and now, as the hopes of thousands had been raised that the Nicaragua route had been opened and established permanently, and disappointment likely to follow, another difficulty arises; a new cloud appears, and hundreds are crossed in their plans and hopes; while hundreds too have expended, or lost, sums of money they could not easily spare, by reason of these uncertainties at our traveling facilities; while the permanent well being of the State requires our modes of transit should be of the most reliable kind—equal, if not superior, to other States.

And why is this? It is because the people sit down supinely, and permit those who are interested in selfish schemes, to control all the great elements of prosperity. Politicians and designing men, parties and cliques, control all the great avenues to our State's permanent progress, laying their plans to enrich and aggrandize themselves at the expense of the great mass of those who do the labor and lay the foundation of the permanency of the State; we mean the great body of the WORKING MEN, who could control all these matters if they would. There never was a State that contained the elements of so much greatness, or such unbounded wealth; never a Commonwealth that had within its bounds so many means of prosperity and happiness for the people as California, if the people themselves would take the matter in hand and look to these interests—elect such men to offices of honor and trust only as would encourage, foster and draw out their abundant resources, and diffuse them among the people; this done, a sure foundation is laid for the prosperity of the people.

California now needs to have her abilities and her resources known abroad, so as to draw to her borders those active minds that are scattered over the earth's surface (men, women and children), that were born to live in just such a State as this. We want more population, and we want it of the right kind; and we never shall get such, unless the people and the government of the State take measures to spread abroad to the world the vast resources of this State and unbounded means of support to a large population.

California should publish and send forth to the world millions of pamphlets, reports on agriculture and the mechanic arts, and show to the world what our resources are and our condition at the present time. It is well known that newspapers abroad are not willing to publish the bright side of California, lest it take away their population; they will publish anything derogatory to her, but are slow to make known her wonderful glories.

California must herald her own fame; and this she can do by flooding the Atlantic States with such pamphlets, periodicals and reports, the cost of living, etc., as would convey to "the million" the information they are so greedy to obtain. And this work should be done by the State and by Emigration Societies, founded by the people for the purpose.

## The Honey Bee.

The wonderful success which has attended the introduction of the Honey Bee into California, and the value of Hives of Bees at the present date (\$100 per hive), has led many parties to make the attempt to import hives across the Isthmus. We have watched with much anxiety the result of these importations, and thus far they have been attended with considerable loss; for out of thirteen trials, only one importation but has resulted in a loss—several being total or nearly so.

There have been thirteen importations, amounting to nine hundred and fifty-six hives across the Isthmus, of which only two hundred and eight hives reached here with live bees, and quite a number of these were small hives and swarms, and many were sickly. We have the names of each importer, the number purchased and shipped, and the number that reached here; among them all there was only one importation that did at all well, and this lost half the hives. One lot took 104 on board, of which only five have arrived in order, and out of the 959, only 208 were alive. Thus we see that it is a losing experiment to import Bees.

We are convinced that it is far better to pay our own apiarists \$100 each, than it is to pay \$7 for them in New York. Those raised here are healthy, while in those imported, the chances are five to one against them. Several parties have started with fifty hives, and only five, eight or ten would reach here, and those sickly. Hereafter buy California raised Bees—they are the best and cheapest. We shall soon be able to give notice of all who have Bees for sale.

## The Rise of Waters.

At Sacramento the river has risen some thirteen to fifteen feet; at Marysville it has risen very high and is rising still, and fears are justly felt for the lower part of that city. Every information that comes from the up-country, tells of immense quantities of snow and of its still increasing quantity; and, although it would require a rise of twenty-two feet to flood Sacramento, yet should a warm spell come immediately, or a warm rain set in and last a few days, and the waters come from the several streams at once upon Sacramento, they would inevitably have a demand for pleasure boats in the plan to notice the weather and the rise of water, would not be losing anything, if they should examine the condition of the Levee at this time. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

**CONK OAK.**—The Hon. C. L. Scott has very thoughtfully sent to various parts of our State, parcels of the Acorns of this singular tree. They were enclosed in tin for preservation. By this act he will accomplish much good. It is to be hoped that all who plant will keep a record of the same, and report their success. We shall take good care of those received from Mr. S.

## Sacramento.

There is every appearance of a growing prosperity now resting upon this city, although business is dull and the city quiet at this time, by reason of the bad state of the roads and the swollen rivers and streams. We have never seen a city more beautifully surrounded: the large number of gardens and orchards; the fragrance from the opening blossoms; the beautiful cottages and mansions—all tend to give this city a commanding appearance. The business men and residents generally own the stores and dwellings they occupy, and take pleasure in improving and beautifying them; and this gives a character and tone of permanency, for every one will protect his own.

Visitors should always ride out to "Smith's Gardens." It is the place for passing a most agreeable and instructive hour. The Legislature, now in session, should receive a visit. The State Library should be seen; few have any idea of the extent and value of its literary stores.

J street and K street, as the great business thoroughfares, show a steady improvement in buildings, old wooden ones giving place to permanent brick or stone buildings. Front street, or *The Levee*, as it is properly called, presents the great busy mart: the cars now centering there; the steamers' whistle for the departure of the morning boats, up river; the ringing of bells for the railroad train; the bustle and noise attending the leaving of the down river steamers of the Navigation Company; the immense piles of freight that is landed every morning from the San Francisco boats, to be sent up river by steamers and into the country by railroad and wagons, makes a busy scene, and presents a view of the magnitude of the trade of the Sacramento Valley.

Grain-growers should visit the different Flouring Mills, and learn valuable facts from the millers, relative to the care they should bestow upon their grain in harvest time; much money could be saved, if the grain were properly cleaned. Sacramento has a number of Flouring Mills, of most excellent character, and the flour manufactured stands very high. In fact, all over our State we have flour as good as can be made. We wonder why we need import any; if grain-growers were wise, we should not.

Farmers and gardeners should visit the agricultural stores on J street: Charles Zeitler & Co. have a very fine establishment, and are a most reliable firm to trade with; and we take pleasure in recommending them. Smith's Seed-Store and Green-House can supply seeds and plants, and his ground trees and plants, in any quantity; and the reputation of Mr. Smith, as a nurseryman, is known far and wide. Mr. Ray has a fine store; seeds, trees, plants, books, birds, baskets, etc., can be had in any quantity. Wilson Flint has an office and a large collection of trees, plants and vines. Mr. Strong also has a collection of trees, plants, vines and seeds. Purchasers have an opportunity to visit each of the above places, all on J street.

The new bridge should receive attention; a walk across will prove pleasant; and, by all means, visitors should go over and see the fine collection of *Bees* of the Messrs. Hoag. And, ere you pass the bridge, call at the water-works. There is much more that we have not time to name; of which, if our readers will take a carriage, or a saddle-horse, which is far better, and ride out upon the beautiful prairies beyond the city, and enjoy the glories there, they will be happy, and they can write us what they see, and thus do a double good.

## What Must Be Done?

We conclude this week a synopsis of the important plans of policy advanced by Col. Fitch for the benefit of the State; and we cannot better recommend them, at this time, than in copying from the Alta the following portion of an article on the subject: "Thousands have come to California dependent on labor for their gains; they have tried the mines, as many will do at Pike's Peak, and have found their rewards irregular and uncertain; and it is exceedingly discouraging when they turn from mining, to find employment elsewhere in California. The limited demand for the productions of the farmer, makes that branch of industry appear equally hazardous to those occupied, and may seem to offer but little, if any, more certain employment of labor. There are no public works going on, offering a steady and remunerative employment of laboring arms; and hence the complaint against California. Herein do we fail to offer inducement sufficient to bring to our shores the thousands who look with care to the cost of such a journey."

"What a different state of things will appear on the inauguration of these new plans—the establishment of a State Internal Improvement Fund on the basis proposed, not only gives promise of the designs of the State concerning public works, which in itself affords a great inducement to laborers to turn hither, but it offers great advantages to those who desire to engage in agricultural pursuits, and to be benefited by the purchase, improvement and increasing value of lands."

"The donation of a large amount of land to this State, to be disposed of on the terms proposed by Col. Fitch, we believe to be a great feature, and many thousands would look forward to such an act with great hope of advantage. Especially so, if the State undertake to aid the construction of a railroad upon the liberal and wise provisions delineated in these plain and statesmanlike propositions. Each part has such an intimate relation to the other, touching these various springs which induce immigration, purchase, settlement, and improvement of lands, the prosperity of our people, the proud and onward progress of the State, and the general restoration of confidence, that we cannot conceive that any man having the least pretension to intelligence, the least regard for justice, or the least desire to see an improvement in our affairs, can withhold from these measures his support."

**SLATE FORMATION.**—The Amador Ledger, says: In one portion of Septon's Hill is a deposit of most beautiful coal mixed with sand, quartz and sulphurets of iron. Another place affords "bone slate," as the boys call it, which resembles calcined bone, and but for its large quantity would be mistaken for bone. It is probably the polishing slate of commerce. In another place is found a fine sandstone, of a delicate pink hue, and easily quarried, which would make excellent caps and sills for windows. Some enterprising individual who furnished us the above items, also gave us specimens of the coal, slate, etc., found in the hill. It is our intention to forward them to the Society of Natural History, at Stockton.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**SACRAMENTO.**  
Blood stock, J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chatsauque Co., N. Y. Books, etc., etc., J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chatsauque Co., N. Y. Parsons & Co., stores, shrobes, etc., 110 Montgomery. Pianos, organs, etc., Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, N. Y. Waters, Horace, music books, instruments, 333 Broadway, N. Y. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, S. W. Fowler & Co., Boston, Mass.  
**SACRAMENTO.**  
Hunt, Wm B., hides, skins, wool and tallow, Second near M. Marble Works, Trem., P. J. Devine & Brother, etc., 8, cor. Blith. Polhemus, J. L., Druggist, official notice, 190 J. cor. Seventh. Pioneer Fish Establishment, Geo. Cooper, cured fish, Front. Plummer & Co., carriage and wagons, cor. Thirteenth and J. St. George, H. Hotel, C. L. Hutchins, cor. Fourth and J. Smith's Pomological Gardens, City Office and depot, 115 J. Wool purchased, N. D. Stanwood, J. bet Front and 2d Zeidler, Chas & Co., hardware, farming tools, etc., 144 J.  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**  
Alameda County Milk Depot, A. Buxley & Co., 138 Kearny. Brumling, Mark & Co., Baker, 110 Montgomery. Clay Yard, C. H. Eastman, cor. Battery and Oregon. Clark, James G. & Co., furniture, manufactory, 125 Washington. Collins Wahams, Tubs, pails, wines, etc., 112 Battery at Delahogue, commission produce merchant, 59 Clay. Day, Thomas, table and pocket cutlery, 159 Montgomery. Domestic Fowls, game birds and laying hens, Farmer O'Brien. Edwards A. L. & Co., choice family groceries, 81 Clay bet Front. Genalla, J. & Co., Grocers, cor. Front and Battery. Genalla, Joseph, Flour, grocery store, 189-193 Montgomery. Gas Fixtures, Thomas Day, 152 Montgomery near Jackson. Haskell, L., hides, wool, skins and furs, Davis bet Cal & Pine. Hicks & Lambert, Anti-Friction Axle-Grease, 101 Jackson. Holcombe Brothers, boots, shoes, etc., Kearny cor. Washington. Howard & Houseman, produce merchant, 117 Clay. Home of Beauty, Vance's Gallery, Montgomery cor. Sacramento. Hotel International, A. J. Haley, Jackson above Front. J. D. Arthur & Son, Agricultural Implements, Washington at Ladies Dress Trimmings, Mrs. D. Norcross, 114 Sacramento. Lawton Blacking, etc., Graves & Williams, 67-71 Merchant. Lawrence & Houseman, produce merchant, 117 Clay. Loomis, Hall & Co., commission merchant, 115 Clay. Large stock of sheep for sale, Warren, cor. Front and Battery. McGlaughlin & Dakin, commission agents, Davis near California. Miller & Courtes, pianofortes, melodions, 186 Montgomery. Main & Wood, cloths and clothing, 159-161 Montgomery. Main & Winchester, 159-161 Montgomery. Moore, Wm H., Brass and Bell Foundry, 55 Hallock. Oliver & Buckley, paints, oils, glass, Washington and Oregon. Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Forbes & Babcock, for Panama. Pacific Fringe Factory, D. Norcross, 144 Sacramento. Pilsbury, Samuel, butter, fruit, etc., 48 Washington Market. Rountree, B. F., butter and family groceries, 115 Clay. Schreiber, Jacob, genuine dry Fuls, Jackson near International. Stanford Brothers, Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, 42 Front. Sheep wanted, American ewes, Warren & Co., Farmer Office. Sewing Machines, E. O. Brigham, 62 Sansome. Sportsman Export and Import, Charles Arthur, 115 Clay. Taylor & Post, paper bags wanted, pig's paper, 25 California. Thurnauer, W., baskets, willow-ware, toys, etc., 92 Battery. Type for sale, new and second hand, Bourgeois, Farmer Office. Walker, W., Golden Gate Nursery, cor. Fourth and Folson. Wool, hides and skins for sale, valuable, Sam'l. Brannan. Worthington Pump for sale, valuable, 116 California. Wool purchased, George H. Jones & Co., 155 Sansome. Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, H. C. Hayden, Montgomery. Windmill, Dr. F. G. Johnson's patent, D. Van Pelt, 90-92 Bush.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Self-adjusting Post driver, Hyde & Houghton, Vallejo. Nursery Business.  
Cahoon's seedling plant, J. Bailey & N. Cook, Clinton. Golden Gate Nursery, Golden Gate Nursery, San Francisco. Hope Nursery, D. Adams, 115 Clay. Harashty, A., grape-vines and fruit-trees, 50 Sansome. Mountain View Garden Nursery, Wm O'Donnell, San Jose. Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery, Sacramento. San Jose Nursery, L. Prevost, trees, roses, etc., San Jose.

## Books Received.

We have received from H. H. Bancroft & Co. the two new works from the pen of Rev. Dr. Scott, just issued, *Sampson, or the Hebrew Hercules*, and *Esther, the Hebrew-Persian Queen*. These works, like all others from the pen of this distinguished divine, are full of earnest and beautiful truths, well enforced by Biblical authorities. The author has thrown around the history of Sampson, the "strongest man," an interest truly absorbing, and every reader will find wonderful and curious illustrations touching "The Giant." The work should have a large sale. "Esther" must be in the hands of every woman in our State. This work is dedicated to the mothers and daughters of the Pacific; and one line in the dedication contains a truth that should be felt and understood better: "She who rocks the Cradle rules the world." The Persian Queen should be in every family, for it contains matters of Biblical History, explained so clearly and with so much interest, that the minds of all will be instructed thereby. It is a most excellent work. We have received the pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Meeting at Musical Hall on the *Morlar Abduction*; together with the *Sermon on Religious Intolerance*, by Rev. Mr. Cutler. There is a peculiar interest in this case, for it lies at the foundation of religious liberty.

**LOOK OUT FOR GRASSHOPPERS.**—We have heard it suggested that we shall have this plague the present year. We think not; from the fact of the great quantity of rain, which would tend to the destruction of their eggs in the ground. We have received a glass jar, from a friend at Petaluma (we regret he did not leave his name), containing two varieties of the grasshopper, collected near Petaluma in 1858. One variety, green winged, was found on the top of the Chinese sugar-cane in bloom, in 1858; the other was brown, and found in the fields. We truly thank our friend for these samples.

**ITALIAN PAPER.**—L'Eco Della Patria is the name of a new weekly paper, published in Italian, which made its appearance in this city yesterday—Federico Biesti, editor. The Italians of San Francisco form a large and intelligent class of our citizens. For the number and variety of newspapers printed in foreign languages, San Francisco is only second to New York.

**THE BRIG JACOBS,** which arrived this week from San Blas, brought up a great quantity of silver, as follows: To Parrot & Co., \$200,000; Alsop & Co., \$70,000; B. Vischer, \$55,500; Sanjurjo, \$36,000; Davidson & May, \$81,944; Faulkner & Bell, \$31,850; T. L. Moser, \$184,405; A. Loganho, \$428. Total, \$653,128.

At Columbia, we have great pleasure to state, says the News of the 17th ult, that the weather having become more pleasant and agreeable, the busy hum of business is once again heard in every direction, around our beautiful city. During the past week the weather has been delightful by day, but rather too cold by night.

**HONEY BEES.**—A sale of Honey Bees at auction took place last Tuesday. The original invoice was eighty-five hives, but only forty-nine were offered and sold. The best hives brought \$72 50, and then ranged from that down to \$16 a hive.

The shipment of Treasure, by the steamer John L. Stephens, which left on Monday last, amounted to \$1,581,929 74. The number of passengers, four hundred and seventy-five; of these, fifty-one via Tehuantepec.

**THE PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.**—We have frequent inquiries from our readers for the Patent Office Reports. We anticipate a lot for distribution soon, and have selected the names of those who have applied and shall at the earliest moment answer their wishes.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The Salmon Fishery in the Sacramento has been interrupted by the late rise in the river, and operations will not again commence until the river falls.

Mr. REDMAN has introduced into the Senate an Act authorizing the counties and incorporated cities of this State to become stockholders in Railroad Companies.

Capt. W. M. JOHNSON and E. D. Bache, Esq., have commenced operations surveying the harbor of San Pedro and its approaches.

On Tuesday the Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Attorney General to sue the sureties of S. A. McMeans, late State Treasurer, for the deficit in his account of \$108,000.

The Murphy and Stockton Stage was washed away in Calaveras creek, 224 inst, involving the loss of two horses, says the San Joaquin Republican. The passengers and freight were saved.

The Sixth Chapter of the Sierra Citizen's storm story, "continued" the 15th inst, "brings us through several days of pleasant weather, to the commencement of what appears to be long warm rain." Glad to hear it.

The Princess arrived this morning, says the Sacramento Bee of Thursday, and with the Queen City, departed at 2 o'clock, carrying passengers at twenty-five cents. Who wouldn't travel at those rates?

The election for city officers of Marysville, on Monday last, resulted in the Douglas party electing their candidates for Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor, and seven Aldermen. The Administration men elected the Marshal, Clerk, and five Aldermen.

A member of the Stockton Turn-Verein, is said to have raised two twenty-five-pound weights 3,600 times in the space of one hour. This would make an aggregate weight raised of 90,000 pounds, or 1500 pounds a minute. He must be the champion of heavy weights.

For the past week, says the San Andreas Independent of the 19th inst, we have, on realizing the delights of early spring. Under the influence of an unclouded sky and the soft warm sunshine, hill, wood, and valley, are arraying themselves in green.

At Stockton the water in the slough rose about eighteen inches Wednesday, with a gradual upward tendency. The Republican says, we may expect to see it many feet higher, in the course of a few days, as the San Joaquin and its principal tributaries have been greatly swollen by the late heavy rains.

The Odd-Fellows of Calaveras county are to celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of the Order in the United States, on the 26th of April, in San Andreas, by a Procession, Oration, and Ball. Similar proceedings will take place in various portions of the State, and the day will be held as a general Festival Day by the Order.

Spring, glorious spring, has come at last, says the Placerville Observer of Wednesday. The chilling storm-clouds which so long draped the heavens in funeral weeds, have all vanished before the life-giving sunlight of spring. The hills and valleys are already donning their gaudy summer gear, and all nature is portentous of a protracted season of pleasantness and prosperity.

At Placerville, the storm of Monday night, says the Observer, was the most violent demonstration of the kind which has visited this region for years. The rain came driving down in an incessant deluge, and the wind roared through the hills like a young tornado. Main street was flooded with water for hours, and presented more the appearance of a turbid river than a street. We learned from a gentleman whom we met in Sacramento, just in from Nevada, that the storm was severe in that section. The wind, accompanied with rain and snow was terrific, and the roads are almost impassable.

THE CAUSE.—The Placerville Observer accounts as follows for the sudden death of one of the Digger tribe, who recently departed from the land of acorns and grasshoppers for the spirit-land of Diggerdom:

Perished thus the luckless Digger,  
Perished, too, from drinking whiskey,  
Strychnine whiskey, sharp as lightning,  
Rain-blue and Minnie-ride—  
Knock 'em stiff and flaming red-eyes—  
Such as kills 'em at the counter,  
Forty rods or a little distance,  
Perished thus the wretched Injin  
By inebriating strychnine whiskey  
Sold by some confounded hummer  
At a bit a glass, or cheaper—  
Strychnine whiskey—whiskey strychnine.

The Obsequies are noticed by the same paper as follows: On Friday last, near Culver's Mill, the mortal Diggers performed the last sad rites over the mortal part of some defunct huck-muck-muck Injin. The body was placed upon a big pile of dry sticks, and amid the wallings of disconsolate relatives, set on fire and broiled to a turn.

From La Porte, Sierra county, a correspondent in the San Jose Tribune writes: I think we will be blessed with a good run of water this season, for the snow now lies on the ground, I think, from ten to twelve feet deep, and is still falling. Here are many habitations of men which are entirely covered with snow, nothing visible but the store-pipe from a little distance; and to get into the houses, one has to go down the marble-white steps of snow. But the cold is not severe. We are now working every fair day, and have been all winter, without inconvenience. The long, sled-runner, Norwegian snow-shoes are used here by nearly all. I have seen the ladies floating about, wheeling and soaring around, with as much grace and ease of motion as swans on the bosom of a placid lake, or eagles in the sunlit air. Above this place, I understand, the ladies generally turn out on snow-shoes.

A sudden rise in the river at Sacramento occurred on Tuesday. The Union says the American river came "tumbling down" in a heavy column about four o'clock in the morning, bringing with it an unusual quantity of logs, timber, boards, etc., and creating among the timid the idea that the city would certainly be swamped. The water ran into the slough rapidly. A number of boats were engaged in catching timber, etc., at the mouth of the American and on the city front. On Sunday the Sacramento stood at 7 feet 10 inches above low-water mark; at 7 a.m. Tuesday, at 10 feet; at 4 p.m. at 13 feet; at 7 p.m. at 13 1/2 feet. The rise thus noted was consequent on the heavy contribution from the American. During the night the water was running freely into the slough, and the Sacramento itself was coming down in increased volumes. In view of the fact that the river must rise some 22 feet above low-water mark before the city can be flooded, and that meantime the country far and wide must be inundated before any damage can be done to the city, the Union thinks there need be no fears of serious disaster. On Wednesday the river stood at 14 feet 8 inches above low-water mark; and at 4 p.m. at 14 feet, showing a decline of 8 inches. Last year the maximum height was 19 feet, attained on 24th of February. On Monday night last the American

river, at Brighton, rose 12 feet within a few hours, and on Tuesday night fell 10 feet. The wholesale receipt of drift-wood has been suspended for the present, although there is sufficient coming down to keep the Chinese population on the qui vive.

The Los Angeles Star of the 19th inst says: We saw this week some bunches of wheat, pulled from Judge Scott's field, fully four feet high, an average of the crop, having been taken at random. We hope it may continue as prosperous until maturity.

A letter from San Bernardino, March 13, in the Star, says: The weather here of late has been most delightful. Peach trees are in full blossom, and are beginning to unfold their mantle of green. The wheat and barley crops look fine and give promise of a plentiful harvest. All of this gives to our lovely "vale" the beauty and life of early spring.

We are informed by a gentleman who visited the Buena Vista Ranch, three miles above Grass Valley, where the heavy and disastrous slide took place lately, which extended down the valley from above Buena Vista, that it almost destroyed this fine Ranch, uprooting trees and sweeping away everything before it. This avalanche left upon the lower part of the land some eight to ten feet of sand. A large number of persons had gone to see this slide, as it was one of the most curious and remarkable occurrences that has taken place in this part of the country for a long time.

Wages in the Mines within the last six months, says the Grass Valley National, have fallen considerably. Three dollars a day for a good hand is what most of the large mining companies pay, and any number may be employed at that rate. The prices for all sorts of work in the mines has fallen proportionally, and hence, leads which six months ago would have ruined their proprietors, will now pay handsome profits. The prices for all sorts of labor, and for all means in the production of gold, are growing less and less, and the profits to the proprietors of the mines necessarily increase. Whether this is beneficial to the country, it is left for political economists to discuss. The subject of wages is one of importance, and many discussions are now held upon it by all classes of California.

OAKLAND EXPRESS.—While traveling on the Contra Costa side recently, we heard frequently of the great inconvenience experienced all along that section for the want of an express that would carry letters at a reasonable rate. A letter from San Leandro to San Antonio, to San Francisco, costs twenty-five cents. We had occasion to send letters; and even from San Antonio to Oakland, the distance of some two miles, the fee was twenty-five cents. This is beyond reason; and this exorbitant rate makes the business small; for the people won't stand it. Bamber & Co. had the only express line till very recently; now, we are pleased to know, that a new Express has been started from 138 Kearny street, and letters can be sent over for one bit. Office in San Francisco: Milk Depot, 138 Kearny street. Notice cards will soon make it known. We are glad to herald it.

NAPA SPRINGS TO BE OPENED.—Great preparations are being planned and carried out, to secure a large visitation to this beautiful and healthful resort the coming season. We learn that the Messrs. Taft design, in connection with other parties, to put on a new steamer from this city to Napa; the price of passage to be about two dollars—connection to be had with the stage line; by which tickets at low rates can be had, through from this city. This is important, for travelers even for pleasure like to sit down and count the cost, and where it is low, the greater the travel.

We learn also of a New Ferry, from Vallejo to Contra Costa. This is well. All the inter-communications we can have from place to place, and the more and greater facilities, the better for everybody.

RECORDED INFORMATION ABOUT VINEYARDS.—We desire to make a record of all the vineyards of our State, up to the opening of 1860, and shall be very grateful if every person who has vines planted would favor us with a statement of the number of their vines, the different varieties, and when planted. By furnishing us with this information, they will confer a favor which shall redound to their own good. Address Editor California Farmer.

GRAND MILITARY BALL.—Sacramento, ever famous, as we have said, for a happy gathering, will be the scene of a grand Ball of the "Sutter Rifles," and gives promise of being a very grand affair. The Sutters always do up these things in good shape, and we shall expect this Ball on the 31st, will eclipse all the military balls that have preceded it.

PRESCOTT.—The accident which deprived Prescott, the historian, of the use of one eye (says the Salem Register), and, subsequently, so impaired the power of vision in the other, was occasioned by a blow from a crust of bread, thrown across the room by a fellow-student in Commons Hall, near the close of his College career. This seeming calamity changed the whole current of his life, which he intended to devote to legal pursuits, and finally led him into that brilliant career as a historian, in which he has achieved a world-renowned honor for himself and country.

THE EARLY DAYS OF SIR JOSEPH PAXTON.—Sir J. Paxton's first employment was that of errand boy to Lord Hardwick, at Tittenhanger House, near London Colney; Sir Joseph's elder brother being at that time bailiff and gardener in the same service. The writer tells a good story, showing the ready resources of the future knight, for occupying the effects of a severe whipping for loitering on his errands. Sir Joseph stuffed a quantity of hay under his jacket, to break the effects of a good thrashing that he expected to receive, and did receive it, in earnest, from his incensed brother.

BEST AGE OF SHEEP FOR MUTTON.—A late English writer, in remarking on this subject, says: "A sheep to be in high order for the palate of the epicure, should not be killed earlier than when five years old, at which age the mutton will be rich and succulent; of a dark color, and full of the richest gravy; whereas if only two years old, it is flabby, pale and flavorless."

A MONSTER OF A HORSE.—A gentleman who was at Zanesville, Ohio, lately, gives a description of a monster sorrel horse, raised in Pennsylvania, and purchased by a resident of Zanesville. He is "pony built," measures twenty hands high, and weighs 2400 pounds. The price was \$1000. He will probably be exhibited at the State Fair at Zanesville.

FROM SONORA.—We have obtained from Mr. Holman (says the Los Angeles Star), who has just returned from the State of Sonora, a few particulars respecting that country:

The city of Guaymas contains a population of about 4000 persons. Business is pretty lively, although it is confined to a few large importing houses; the principal of which is Robinson & Co. There are several other American houses in the wholesale business. At sight, the town is not calculated to impress one favorably, as it is situated in a valley, surrounded by barren, rocky mountains; but it is the entrepot for the commerce of a vast extent of country, and will yet be a city of great importance.

Captain Stone's party is at Guaymas, not doing anything, however. There is great prejudice against their operations, as the people of Sonora are opposed to any interference in their affairs by speculating capitalists or government functionaries in the city of Mexico. There are rows of fine brick houses standing unfinished, as if commenced in anticipation of "the good time coming."

Guaymas is distant from Tucson about 500 miles and Hermosillo 400 miles; the road through the valley is perfectly level. At present, peace prevails in the State, Pasqueira having gone to Sinaloa. Cattle and horses are scarce and dear, bringing as high prices as in this market. Mules can scarcely be obtained. With the greatest difficulty, Mr. Dent procured a train of forty mules; prices very high. Sheep are abundant, and bring about \$1.50.

The city of Alamos, southeast from Hermosillo, is in the richest part of the State. It is said to be a beautiful city; the country around abounding in silver mines, which are being successfully worked. The lands on the Yaqui river, towards the mouth, are reported to be very rich and productive. The plain is annually overflowed; the Indians plant their corn when the waters recede, by making a hole with a stick and dropping in the corn. No further operations necessary. The lands of the Mayo river are said to be also very fertile.

THE CASH AND CREDIT SYSTEM.—The Sierra Citizen, in a sound and philosophical article under the above caption, broaches the question of repaying all laws for the collection of debt, and shows by very clear reasoning that the honor of a debtor should be the only guarantee of payment; or, in other words, that all debts shall be debts of honor; and that the adoption of such a system would operate healthfully for the State and prove beneficial to all parties concerned.

The above notice we copy from the Petaluma Journal, and, though we have not seen the article alluded to, we have no doubt it is all the Journal gives it credit for. Our convictions are in exact accordance with the opinions advanced, and we feel certain that the doing away with all laws for the collection of debt would prove beneficial to the community.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—The New York Tribune, referring to the President's special message asking Congress to clothe him with authority to send, when he shall see fit, an army into Mexico, Nicaragua and New Granada, to protect the Isthmus routes, says: "We thank the President for his unintended impetus to the Pacific Railroad. Who does not see that all our Isthmus troubles, past, present and prospective, grow out of our use and presumed need of one or more of the Isthmus routes, in passing from our Atlantic to our Pacific territories? Give us the Pacific Railroad, and we need not violate nor subvert the Constitution to provide for the protection of any transit; for our Pacific mails, passengers and traffic will pass entirely through the heart of our own country, in less than half the time now required for their conveyance by way of the Isthmus. We believe it true economy to press through that road forthwith."

A DIVORCE IN CINCINNATI.—A divorce case is now on the legal tapis in Cincinnati between two parties, both young and married but three years, whose disagreement arises out of a night-cap, which the wife insists upon wearing, in spite of her husband's wishes, petitions, threats, tears, oaths, commands.

HOW TO DO GOOD AND GET PAID FOR IT.—Take as Agency for our Publications. The terms are such, there can be no possibility of loss. Every Family will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars, address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

BOY FOR A FARMER.—A place is wanted with some good Farmer, for an active and intelligent boy, about nine years of age. Any person that would like to adopt such a boy, can learn of an opportunity, by applying at the Farmer Office.

WE are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerotypes. We have documents to prove it, the whitewashing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "ars."

My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brags so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

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#### SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!

"To each and all, a fair good night, And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!

Rest! Rest! Rest!

Who is the man who doth keep A mattress the finest and best

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!

Rest that refreshes most true!

The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew, Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!

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Economy tells us to buy and to keep The mattress that is cheapest and best.

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On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!

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So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go where, where, Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

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"Creative Genius! from thy hand What shapes of order, beauty, rise, When waves thy potent, mystic wand To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle, And here our gods; But they are mortal. Around these festooned halls The good, the great, the living and the dead, And yet they speak—speak all: "We cannot meet the speaking eye, But we are known, and, knowing, Pain would hold sweet converse."

But as we gaze upon their closed life, We know that they are silent While they speak, and gaze on us.

Creative Genius! raise thy wand And gather round us where we stand Within these halls, a living throng: That we may raise a glorious song To all who act the noble part, And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home! And here shall wondrous things come; Here speed a season free from care, To worship the beautiful, good, and fair, For is it not a freeman's duty, To worship at the shrine of Beauty?

Behold these flowers that gem the land, These little children in groups they stand, While here and there, like angels, see They're smiling on their mother's knee. Men, in their prime, each like a brother, Joined hand in hand they're linked together; Here, too, the aged, the noblest show, They, hand in hand, together go.

Young men and maidens, free from care, Single or plighted, like jewels rare, Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall, This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand! We now would ask, O let him stand Before us; him who all this beauty planned. Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance! Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

Daguerreian Gallery,

Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Dr. Whistler's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Where the labor preparation is known, it is so well established as an infallible remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every form of PULMONARY COMPLAINT, that it were a work of supererogation to speak of its merits.

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Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! The whole history of this Medicine fully confirms the opinion of that eminent man. Thousands can testify, and have testified, that when all other remedies had failed, this has completely cured; that when the sufferer had well nigh despaired, this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it entirely.

The virtues of this Balsam are alike applicable to cure a slight Cold or a Consumed Consumption, and its power as a safe, certain, speedy, pleasant and efficient remedy cannot be equalled.

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San Francisco, California.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES the attention of the Travelling Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House.

It was established under its present management on the 1st January, 1857, as a

### FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

in every particular. The present

Lessee and Managers,

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JNO. J. HALEY, and E. R. ROBINSON,

with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which their enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the

FIRST RESPECTABILITY,

showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most

POPULAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,

THE PRINCIPAL THOROUGHSFARES,

THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADES,

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thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING-PLACE

For Families or Single Gentlemen,

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### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

by late arrivals from the East, and will continue to receive

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF</



## Ladies' Department.

## THE STRANGER'S OBSEQUES.

"LET ME KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER."

He was dead and stranger faces  
Only looked upon him there;  
Listened to the song funeral  
And the low-toned, fervent prayer.

In the East his loving kindred  
Dreamed of him whose happy tone  
Had to them been sweetest music;  
When responsive to their own.

Oh, how little, Oh, how little  
Can the mortal mind discern;  
If the distant were not hidden  
Low the fires of hope would burn!

There he lay; youth with its glory  
Crowned the beauty of the dead,  
Half concealing that the spirit  
Homeward to its God had fled.

When they silently would bear him,  
From the stranger through away,  
One approached, and bending o'er him,  
Very low they heard her say,

"Let me kiss him for his mother!"—  
Gently, fearfully, 'twas said,  
And they wept who saw her bending  
Thus in love above the dead.

If an earnest, pure desire  
Reaches God like wafted prayer,  
He will bless the stricken mother,  
For the sake of her who there

Thought of those who, mayhap, waited  
Even then, his tones to hear,  
As she bent so gently o'er him,  
As she shed the parting tear!

[Carrie Calderwood.]

## Letter from E. W. F.

[We are happy to welcome again to our columns our able correspondent, and we know our readers will be gratified. The following letter from her eloquent pen will amply repay perusal. We hope often to hear from her.]

*The World in the East—Publishing Business—Buckley's History of Civilization—Carlyle and Emerson—Rev. Theodore Parker—Symbols of the Capital—Women in America, etc.*

EDITOR FARMER: The world in the East is slowly wearing back into its old grooves, out of which it was somewhat rudely shaken by the memorable panic of last year. There is a manifest growth in gaiety from last winter, and all the branches of business which express the high phases of civilization are awaking as from a brief sleep. Foremost among these, with as reading people, is the Publishing business. Since January, 1857, there have not been so many books published in New York as, for several years before, there often were in three months. The old, firm houses let go, in nautical phrase, their bower anchors in the fall of '57, and they are for the most part well content to have held their ground through the storm that has swept away not a few young aspirants for success in this uncertain business. One benefit attendant upon this suspension has been the suppression of large numbers of trashy books, which in ordinary times would have taxed the pockets and time of indiscriminating readers. They will now, in all probability, continue to slumber the inoffensive sleep of peace in their authors' desks, and more wisely chosen works will take their place in the careful and limited issues of the next year or two.

There have been a few noble books published in this time of dearth. Among these I may mention, for the benefit of some of your readers who may not otherwise hear of them, *Buckley's History of Civilization*, of which the Appletons have published the two volumes which are completed. It is an English book, and one which is destined, it would seem, to introduce an era among historical scholars and writers, by its original, comprehensive, and unique method of treatment of its subject. The Reviews have the usual differences of judgment which they so infallibly exhibit when a book which is well worth a careful and critical judgment appears, to challenge them. One pronounces it clear, able, comprehensive, original, bold; in short, great in every sense; another declares it narrow, partial, unjust, pedantic, illogical, and inconsequent. So one learns that to judge for oneself is, after all, wisest and safest.

Carlyle has spoken to us once more also, in this almost dumb year. I have not yet had the opportunity to read his *Frederick the Great*, and some of our journals make unpromising notices of it, but a failure of his, supposing such a thing possible, would so far exceed the highest productions of men whom they praise, that I should not fear to set their judgment aside, and take the grand old Scotchman as frankly into my heart, as a master, as ever I did. The age has produced but one Carlyle, though there are men pressing him hard up the shining ascent whither his glorious march has led for the last thirty years. Of these, among the men who discuss life, its opportunities, uses, and predestinated aspects, our own Mr. Emerson is probably foremost. His own and Carlyle's work lies in the opposing departments of analysis and synthesis. Given a human nature of which you would have the elements, be it individual or national, and if you can lodge it in the laboratory of that great, keen Scotch brain, you will shortly have it analyzed, and its constituents laid conveniently apart, for your inspection; whereby it will be of your own dullness that you do not ever after know that man or that character as a single thought. But, on the other hand, given the jagged, disproportionate elements of a nature however angular, and if you can effect like lodgement of them in the calm brain of the Concord Sage, you will have a man or a character turned out to you in due time which will bear the Emersonian stamp as ineffaceably as History bears the stamp of Time, or rational argument the impress of Thought. They are a glorious pair. May they live long, and do much work.

And this wish, which is beautiful, brings to mind the painful loss which the cause of religious freedom in this country, and the world, is suffering at present from the constrained inactivity of the

leader, whom few will expect soon to see replaced: Rev. Theodore Parker. It is mournful to see such a man waste his power by irrational use of it, in overwork, continued year after year. Mournful, because it robs us of what we need and feel we have a right to—the rare power, and Godlike uses of such a life; and because, also, it proves how a great heart, a true soul, and a wise head may fail to save their possessor from wasting himself in the zeal which cannot temper itself by restraint. It is barely a twelvemonth since I wrote Mr. Parker, in view of his impaired health, urging him to go to California; to abandon all labor, except such as would flow easily out of his mind, working under the new stimulus of that peerless climate and unmatchable country, and take to outdoor life on horseback there. Had the counsel been followed, he would not now have been sailing over the seas to those dreadful tropical islands, in pursuit of health, which he will no more find there, than the thousands have who have preceded him in that sad search. It is lamentable to see how men are advised and continue to do, the things that have been done, no matter with what issue. Mr. Parker, with a constitution exhausted by years of excessive labor, predisposed to pulmonary affections, worn out by that villainous climate of the New England seaboard, needing to have his system, therefore, acted upon by an equable and bracing temperature, which should not still further relax the tissues and organs that are already giving way, is sent to melt the little power he has left quite out, somewhere in the West Indies, and when that proves a failure, he will go somewhere else, doubtless, where people in like condition have always gone, and always failed to find the object of their pursuit. Men are great and wise on all other points except that of preserving themselves, and when they are fairly entered within the field of labor, they seem to become blind to all consideration of how the life that is enriched by so much study, by such clearness of vision, such unflinching strength of purpose for the right, may be husbanded for the greatest good it is capable of. Mr. Parker, in reply to the reasons I urged upon him, says: "I am now so well that I need little relaxation. I husband my resources better than before, and hope to live a long time yet. But I cannot leave Boston. There is no place on this continent where I can work to so great an advantage. I have been here long enough to have become somewhat known in the town, and to understand its good and ill. I know California has a great future. There will be an Anglo-Saxon Pacific Republic there one day. I hope a noble one."

It is, as I said, but little more than a year since these lines were written, and already the "husbanded resources" are overdrawn, and there is too much reason to fear that we shall long have cause to lament the devotion which held him to the town where he had lived long enough to have become somewhat known. May health and strength come to him once more.

To return to books, to which I proposed, at first, to confine myself in this letter. Permit me to pass over the excellent ones which I have not room left to name here, and commend to yourselves and your readers a pleasant new book, published by Thatcher & Hutchinson, of which Rev. A. D. Mayo of Albany is the author. It is entitled *Symbols of the Capital*, and Trials of New York and its Institutions as Representative of American Civilization. Mr. Mayo is an ardent humanitarian and Christian of the liberal sort, and his words flow from the life of a soul warm and throbbing with divine hopes of his race. He is an eloquent speaker and able writer; a man who shrinks from no position or truth because it happens to be unpopular, and one who believes that life is proved by its fruits. I can give you but one extract from his book to prove the justness of the claim as to his merit as a writer and a man. None but a clear and true soul utters itself in such thoughts as these, from his Chapter on *Women in America*:

"There is no hindrance to the development of woman in America, but woman's freedom must be won everywhere. The gracious Creator offers woman America—an ocean of republican possibility—for her inheritance. She receives as much as she can dip in her cup. If she can only catch a teacup or a thimble full, or scoop in her trembling hand a little that runs through her fingers, it is her misfortune, but nobody's sin so much as hers. If she will go on with a brave heart, using what she has, she can be herself, and occupy every position for which she is qualified, according to the same law by which man succeeds: unflinching toil in the acquisition and eternal vigilance in the preservation of Freedom."

"But such an effort can only come from a deep inspiration of religious obligation. Not the superstition which makes woman the slave of a masculine priesthood, but the religion which is the new birth of the soul into love and freedom can give her power even to aspire to her destiny. The sentiment of freedom must be purified, widened, deepened by religion to a controlling principle in the souls of our young countrywomen, before the victory will be won. For that woman's war of independence is no seven years' conflict that can be fought through with a great effort; but a series of petty skirmishes daily renewed, lengthening out through many generations. Her foes are not armies in the field, forts and navies on coast and seaboard, not even the restless throng of men; she cannot fight her father, brother, husband; but a thousand social gnats and musketoes, a swarm of domestic flies, little weaknesses that never take form, little selfishnesses that secretly spoil motives and conduct of elevation, little jealousies, mean hopes, cunning plans and degrading half fears, that tie an invisible cord around every limb. She marches to her battle, not over ditches and up mounds, where volleying cannon shake the ground and hissing bombs flame through the smoking air; but along a field of spiders' webs, through forests interlaced with flowing vines and thickets where thorns lurk under blossoming roses. Through perpetual irritations does she gain her freedom. A half drunken soldier can run like a screeching demon up the road to the parapet, swept by its storm of fire and iron, against a rampart of pointed steel; but only a religious

woman can keep her nerves strong and her spirit high against the maddening vexations that, like mocking spirits, switch her with hairs and prick her with needles, and throw flower dust in her eyes along the path of social freedom. But she who endures unto the end shall be saved; and as the fire burns deeper and calmer in her soul, shall a new vigor move her hands and feet, and a new grace hover about her form, and a lovelier halo of victorious womanhood encircle her brow, as she goes to her destiny like a queen to her coronation."

I observe in one of your last numbers some pungent strictures upon a report by the State Medical Society, involving, in some way, the character of California women. As I reckon myself of the number, and have not seen the document you allude to, I shall esteem it an especial favor if you will kindly forward me one by the first mail after receipt of this. There are some things done and said, occasionally, that one cannot afford to lose, and, if I understand you aright, this is one.

Yours, truly, E. W. F.

New York, February 20, 1859.

## Catching at Shadows.

[Had we the engraver's skill we would place the truths of Sallie, like the handwriting upon the wall, before those who are in the habit of thoughtlessly passing a hasty judgment upon their neighbors and friends; but Sallie has so well portrayed in her truthful sketch, what really occurred, that we need only urge home to all, her pictures, and say, from sacred writ, "Judge not by appearances, but judge righteous judgment."]

Catching at shadows, recalling to life  
The tenants of mouldering tombs.  
"She speaketh yet though dead."

I was carelessly chatting with a companion, and after listening to some recital concerning a mutual friend, I replied, "Oh I dare say it is true; it sounds quite probable."

My grandmother dropped her knitting and quietly laid aside her spectacles. "Sallie," she said, addressing me, "I will tell you a short story, if you will give it attention. When I was a young girl my father lived in one of the numerous little villages scattered upon Long Island. I had many associates as gay and thoughtless as myself, and one among them, a sweet and winsome girl, was my chosen friend and companion. She became the repository of all my hopes and aspirations, my joys and sorrows, and when my noble husband sought me as his bride, I confided all my happiness in her."

"But previous to my marriage I was called away from home to visit an aged relative, and as the means of communication with absent friends was far more difficult then, than now, our intercourse entirely ceased. Amid new scenes, and surrounded by kind friends, a year flew swiftly by, and I returned to spend a few short weeks beneath my father's roof, ere leaving it forever. One after another my friends dropped in to see me and express their joy at my return, but Agnes Fay came not. I inquired if she was ill, and received the information that she had been daily seen in another part of the village. At last I came to doubt her constancy to me, and in the presence of a venerable old man, our minister, I exclaimed, 'oh! I dare say she is false and has forgotten me, I will think of her no more.'

"Margaret," exclaimed my pastor, gravely, 'never dare say anything unless you know it to be true.'

"I felt rebuked, and seized my bonnet with a determination to proceed at once to Agnes and learn the real cause of her apparent neglect. She spied me from a window as I entered upon the path which led to her peaceful home, and came bounding forth to meet me. 'Dear good Margaret,' she whispered amid her kisses, 'how happy you have made me.' But Agnes, I replied, 'your negligence has greatly grieved me. I thought your love for me had fled forever.'

"Did they not tell you then the reason of my absence? You doubtless remember the poor English lady, who with her sweet little daughter, lives in a cottage at the foot of your green knoll. She has been very ill, so sick the Doctor thought she must die, and poor little Anne could do nothing but cry from morning till night; so whenever my tasks were over at home, I ran in to comfort and nurse her. The mother is slowly recovering now, and I was this morning preparing to go and explain all, and welcome back my own darling Margaret! This, dear Sallie," continued my Grandmother, 'is a lesson I have never forgotten. Whenever tempted to speak or even think unkindly of another, I remember the tears which sparkled in the beautiful eyes of Agnes, and the smile which so glowingly expressed her entire and free forgiveness.'

The tremulous voice ceased, and I saw by looking into her kind, grave face, that the heart of my Grandmother was revealing among green but olden memories, so I silently kissed her and turned away. Two weeks later I saw her shrouded in pure habiliments, and wrapped in a dreamless slumber—the last long sleep of death. But as long as this heart of mine shall throb, the remembrance of her gentle presence must ever abide with me, and the lessons of truth, brightness and universal kindness, so practically enforced in her life and example, shall constantly guide and direct me. O how much misery, how many contentions and tears, what misgivings, and doubts and crime, would be lifted from the hearts of the multitude, if none dared ever to utter what was not known to be true.

SALLIE.

IN-DOOR EXERCISE.—Females much confined within-doors, often suffer ill-health from the want of exercise. Nature demands it, and health cannot exist without it. The skipping rope, dumb-bells, batte-dore and shuttlecock, etc., are all aids to the required end. Frequently, however, these exercises are regarded as childish; it is overlooked that from women, as well as girls, nature demands the fulfillment of the same laws, and there is no healthy development of the future woman, than between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one. Ladies who are not above superintending their own household affairs—who look upon the rubricarpet, as necessary but pleasant helps to the preservation of sound health, are less in need of artificial aids to exercise, than those whose most energetic labors are confined to the performance of a set of quadrilles upon the piano, or an occasional promenade in the walks of fashionable life. [Heartstitch.]

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In looking for the best, see these.—*Examiner*.  
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Our household is in ecstasies with it.—*Fortier's Spirit*.  
Supply the fashionable world.—*Daily News*.  
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One of our household gods.—*U. S. Journal*.  
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Pretty, useful, magical.—*Leslie's Gazette*.  
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A triumph of Mechanical genius.—*N. Y. Journal*.  
Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine*.  
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prie*.  
Are without a rival.—*Am. Phren. Journal*.  
We entirely prefer them.—*Melrose's Journal*.  
We can not tire in its praise.—*New Yorker*. 6-16

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On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Carabole Island and Chile Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER, Front street, opposite Water Works Building, Sacramento.

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APPEAL OF THE  
Ladies' Mount Vernon Association,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A recent appointment by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union," has devolved on the undersigned, the duty and the privilege of placing before the people of this State, the purposes of the Association.

An Act of Incorporation from the State of Virginia authorizes the Association "to purchase, hold, and improve two hundred acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion as well as the tomb of George Washington," and to receive a deed in fee simple, and to exercise full power over the use and management of the same.

Under this charter, a constitution has been adopted, which vests the power of management in a Regent and Vice Regents, selected one from each State of the Union.

In April, 1858, under the advice of legal gentlemen, a contract was executed for the purchase of Mount Vernon for \$200,000, of which \$18,000 was to be paid cash, \$57,000 on the 1st January, 1859, and the balance in three equal instalments of \$41,500 66 each, with interest from the date of the contract, payable on 23d February, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Until payment in full, the proprietor is to retain possession, but such payment may be made at any time.

The cash payment was made, and the gratifying intelligence has lately reached us, that the instalment of \$57,000 was duly met; thus securing the contract, which allows payments to be made, in sums of not less than \$5000, as soon as collected, thereby arresting the accrual of interest. All efforts, therefore, are now turned to the collection of funds for the payment of the deferred instalments at the earliest possible day, thereby saving a large amount of interest, and realising the cherished hope of at once obtaining possession of Mount Vernon.

To this noble cause, the Women of the Union, deserting for a season the seclusion of domestic life, have brought their talents and all their energies. Amidst the discord of sectional strife, they bid us gather around the tomb of Washington as children of a common heritage, recall his moderation of spirit and pure patriotism, and lay to heart the solemn warnings of his last public words. They know, that standing on that hallowed spot, the pilgrims gathered from the wide expanse of the Republic, can feel but one sentiment—reverence for his teachings, and devotion to the Union he so loved.

Men of high station and intellect (among whom Everett stands pre-eminent) are lending their influence and their eloquence to the cause. In twenty-one States of the Union, the good work goes bravely on, and California is now invited to do her part. Youngest of her sisters, she yields to none in reverence for the name of Washington and devotion to the Union. Animated then by these sentiments and by a just State pride, let her people bring their offerings to the common altar of patriotism. Shall the gold of her glittering soil be poured alone into the lap of Commerce, and none be devoted to preserve and guard with sacred care the Groves of Mount Vernon? Let all then, who are generous and brave, to show that California lacks not the heart, sympathy, nor the hand to help in this work of patriotism.

To the Women of California, this appeal is especially made. Sisters of the East have assumed this honorable duty, and claim your zealous cooperation. Our State will do her part liberally, if you resolve to do the matter in hand. On you, therefore, will it depend whether she shall respond to the call.

Although contributions to any amount are solicited, yet the price of membership is but One Dollar. Concerted and systematic action, therefore, must be adopted to canvass the State from the Sierras to the Pacific. The duty of such organization devolves on the Vice Regent, and she proposes the following plan as simple and also effective, if seconded by your hearty cooperation.

Lady Managers will be selected, one or more, for each city, town, village, and mining camp in the State, who will appoint Associates, leave to them Credentials authorizing them to receive contributions and enroll members. These Associates will report monthly to the Lady Managers, apportioning them the several Lady Managers will report monthly, also, to the Vice Regent, a complete list of names enrolled and the amounts received, with such suggestions as they may deem proper. Monthly the Vice Regent will forward to the Regent, the sums received and a complete list of contributors, whose names will be recorded in volumes to be preserved at Mount Vernon, in perpetual memory of their tribute to this noble cause.

An Advisory Committee of Gentlemen has been selected, and their names are hereto appended.

Louis McLane is the Treasurer of the Association for this State.

Communications will be addressed: Mrs. Magdalen G. Blanding, Vice Regent Mount Vernon Association, and forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, which has generously offered to convey them free of charge.

Direct of the Association, No. 1, Lucas, Turner & Co.'s building, San Francisco.

MAGDALEN G. BLANDING, Vice Regent for California.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in uniting with Mrs. Blanding in commending to our fellow citizens the cause which has been committed to her charge, and will gladly cooperate with her in securing its success.

Wm. Ingraham Rip, M. H. McAllister, Harry L. Thornton, Ogden Hoffman, Balle Peyton, Louis McLane, Edward Stanley, T. W. Freelon, E. D. Baker, Edward J. Pringle, F. P. Tracy, H. W. Halleck.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

His Excellency John B. Wells, Sacramento; Hon. Joseph Walker, do; Hon. W. O. Stratton, do; Hon. Stephen J. Field, do; Hon. M. H. McAllister, San Francisco; Hon. Orden Hoffman, do; Hon. J. S. K. Oiler, Los Angeles; Right Rev. Bishop Kip, San Francisco; Right Rev. Bishop Alleyman, do; Hon. John C. Fremont, Mariposa; Hon. Henry I. Thornton, San Francisco; Hon. Edward Stanley, do; Hon. Milton S. Balle Peyton, do; Hon. F. D. Baker, San Francisco; Hon. H. Halleck, Esq., do; Wm. M. Lusk, Esq., do; Henry W. Freelon, do; F. P. Tracy, Esq., do; Hon. Ed. W. McKinty, do; Hon. Benjamin Hayes, San Diego; Hon. Josiah Carrillo, San Luis Obispo; Hon. Samuel Bell McKee, Oakland; Hon. F. M. Bliss, Marysville; Hon. B. F. Myres, Au-Greener, Stockton; Hon. Niles Sears, Downville; Hon. Warren T. Sexton, Oroville; Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, Santa Barbara.



## The Game of Tehuantepec.

Mr. H. S. Stevens, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been for some time on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, engaged in the company's transportation department. We have published portions of his letters from the Isthmus to the Cleveland Herald, and the following summary in that paper, from his notes, of the game features of the Isthmus will be read with interest. Mr. Stevens says:

"Besides the pheasant (that noisy disturber of the peace of our barn-yards, whose shrill 'pot-rack, pot-rack,' in its continuance and monotony, is so grating to the auricular nerves), the legitimate Guinea hen is here found in its wild state; and though timid, quick-scented, and difficult to approach, is a rich prize when brought down at a long shot. Whether this fowl is an aboriginal, or owes its introduction on the Isthmus to the early Spanish, or the latter French settlers, cannot be ascertained until we are better acquainted with the history of the country than we are now.

"It is not improbable that the French colonists, who made an unsuccessful effort many years ago to settle and cultivate this country, introduced the various domestic animals.

"The royal pheasant to which we refer, is, *svi generis*, 'native and to the manor born.' There is no other pheasant on this Continent. The pheasant proper does not exist in the United States, the bird usually called by that name being in fact the partridge. The latter bird, and his diminutive, the quail, also abound on the Isthmus. Wild ducks swarm in all the lakes, and fairly blacken the glistening surface of the rivers. Of these there is a large species, resembling our muscovy duck, nearly as large as a brant, which is said to be of very fine flavor.

"Deer may be seen frequently, fitting the dark forests, or quietly sipping the cool water from the mountain streams. On our passage down the Coastacalcos, we counted a flock of a dozen on the river bank, that were quietly surveying our party, and exhibited no alarm until they were fired at with revolvers. They then fled into the woods.

"There, too, loping through the woods and up the mountain sides, is a little animal which is not to be found in these States, that can not be too highly estimated as a dainty for the table and a prize for the hunter. It is the legitimate French hare (*le lièvre*), probably introduced by the emigrants; a larger animal than our rabbit and hare, with habits somewhat different, and a meat of far richer and juicier flavor. The French epicure desires no greater dainty than a fat *lièvre*.

"For those who prefer more royal and martial sport, El Tigre, the Lion of America, an animal of the leopard species, of great agility, ferocity, and remarkable beauty of form and color, will be found a foe man worthy of their steel." Gordon Cumming himself could not desire rarer or more dangerous game. The savage growl of El Tigre may be frequently heard, commanding and enforcing the silence of those perpetually chattering disturbers of the quiet repose of the forest—the monkey tribe, now and then may be seen skulking in a sinister manner along the highway, with unmistakable carnal appetites. For him Sharpe's rifle, or the yager with hard bullets, is needed. When bagged, his hide will be found a beautiful prize for a rug, a saddle-cloth and other useful or ornamental purposes.

"But how about these ubiquitous caricatures and mockeries of humanity, the monkeys, who dog your steps whithersoever you may go, exhibiting, in the most expressive way, their utter contempt for you, pelting you with sticks, coconuts and green fruit, and at the same time offending your *amour propre* by the most ridiculous mimicry of all your actions; what is to be done with them? They are the sportsman's direst enemy. They are the *avant couriers* of the animal world, announcing the approach and signaling the march of the hunter. They shout, bellow, scream and howl to all the world of the forest, in a manner and tone clear to even human comprehension, 'that an intruder, of dangerous, mysterious power and agencies, is coming among them; one whose purposes and aspects are more than suspicious; a sort of insane and desperately wicked monkey-giant, who has been, for his sins, deprived of the chief ornament of the monkey race, and reduced to that badge of disgrace and infamy, an *ou corryu*.'

"How will you resent these insults and punish these aggressions? Pop one of them over. With a heavy, swinging, crashing sound, he drops from the limbs of the tree, and falls on the ground before you, a melancholy proof of your sanguinary instincts. You experience the remorse of Cain, the guilt of the homicide. In a moment, all the terrors of a court, a jury, an indictment, sentence, the jail, the gallows, flit through your affrighted imagination. You have murdered a human being, or at least the next thing to one. Ingenious counsel, in view of the aggravating conduct of the deceased, and of your hot blood, may mitigate your crime to manslaughter. But your conscience is not easy after that 'deed without a name.' 'The damned spot will not out!' You remember, too, Gabriel Ravel and poor Jocko, and you feel that you are a villain. And yet, so hardened do men sometimes become, by constant indulgence of their passions and indifference to the claims of humanity, that there are those who will outrage all their finer feelings, the nerves of your conscience and your stomach, by the cannibalistic suggestion that the remains of your victim are very good material for a rambo. Just think of your horror, after partaking heartily of a rich soup, to fish up from the residue the grinning skeleton of the unfortunate victim of your passions and violence! Well may you venture, thereafter, never to eat soup on the Isthmus, unless you witness the composition of it.

"Apropos of gumbo and soup, the meat of the iguana is said to possess all the qualities of the turtle for soup purposes. This animal is as common as the lizard in our woods. It is poor sport to shoot the heavy, stupid, repulsive-looking beast, as he lies on the branches of a tree, sunning himself, and enticing flies and other insects into his goitered throat, but the meat is good, nutritious and palatable. The Saxon stomach, however, is slow to appreciate such delicacies. There is no reason in the world why our small lizard should not be as good to eat as this huge one, but no one has been found enterprising enough to try the experiment."

Dr. H. E. Howell, of New York, says that the most efficient remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach is the Oxygenated Bitters. For Dyspepsia and Indigestion these Bitters are unparalleled, as testify numerous cures.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per pot or box.

## FORDHAM, JENNINGS &amp; CO.,

GROCERS,

Steamboat Block, - Corner Front and Jackson streets,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,

And Dealers In

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, FINE WINES, TEAS, WOODEN-WARE, &amp;C.,

Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers' and Ranchers' Stores,

Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

Goods delivered as usual.

(9-10)

FORDHAM, JENNINGS &amp; CO.

## HOLCOMBE BROTHERS,

NEW YORK STORE, - Down Town Store, 98 AND 100 COMMERCIAL STREET, THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST.



NEW YORK BRANCH, - Up Town Store, CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND KEARNY STREETS, AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

## BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.

Goods sold at this establishment are superior to any offered in this country, as regards their beauty, shape, workmanship and durability. The stock comprises Gents', Ladies', Misses', Youth's, Boys', and Children's wear, Hunting Boots, English Shooting Shoes, etc. FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES, from the first houses in Paris. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, Custom-made work, at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES.

98 and 100 Commercial street, and corner of Washington and Kearny streets, HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

## JOSEPH GENELLA!

..AT THE..

## PIONEER CROCKERY STORE,

180 and 182 Montgomery street.

Near Jackson street. SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A

## NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS,

Invites his Old Friends and Customers to call and examine.

The Goods have been Bought at Low Prices.

They have been selected by himself, who has twenty years' experience in the Crockery and Glass business.

THE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered before.

## Looking Glasses!

A large lot of Gilded and Ornamental

Pier, Mantle, and Oval, Looking Glasses,

Ar 203m

JOSEPH GENELLA'S

180 and 182 Montgomery street.

## JONAS G. CLARK &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

## FURNITURE,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

and would invite the attention of the public to

OUR PRESENT STOCK,

The Largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast

Oct. 1. 93m JONAS G. CLARK &amp; CO

## FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS, ZINC, AND ANTI-FRICTION

Babbits

Metal Castings, Church and Steamboat Bells, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v10-93m

## COAL YARD.

C. H. EASTMAN,

(LATE R. BUCK &amp; CO.),

Wholesale and Retail Coal Dealer,

Corner of Battery and Oregon Streets,

Opposite the Custom-house.

Lackawanna, Newcastle (Steam), Cumberland, Schuylkill,

Chile, Lehigh, Liverpool (Oval), Scotch, and other

descriptions of

COAL,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Also—Best No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON. m22.

## J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

190

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since

the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with

you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live

among you with my family during the term of my natural

life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks

for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has

enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar

through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you

a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements

to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate

Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there

is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-

GIST as there is between a Doctor and a Dealer, and

rather more so between those who have picked up the

Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole

lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,

having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and

been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people

wish to know where they can get the prescriptions filled

with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE

BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW,

OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to

make it the most extensive depot for every valuable

Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite

proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send

them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof

Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with

MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two

or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS

ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-

ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in

the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable

articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly

recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other

article fails to cure. Budd's Nerve and Bone Liniment,

warranted the best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numer-

ous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know

how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the

public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a

call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS

C. MAIN.

E. H. WINCHESTER.

MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Harness, Saddles, Brides,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE WARE, &amp;C.,

No. 84 Battery Street,

Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment

Concord Stage Harnesses, Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best

quality, constantly on hand. v101 5m

## GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

..OF..

## DR. F. G. JOHNSON'S

No. 186 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



PATENT SELF-REGULATING

## WINDMILL.

MANUFACTURED BY D. VAN PELT.

THIS MILL IS NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL, and being constructed all of iron, is without doubt the most perfect and durable, as well as the most economical Windmill in the world.

The undersigned having purchased the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THESE MILLS IN THIS STATE, will manufacture and keep on hand the following sizes, and at the following prices:

No. 1—Three-quarters to one Horse-power.....\$112 00.  
No. 2—One to one and a quarter Horse-power.....130 00.  
No. 3—One and a third to one and two-thirds Horse-power.....160 00.  
No. 4—Two to two and a half Horse-power.....200 00.  
No. 5—Two and two-thirds to three and a half Horse-power.....230 00.  
(This list is estimated for a fair, strong breeze.)

The above prices include everything ready to erect.

## DEPOT OF MANUFACTURE,

Nos. 90 and 92 Bush Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

When any greater power is required, the price will be pro rata as the power is increased. They are susceptible of being increased to 20 Horse-power or more; and applied for any purpose where stationary power is needed and as manageable as a Steam Engine, with no risk or expense. Those anticipating using this cheap power (the Windmill), should not fail to examine THIS MILL; such examination will satisfy them of its adaptation and ability to serve their purpose efficiently and fully. It is unlike other Windmills that are called self-regulating; they have stationary Fans and small reversing Fans, which are dependent upon to graduate the speed of the mill; whereas, by Dr. F. G. Johnson's Patent the Fans revolve upon the arms and turn their edge to the wind when a gale or sudden gust strikes it; and again, a child can stop it at once by turning the fan's edge to the wind by the use of a lever pressed upon the stop-wheel, which is upon the shaft. These Mills can be used for any purpose where stationary power is wanted.

Please call at the DEPOT, Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET, San Francisco; where the Manufacturer will take pleasure in showing and explaining the mechanical principle upon which reliance is had for their superiority over all other Mills known, or of which we have knowledge.

D. VAN PELT.

## PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

do., do., do.

## OLIVER &amp; BUCKLEY,

HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE, AND FOR

sale at low rates:

3,000 kegs White Lead,

2,000 kegs Snow White Zinc,

20,000 gallons Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),

10,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine,

2,500 gallons Alcohol (35 per cent) in tins,

2,000 gallons Varnish (English and American),

5,000 boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes),

700 dozen Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd do),

6,700 pounds Blue (assorted qualities).

Together with a large stock of all articles in our line, which we are receiving regularly from the best Manufacturers.

WE ALSO HAVE ON HAND,

Camphine, Sperm Oil, Polar Oil, Tanners' Oil,

Lard Oil, and Solar Oil,

In lots to suit,

At 86 and 88 Washington street,

And 87 and 89 Oregon street. 113m

**HUCKS & LAMBERT**  
Patent Anti Friction  
AXLE GREASE  
FACTORY NATOMA ST  
DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST  
SAN FRANCISCO.

L. HASKELL,

Dealer in

HIDES, WOOL,

SKINS AND FURS.

Davis street, between California and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS.

FRIEND &amp; TERRY, cor. 2d and M streets, Sacramento

T. J. Hall, } San Francisco. G. M. Hall, } Sacramento.

J. F. Smith, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.

S. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.

WM. ARAM, San Jose.

R. EMERSON, Los Angeles. v109 3m

No. 3 Washington street, San Francisco;

No. 149 J street, Sacramento City.

Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny

Bags and Twine constantly on hand.

Farmers in the Country are solicited to call on us, as we are now enabled to offer them great inducements, having a constant communication between both cities, and a house in each of them.

## MUSIC, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

## Pianofortes, Melodeons.

MESSRS MILLAR &amp; COURTAZ,

Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES and ME-

LODEONS, Boston, have established an

Agency for the Sale of their Instruments,

AT

MOORE'S PACIFIC FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

No. 186 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Mr. COURTAZ will superintend the Fitting up and Tuning

of the Instruments. The above Instruments have been awarded the

First Premium at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at

Richmond, Va., 1877; and are not surpassed for tone or finish,

by any Instruments of the kind in the United States; and will

be offered at lower prices than ever before sold on the Pacific

Coast.

All persons wishing to purchase Pianofortes or Melodeons,

are particularly invited to examine those of Millar &amp; Courtaaz,

which are already in store at the above place, and are being

received by nearly every ship from Boston, during the coming

year. No one will go away dissatisfied with the Instruments

or price.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

## PIANOS, MELODEONS,

Alexandre Organs, and Music!

Prices Greatly Reduced!



## Wholesale Produce Report.

(Corrected weekly by Loomis, Hall & Co., Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

Wheat, 2000 lbs. \$2.50	Potatoes, 2000 lbs. \$2.50
Barley, 2000 lbs. 1.50	do do do 1.50
Oats, 2000 lbs. 1.20	do do do 1.20
Corn, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Buckwheat, 2000 lbs. 1.50	do do do 1.50
Flour, 2000 lbs. 3.00	do do do 3.00
Hay, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Straw, 2000 lbs. .50	do do do .50
Timothy, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00

Indian, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Wheat, 2000 lbs. 2.50	do do do 2.50
Barley, 2000 lbs. 1.50	do do do 1.50
Oats, 2000 lbs. 1.20	do do do 1.20
Corn, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Buckwheat, 2000 lbs. 1.50	do do do 1.50
Flour, 2000 lbs. 3.00	do do do 3.00
Hay, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Straw, 2000 lbs. .50	do do do .50
Timothy, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

March 23.

We have no change to note in the market for Beef Cattle since our last report, prices ruling steady throughout the past week at former quotations. Market is lower, choice not commanding over 18 cents at the following:

Wagyu-American, first quality, 124¢; 2d quality, 120¢; 3d quality, 116¢; 4th quality, 112¢; 5th quality, 108¢; 6th quality, 104¢; 7th quality, 100¢; 8th quality, 96¢; 9th quality, 92¢; 10th quality, 88¢; 11th quality, 84¢; 12th quality, 80¢; 13th quality, 76¢; 14th quality, 72¢; 15th quality, 68¢; 16th quality, 64¢; 17th quality, 60¢; 18th quality, 56¢; 19th quality, 52¢; 20th quality, 48¢; 21st quality, 44¢; 22nd quality, 40¢; 23rd quality, 36¢; 24th quality, 32¢; 25th quality, 28¢; 26th quality, 24¢; 27th quality, 20¢; 28th quality, 16¢; 29th quality, 12¢; 30th quality, 8¢; 31st quality, 4¢; 32nd quality, 0¢.

## Retail Prices at Washington Market—March 23.

Potatoes, 2000 lbs. \$2.50	do do do 2.50
Barley, 2000 lbs. 1.50	do do do 1.50
Oats, 2000 lbs. 1.20	do do do 1.20
Corn, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Buckwheat, 2000 lbs. 1.50	do do do 1.50
Flour, 2000 lbs. 3.00	do do do 3.00
Hay, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Straw, 2000 lbs. .50	do do do .50
Timothy, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Indian, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Wheat, 2000 lbs. 2.50	do do do 2.50
Barley, 2000 lbs. 1.50	do do do 1.50
Oats, 2000 lbs. 1.20	do do do 1.20
Corn, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Buckwheat, 2000 lbs. 1.50	do do do 1.50
Flour, 2000 lbs. 3.00	do do do 3.00
Hay, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00
Straw, 2000 lbs. .50	do do do .50
Timothy, 2000 lbs. 1.00	do do do 1.00

and social life. Mr. Sickles is a prominent politician, and a "self-made man" of much ability and force of character. He was elected to Congress last fall. The New York Post says that the private character of Mr. Sickles was bad, and that the ruin of his wife may be primarily attributed to his example.

**A QUARTZ MILL.**—In 1864, two ingenious mechanics, piano-forte makers, commenced the erection of a quartz mill which, to us, says the Amador Ledger, at least, is a novelty. It is located on the Mokelumne river, some three hundred yards above the Big Bar bridge, and in this country. The quartz is first calcined and then run through a machine made on the principle and in the style of a bark mill; it is there reduced to a coarse sand. From this mill it passes into another which is the same as an ordinary mill for making flour, except the stones, which are of granite and faced with steel plates. This mill reduces the rock to an impalpable powder, much finer than the common stamps, and at the rate of from six to ten tons per day, two men attending. The machinery is cheap, durable, and not liable to get out of repair. The Kearsings, the inventors and proprietors, say that they can make money where quartz will pay ten dollars per ton. They have constructed two other mills on the same plan, both of which are working admirably.

## B. F. ROUNTREE.

115 CLAY STREET.

## BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

I HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

300 Ekins Choice TABLE BUTTER,  
100 Ekins Cooking BUTTER.

Also:

Bacon, Clear and Mess Pork;  
Lard, in kegs and cases;  
Hams, Crushed Sugar;  
New Orleans Sugar, China Sugar,  
Coffee, Tea, Candles, Soap, Dried Apples, etc.,  
And all other goods usually found in a Grocery Store.

The trade of grocers, families, boarding-house keepers, and farmers, is respectfully solicited.

My goods are generally bought at forced sales; consequently I am enabled to sell at prices to suit the times.

## SAMUEL PILLSBURY,

DEALER IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

HAMS, Bacon, Lard,

APPLES, CRANBERRIES,

And all other kinds of FRUITS in their season.

No. 48 Washington Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TO DAIRYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

Refers by permission, to—  
Messrs. Platt, Peabody & Co.,  
Beckley & Co.,  
Messrs. H. G. Blandell,  
Mr. T. Ogg Shaw.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at lowest market rates. Articles delivered free of charge.

## ALAMEDA COUNTY MILK

DEPOT.

138 Kearny street (between Sacramento and California).

## PURE MILK

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied, by leaving their orders at the Depot, or giving them to the Driver of the Wagon, who is one of the Proprietors.

## Fresh Ranch Butter and Eggs

Constantly on hand, and delivered to Families at any part of the city.

A. STAPLES. H. A. BROWN. W. GOLDEN.

33m

Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood.

MANSFIELD & WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

WIMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.

A full and complete stock of  
Cloth, Casimires, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings,  
And every description of

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,

Also, Brooks' celebrated Calf, Patent-leather, Dress and Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

N.B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST CLOTHING, made in the most approved style.

159 and 161 Montgomery Street,

216m Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN,

HOOP SKIRTS.

And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery

Pacific Fringe Manufacturing!!!

DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORDS,

GIBBLES, TASSELS, &c.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery

The Genuine Dry PULU

IS IMPORTED FROM THE

SANDWICH ISLANDS,

AND SOLD ONLY BY

JACOB SCHRIEBER,

180 Jackson street,

Next door to International Hotel.

DRY PULU is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest,

and most Durable material for Bedding now in use.

Please will not live in Pulu Bedding. 253m

WILLIAM THURNAUER,

Importer of French and German

FANCY BASKETS,

English and American Willow-ware,

Cane and Willow Chairs, Ladies' Work-stands,

TOYS, ETC.

No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay,

193m

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

BY—

GEORGE HOWE & CO.,

165 Sansome street.

## FARM STOCK, &amp;c.

## French Merino Sheep

## AND

## DURHAM CATTLE.

## JOHN D. PATTERSON,

## IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

## French Merino Sheep and

## Thorough-bred Durham Cattle.

Can supply the California market with Animals of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE, and at prices as low as the SAME QUALITY can be obtained, either in America or Europe. The Lamb now on hand are a cross of the Bakewell.

All Stock sold by him will be delivered in New York Free of Charge.

COL. WARREN, Editor of the California Farmer, San Francisco, is authorized to act as Agent for the sale of my STOCK in California, of whom Circulars and further information can be obtained.

JOHN D. PATTERSON,

12 WESTFIELD, Chautauque county, NEW YORK.

## Large Flock of Sheep For Sale.

WE HAVE JUST NOW, 11 applied for immediately, A LARGE AND FULL FLOCK OF SHEEP, that can be offered at a bargain, viz:

350 good WETHERS, one to two years old.

1150 good American EWES, three-quarter cross.

Some 500 YOUNG LAMBS, and a promise of 300 or 400 more. The Lambs now on hand are a cross of the Bakewell.

Those in prospect are American cross.

This is a rare chance, and purchasers will do well to call immediately.

Apply to COL. WARREN, Farmer Office.

## Southdown Sheep.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, splendid Southdown Sheep, of the noted Webb blood of England. These Sheep we now offer from the collection of J. C. Taylor, Esq., from whom we have selected the best of the flock, and which we are now offering at a bargain.

The first Southdown Sheep on the Pacific coast. These two Sheep are now owned by Messrs. J. H. CARROLL & CO., and are with their flocks at Colusa, N. D. Stanwood, Esq., is one of the principal owners.

Persons in want of good Sheep of this breed, are invited to call on us and examine our schedules, before making their purchases.

WARREN & CO.

## Sheep Wanted.

AMERICAN EWES, of the best quality, wanted immediately. One lot of 400 Ewes, of two and three years old. Another lot of 700 Ewes, of same age.

Persons having Sheep for sale, will do well to consult us, as we can always post them up in the stock for sale, and supply them with the best in the market.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

## Domestic Fowls.

PERSONS desiring to purchase splendid GAME FOWLS, and the best HENS for laying, can be supplied by calling at the Farmer Office. A few of extra kinds for sale. They are a cross of the CALIFORNIA, POTRA, and of very superior kinds, valued at \$40 to \$50 per pair.

## McGLOUFLIN &amp; DAKIN,

## Purchasing and Forwarding

## COMMISSION AGENTS,

FOR

Purchasing and Forwarding Goods and Merchandise,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

To all Parties residing in the interior of California,

and Oregon and Washington Territories.

HAVING LIVED AND CARRIED ON BUSINESS in the Mountains of California for the last seven years, and learning the necessity of every business man having an Agent in San Francisco, through whom, in one order, he may readily procure any articles he might want, at less expense and trouble than he could procure them elsewhere; therefore, we have now established a Commission Agency, and hold ourselves in readiness to attend to and fill all orders that may be sent to us with promptness and great care, and at as low rates as the times and the market will allow.

We propose purchasing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandise, to Blacksmiths, Coal, Iron, Steel, and all their different kinds of Stock. To Farmers: Tools, Seeds, Trees, Provisions, etc. To the Miner: Machinery, Tools, and Groceries. To the Trader: All the different kinds of Goods that may require.

Mechanics and others may forward their orders, and have any kind of Machine-work done at short notice, and at reasonable prices.

COMMISSIONS: For all sums less than \$500, five per cent. For all sums over \$500, at one time, three and a half per cent.

Please send your orders, with cash, through Wells, Fargo & Co., or otherwise, stating plainly what marks to put upon them, to whose care on the way, and how to send them—by steamer, rail-road, stage, or express.

We shall send the bills with the goods, at all times, that parties may understand all about them, keeping our accounts so that all parties may see at a glance how we stand.

Having a general understanding of our business, being mechanics ourselves, and applying our capacities to your wants, we hope to secure a liberal patronage.

For business capacity and honesty of purpose, we refer you to the following persons:

Thos. H. Selby, A. N. Fisher & Co.,

Haywood & Hiram, G. S. Ladd & Bros.,

Hon. G. W. Dent, Sacramento, Dr. E. G. Mook, Nevada,

C. Cooper, Downieville, Wm. Rufeson, Sonora,

Geo. B. Taylor, Columbia, James McGowan, Murphy's,

D. M. Locke, Knights Ferry, Robert McCulloch, Chinise,

E. Bannister, Petaluma.

LEWIS McLAULIN, ISAAC DAKIN,

in Davis street, near California.

## A. L. EDWARDS &amp; CO.,

NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

## GROCERIES,

At 81 Clay street, above Front,

A. L. EDWARDS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED

a fine assortment of

Choice Family Groceries,

which they offer at the lowest rates:

Flour—Superior brands of domestic.

CORN-MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb. sacks.

BUCKWHEAT-MEAL—Hominy, coarse and fine.

Coffee—Old Government and Green Java, and superior Rio.

TEAS—Superior fresh Green and Black, in 6, 12, and 30-lb. boxes.

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YEAST—Pure—Preston & Merrill's, Hope Mills and California.

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COCOA—The most desirable brands.

Cocoa—Pate, Shells, and cracked Cocoa, Broma, Chocolate, &c.

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Mince Meat—in quarts and half-gallon jars.

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Preserves—all kinds Jams, Jellies, Sauces, &c., in glass and tin.

Our customers may rely upon every article sold by us.

The Prices, in every respect, Low.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

A. L. EDWARDS & CO.,

No. 81 Clay street, above Front

HENRY HEWITT & CO.,

ARE NOW MANUFACTURING TO ORDER,

Willard's Grain-sower and Harrow.

At their Manufactory (near of Hobbs, Gilmore & Co.'s Box Factory), MARKET STREET, near Pine street, San Francisco.

For Seed-sower, Harrow and Roller.....\$300 00

For Seed-sower and Harrow.....250 00

For Seed-sower.....125 00

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

Jan. 1. 9-3m

H. HEWITT & CO.

Greyhounds.

SEVERAL FINE FULL-BLOOD GREYHOUND PUPS for sale. Apply at Farmer office, 130 Washington street (opposite).

23-3m

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## TO PANAMA,

## CONNECTING

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## GOLDEN AGE,



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1859.

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### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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#### Remedy for Smut.

[We are pleased to receive the following, in support of what we lately published on the Smut question; and we commend it to our readers for the valuable experience given with this preventive, and also for the other important ideas advanced by the writer.]

Ma. BROWN: I see in number six of the Farmer, March 11th, an article giving the views of a Napa farmer on the Smut question. His remedy, I know from experience, is right. Blue-stone may answer the purpose; but I will give you my experience in the use of brine and lime in Michigan; and I don't see any reason why it will not work well here. Soon after the Black Hawk war, I purchased a quarter section of heavily timbered land; and, being a carpenter by trade, I then thought the heavier the better; and commenced making an opening—chopped, say five acres through the winter; logged it up in the summer; made pot-ash from the burnt logs; (Colonel, that is the first crop) hauled my rails on the section line; hitched my oxen to the plow. But, O, Colonel, was not that plowing! pulling the plow back from under the roots, as fast as the oxen drew it in; say every six feet, on an average. But it went very well, for we didn't know any better way, down there on the Huron river. Well, I liked to forget the Smut.

The first crop of wheat I raised was chess; the second crop, wheat and chess; the third crop, wheat, chess and smut. Then, Colonel, I would have put for Illinois or Iowa, if I had known there had been such regions in the world. But, Smut I believe we are after. Well, I will agree to put all the Smut in my eye that you can raise from cracked grain. Smut comes from green grain, that is cut before it is dead ripe. Our best farmers, in Michigan, let a certain corner of a wheat field stand for seed, till it is dead ripe; then cut and mow it away, and thresh it with horses or machine. I never heard a farmer complain of Smut, that sowed ripe seed. Well, when I found Smut I commenced applying the remedy of our Napa friend—brine and lime. At night I would fill a few barrels with wheat; what I wanted to sow next day; and then pour on brine, strong enough to bear a potato. In the morning I drained it off, through baskets, and emptied it on the barn-floor, shoveled and worked in newly slacked lime, till it was dry; then sowed it. I never had any more Smut.

Now, Colonel, I will give you some more of my experience in regard to brine and lime to prevent Chess. We have no Chess in this county, but I am told there is Chess in some parts of California. When I commenced brine and lime, I found I had but little Chess; what I had, was evenly scattered on high and low ground alike. It struck me that brine and lime would prevent wheat turning to Chess; by the way, I am a strong believer in that doctrine, if the wheat is not ripe. After clearing a certain five acre lot, that had a swale running through about the middle, I plowed and sowed it to wheat, prepared with brine and lime; and then cut a ditch, two and a half feet wide and eighteen inches deep, and threw up the dirt on each side. My son Henry, who is here with me now, said he would raise a good swath of wheat on each bank of that ditch. He took the wheat out of the same bin dry, no brine or lime, sowed and raked it in. It came up and grew finely; and, at harvest time, I cut two as fine swaths of Chess as you ever saw grow. I don't think there were wheat heads enough to make a pint of wheat in the two swaths on the banks of the ditch; while the grain on either side, prepared with brine and lime, had no more Chess than what I sowed. The Rochester Rural and the Michigan Farmer have said so much on the Chess question, that I must dry up.

When I get settled in the Hills, you may hear from me again.

Yours,

A. C. CLARK.

ALVARADO, Alameda county, March 25, 1859.

[Good! Let us hear from you often; and may your example induce others to do likewise; give us their experience for the general good, and all be benefited. In a multitude of counsels there is wisdom.]

#### To Destroy Gophers.

Take a potato or carrot, or anything that they will eat; run a quill into it and make a hole, into which insert strychnine and plug it up again; put the potato or carrot on the end of a limber stick and run it into their holes as far as possible, with the end that contains the poison down.

Wm. B. WHITESIDE.

SACRAMENTO CITY, March 25, 1859.

In Shasta, it is said, they are setting out the California Nutmeg or Bay Tree, as an ornament. There are a great number of them on Sulter Creek, north of Pine Grove, in that county.

#### Sonoma County Agricultural Fair.

Most gladly do we give the announcement of the gathering of the farmers of this prosperous county, and we rejoice to notice the earnest manner in which they have taken hold of the work; it shows they mean to awaken a due interest in their own affairs, and we hope every county in our State will see the need of thus coming together and conferring one with the other in all things relative to their own business.

Sonoma county has within her borders vast resources yet unrevealed. Sonoma county can show some of the finest Stock in the State; she can well boast of *Dairies* and her *Vineyards*, and the wine made there will compare with any in our State. Her Farms, too, are an honor to the craft; to these we can say, happier or most hospitable homes are not to be found beneath the blue dome of heaven. We shall look for a truly grand Exhibition this autumn, in Sonoma. We wish them unbounded success. All that is needed to secure it, is a union for the good of the whole, and a generous strife for excellence.

PURSUANT to a call by public notification, a large number of the subscribers to the Sonoma County Agricultural Fair, met in Masonic Hall at Healdsburg, on Thursday evening, March 24th, to devise the necessary "ways and means" of carrying out the enterprise. A temporary organization being deemed advisable and the meeting being called to order, Hon. Washington P. Ewing was, on motion of Dr. Ormsby, called to the Chair. The Chairman briefly alluded to the object of the meeting, the eminent success which has characterized the movement so far, and the certainty of being able to complete all the arrangements necessary to a most successful consummation; that the one list which had been circulated for a few days in the town of Healdsburg, had at the present time, over one thousand dollars subscribed; and that if the other portions of the County equally interested in the movement, would respond to the call in the same proportion, there would be over nine thousand dollars to distribute in prizes. This will, however, overreach the most sanguine hopes of the members, as they only desire to raise between three and five thousand dollars.

On motion of Dr. Ormsby, James B. Boggs was elected Secretary, and James A. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, a committee of two residents of each township in the County was elected, to solicit further subscriptions to the Fair. The committee composed as follows: Wm. McP. Hill and H. I. Clayton, Sonoma; J. Thompson Huie and Stephen Payran, Vallejo; Frank W. Shattuck and Hon. Uriah Edwards, Petaluma; Judge J. Morin and Col. L. Lyman, Annals; Hon. Jasper O'Farrell and Samuel Potter, Jr., Bodega; William Hood and Winfield Wright, Santa Rosa; Capt. Finckley and H. Poole, Russian River; Washington R. Ewing and C. V. W. Hooper, Mendocino; Hon. Richard Harrison and Wm. H. Sanbury, Washington.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft and report a code of rules and regulations to govern the further proceedings of the Fair, consisting of Messrs. Macy, Ormsby, Mathewson, Norton and Reynolds.

Dr. Ormsby being loudly called upon, addressed the meeting, and in elegant and logical arguments set forth the advantages that would accrue to Sonoma county by Annual Fairs of this kind, the necessity of encouraging the breeding and raising of the finest stock of every description, and more fully developing the immense agricultural resources of this, the banner county of California.

Dr. Ormsby was followed by Messrs. Mathewson, Macy and Norton, who could only reiterate the Doctor's sentiments.

On motion, the meeting requested that the proceedings be published in the Democrat, the Journal, and the CALIFORNIA FARMER; and that the Secretary forward to each of those offices the request with a copy of the proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Concert Hall, in Healdsburg, on Tuesday evening, April 12th, 1859, at 7, p.m.; at which time all the subscribers are requested to attend.

J. B. BOGGS, Secretary.

**GIVE HORSES LIGHT.**—Some farmers, with singular disregard of their own interests, imprison their horses in dark, badly ventilated, cellar-like stables. It would seem as though common sense would teach a man that no animal can be healthy in such places. Close and confined stables are the frequent cause of that violent disease called glanders. A few years since great ravages were committed among the cavalry horses of France by this disease, but it is now almost unknown in that country. This result has been brought about by making large stables, doubling the size of the stalls, and securing good ventilation. In proportion to their bulk, horses need more fresh air than men, in order to perform the function of respiration, yet they are commonly cooped up in narrow stalls, which are not large enough to keep a dormouse's lungs at work. During the winter season, when owing to inclement weather, horses must be more confined in-doors, those who possess such animals should devote some attention to provide them with stables suitable to their nature and wants, and by so doing, they will greatly increase their health and longevity.

#### The Caloric Engine.

THE friends of science and genius will be pleased to learn, no less than the toiling millions whose drudgery it will so sensibly diminish and alleviate, says the Boston Transcript, that Capt. Ericsson has at length succeeded in developing the principle of the Caloric Engine in practical machines, abundantly adequate to do all the pumping, printing, and hoisting of the country,—as well as to grind all its corn, and gin all its cotton. The inventor commenced the practical introduction of engines of six and eight-inch cylinders more than a year ago. They were simple domestic motors. He then introduced the 12-inch engine, which was an excellent pumper, and could do light rotary work. The eighteen-inch cylinder engine followed—which could drive two or three printing-presses. This was succeeded by the twenty-four-inch cylinder, sufficiently powerful for most hoisting purposes, and exhibiting more than a proportionate increase of power, with a diminished proportionate consumption of fuel. Still more recently, he has brought out the engine of 32-inch cylinder, which has been erected in one of the government warehouses in New York for hoisting purposes, and has exhibited a power which demonstrates that up to a certain limit not yet ascertained, caloric is capable of animating an available and most efficient motor.

We say the limit is "not yet ascertained," because the principle has thus far worked more advantageously with every increase of the cylinder of the machine; and no practical reason is known which should induce the inventor to believe that he has attained the maximum of beneficial increase. There is, on the contrary, every reason to believe that an engine of forty-eight-inch cylinder will exhibit an increase of power over the thirty-two inch corresponding to that of the latter over the engine of eighteen-inch cylinder.

The advantage of the Caloric Engine over the Steam Engine is found in its safety, economy, and the ease with which it may be managed. It cannot explode, it consumes but about twenty per cent of the fuel required by a steam engine of similar power, and it calls for the services of no engineer. A child may tend, feed and operate it.

What reason have we for believing, say the incredulous, that such a boon has been really bestowed upon mankind by the eminent man who has devoted more than thirty years of a most laborious lifetime to the accomplishment of this result—and hitherto without success. The reply is at hand. We have a commercial reason, as well as a mechanical. More than seventy of these machines are at this moment pumping, printing, hoisting, and grinding, in New York, Baltimore, Schenectady, Philadelphia, and at several railroad stations in many States. So much for the mechanical demonstration. Now for the no less commercial evidence. We understand that every one of these engines has been bought and paid for, and that several engineering establishments of large wealth and high standing are now engaged on their own account in the manufacture and sale of these engines, under licenses from Captain Ericsson. Among these we may mention the Newark Machine Company, Clute Brothers of Schenectady, Delamatz of New York, Messrs. T. P. Morris & Co. of Philadelphia, and the Massachusetts Caloric Engine Company of South Groton, represented in this city by the world-known dealers in agricultural implements, Messrs. Noxon & Co. Engines have also been ordered and sent to France, Sweden, Egypt, and Cuba.

A popular writer recently gave a description of the Boston truck, so complete and graphic as to lead us to wish that he would try his hand on the machine to which we have devoted this paragraph. If Mr. Cary, one of the patentees, could prevail on him to take a trip to South Groton, or place an engine at his disposal at some more convenient point, where he might study the marvelous operation of this breathing machine, the same writer could produce a paper that would electrify the world. But it might be too bold an undertaking. The truck is an institution, and may be described with safety. The caloric engine is a novelty, which it is not altogether prudent for responsible men to admit as a possibility. And in illustration of this we may mention an anecdote. At a recent meeting of a learned society in New York, a distinguished *savant* read a paper on the applicability of motors to a grand philanthropic scheme—the extinction of slavery. In this paper he discoursed of all inanimate motors—of windmills, and water-mills, and more particularly of steam-engines; but though there had been two score caloric engines in operation under his very nose in the city of New York for several months, our *savant* did not consider it safe to allude to it as a practical existence.

**THAT VOLCANO IN SHASTA COUNTY.**—The editor of the Shasta Republican, in reference to the story of a mysterious volcano somewhere in Shasta county, says: "We have lived in Shasta county more than seven years, and our acquaintance with the county and Dr. Wescroft (one of the authors of the story) leads us to the conclusion that the doctor's imagination is far more active than any volcano in our county or State. In fact, in its activity, we are inclined to think it would compete with Vesuvius in a state of eruption. The 'burning mountain,' in a 'secluded portion of Shasta county,' which has been subjected to a 'distant inspection,' has never been heard of in this portion of the State. The doctor seems determined to keep his name before the people. If he can't find passes across the mountains, or build railroads, he will accept 'burning mountains' or some other imaginary word."

#### Floral Festival.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

We have been informed of a plan, now in a state of preparation, for a Festival under the auspices of the "Young Men's Christian Association" of this city, to take place in May and last four days, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. This Festival will be held at Musical Hall. One of the brightest features of this scene will be the union of Christian young men, of all the different Churches, to meet together as *brethren* of the Great Church of God. Such a scene will indeed call down a blessing from Heaven.

The plan of the Festival is to make it a *floral scene*. The Hall is to be decorated with the most beautiful flowers: floral altars, pyramids and temples will be erected; arbors of beauty will be built by fair hands, within which those fair buds and blossoms of earth will dwell; and, as these young men shall meet together, actuated by all those kind and generous impulses which true religion inspires, the fair hands of earth's angels shall reach forth to these bright flowers as emblems of that "union of hearts and union of hands," which, when felt and acknowledged of Heaven above, will even make on Earth a Heaven below.

The "Young Men's Christian Association" adopt this plan with the hope that such a Festival will meet the approbation of all the citizens of our city, and be worthy their aid and sanction. The proceeds of this Festival will be devoted to a fund, now being raised, to secure a building lot and to erect a building for this Association. It is well known that they have done much good already, in their plans of aid to deserving young men in sickness and the various trials incident to young men in this country; and it is now felt to be a desirable object to build and own a Hall and have a home, and strive to become more and more useful.

We give this notice thus early, with the hope that the various gardeners and florists in this city and county will aid so noble and deserving a plan, by liberal contributions of flowers, and their personal labor if needed; and our floral friends in the neighboring counties, we know we can speak for, will aid in such a work. We have already assurance from Messrs. Prevost, O'Donnell, and others, of San Jose, and we guarantee Smith, of Sacramento; Myers and others, of Alameda, and the Mission florists, will do their part; for, remembering, that "Freely as ye give, freely ye shall receive."

We shall keep this Festival before the people, for we look upon this union of young Christians as one of the most glorious signs of the times. What a scene for an artist will be this gathering! Young Christians grouped together in kindly labors for each others good, and aided in their work by woman, and the bright and beautiful flowers of earth breathing their sweetest fragrance upon them! It will indeed be a scene for the poet and the painter; and who shall most truthfully describe, in the visions of the present, the glories of the future? For each heart will say:

"Let mutual joy our mutual trust combine,  
And love, and love-born confidence be thine!"

**ABOUT QUARTZ.**—A writer in the Placerville Observer says: Having seen a specimen of a quartz tree, of which notice has appeared in your paper, I thought I would give you a small article on quartz in general, and of that tree in particular: First, then, the specimen is not quartz, but simply silicified wood; and, although the substance is essentially siliceous, yet it does not come under the head of quartz. Quartz is, or has been, formed in the great laboratory of Nature, without any nucleus or foreign matter, animal or vegetable; and when pure and transparent is silex, and nothing else. But it has many modifications, constituting seven varieties, as follows: aventurin, green quartz (prase), milky, rose, violet (amethyst), yellow (citrine), brown, ferruginous, iridescent, stalactical, pseudomorphous, feild, spongy, granular, smoky, cat's-eye, and opal, for even that mineral is composed of ninety per cent. silex. This substance, silex, is capable of solution in clear water, in a very high state of temperature, and, when thus in solution, enters the pores of wood when buried in the earth, and there concretes, and as the woody fibres slowly decay it usurps their place, till the whole mass becomes a stone. Lime, soda and iron operate in the same manner, and the product is termed petrification. The formation of quartz veins is another process altogether; but as it would take too much space to enter upon that subject, I shall not attempt it at present.

The new building material reported by the Tehama Gazette as found among the rolling hills, near the Coast Range, is doubtless the same material of which a description was first given in THE FARMER, a year or two since, and extensively copied. As near as we remember, without referring, the following description is materially the same:

"An article of stone or concrete, which answers for building material equally as well as fire-brick. A chimney built of it, the fire appeared to have no more effect upon it than if it were composed of the above material. It varies in color according to the location. At the Indian Reservation, where it has been applied to building purposes, it has the appearance of Peach Orchard coal, a sort of grayish pink; in other places, almost clear white, the grain being of the very finest description. When first taken from the quarry it is quite soft, and can be dressed with the same facility as soap-stone. When exposed to the air it becomes hard and durable as marble. The density of the substance is about equal to that of chalk."

#### Food Cure.

It is a well established fact, that quite a number of ordinary ailments may be removed by the judicious employment of the contents of a properly furnished larder, and with this great advantage—the cures are more permanent. Besides this, the object is accomplished without any shock to the system, and without danger of killing the patient by mistaking the quantity, or quality, or name of the dose. Ripe fruits and berries, slightly acid, will remove the ordinary diarrheas of early summer.

Common rice, parched brown like coffee, and then boiled and eaten in the ordinary way, without any other food, is, with perfect quietude of the body, one of the most effective remedies for troublesome looseness of the bowels. Some of the severest forms of that distressing ailment called dysentery; that is, when the bowels pass blood, with constant desire (yet vain efforts) to evacuate the bowels, are sometimes entirely cured by eating raw beef, cut up very fine, a table-spoonful at a time, and repeat at intervals of four hours until cured, eating and drinking nothing else in the meantime.

If a person swallows poison, or has convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, more efficient and applicable in a larger number of cases, than any half-dozen medicines we can now think of, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt and another of ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teaspoon of water, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the contents of the stomach; and, lest there be any remnant of poison, however small, let the white of an egg, or teaspoon of strong coffee, be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet; because these very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than any medicines in the shops.

In case of scalding or burning the body, immersing the part in cold water gives instantaneous and entire relief; meanwhile, get some common wheat flour, and immediately on taking the injured part from the water, sprinkle on dry flour till the place is covered an inch thick, or more. A ginger box, or common flour sprinkler, will assist in getting the flour on evenly. The flour may be kept in place by a thin bandage. Do nothing else. Drink nothing but water, and, until improvement commences, eat nothing except some dry toast or a crust of bread, moistened in milk or weak tea. Cures of frightful burnings have been performed in this way, as wonderful as they are painless.—[Hall's Journal of Health.]

**VETO OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.**—Mr. Buchanan, on the 27th of February, sent to the House a veto of the bill granting public lands to the several States and Territories providing colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the promotion of arts. As reasons he says that, according to the Report of the Interior Department, over 6,000,000 acres will be required, which, at the minimum price, is equal to \$7,575,000. This bill passed at a period of great financial embarrassment, and should it become a law, the Treasury would be deprived of nearly all of its income, which, for the next year, is estimated at five millions, from that source—should the thirty-three States enter into it. Furthermore, so much land precipitated on the market would benefit speculators to the injury of actual cultivators. He also expressed Constitutional objections. Mr. Merrill, a warm advocate of the bill, said that the President had made an effort to strike down the only measure proposed by Congress for the benefit of agriculture. In his opinion the President had committed a serious blunder, if not a crime. On a motion to pass the bill over the veto, the vote stood—ayes 195, noes 96. Not being a two-thirds vote, it was lost.

**PIKE'S PEAK.**—A writer who has visited this now much talked of locality, expresses his opinion as follows, in the Pacific Methodist: "I now think that it will pay many to go there from the Atlantic States. But at the same time I am fully satisfied that if any one should leave California to migrate thither with a view of ameliorating his condition, that he will be sadly disappointed. California is, beyond a doubt, the greatest gold country in the world, and the man who has spent his hopes in this country will only add trouble to despair to exchange for a new El Dorado. Thousands would to-day have been in easy circumstances, happy and comfortably situated, had they not experimented in the Fraser River mines last year, and now at the opening of spring is a great time for a new excitement. All those liable to take the Pike's Peak fever ought to beware—use the preventive indicated, lest they shall fall under the fatal influence."

**SHEEP IN THE MOUNTAINS.**—We noticed recently, says the San Andreas Independent, a flock of near fifteen hundred sheep in an enclosure on Willow Creek, two miles east of San Andreas. They appeared to be in very good plight, having wintered in the immediate neighborhood. For the information of all parties interested in this business, we would state that the grass at this time is sufficiently advanced in growth to sustain cattle, horses or sheep among the mountains hereabouts.

**SALE OF CHOICE STOCK.**—The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture has sold to John Merryman, President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, two cows and a two year old heifer, of the Hereford breed, for \$500. The oldest cow, "Milton," was imported from England, in 1852, and took the first premium for Hereford cows at the United States Fair, held in Boston, in 1855. The next youngest cow, "Cora," and the heifer, "Promise," are daughters of "Milton," and were raised on the State farm.

A recent letter from La Rochelle, France, says, that the yield of the grape has been more abundant than drinkable water. Coopers were employed night and day, but being unable to supply the demand for casks, the wine had to be converted into brandy.



## Prize Essay on Fairs.

BY ALLEN W. DODGE, OF HAMILTON, MASS.

[We lay before our readers a most truly interesting, important, and valuable Essay upon Agricultural Fairs, published as the Prize Essay on this subject, and delivered before the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture in that State. There are so many points of interest, that we desire they may be considered by our readers, and we think they will be gratified at the able manner in which the subject has been handled by the author.]

Is offering its prize for the best essay on the advantages to be derived from establishing regular fairs or market-days throughout the State, for the sale and exchange of agricultural products, it is presumed that the Society did not mean to consider the question as settled in favor of such fairs; but wished rather to elicit inquiry into their merits as compared with the prevailing modes of disposing of the products of the farm; and if, upon a careful and candid consideration of the question, it should be found that there were sufficient and weighty reasons for the establishing of such fairs, that then some practical plan should be proposed for this purpose.

These fairs or market-days, which in fact are nothing more than a periodical concourse of people at a stated place for selling and buying agricultural commodities and for hiring laborers, have long been in successful operation in Great Britain. To the farmers there they are of great importance, constituting their chief, or perhaps their only, opportunities of effecting profitable sales or purchases of stock. The different breeds of neat-stock, of horses, and of sheep and of swine, are exposed to sale, often in large numbers and of great excellence, at the local fairs in the quarter where they are raised; and they attract to them dealers from a distance, with the certainty that they can find just the description of animals they are in want of. This, with the local attendance, usually insures a brisk business. And so great is the convenience of a market-day considered to be to the neighborhood in which it is held, that new fairs are constantly springing up, the only limitation to their number being the amount of business which may be controlled by them.

Resides live-stock, fruit, vegetables and grains find purchasers at these fairs, and they are offered for sale either in bulk or by sample, the latter being the more usual way of disposing of large quantities of any commodity. Most of these fairs, too, have a well-known and specific character, and are noted, some for the superior quality of one kind of stock or of produce, and others for that of another kind. And they often receive their name from the predominant article exposed to sale, as, for example, a fair at which large quantities of cherries are presented, is called the Cherry Fair, and one of which sheep is the characteristic feature is called a Sheep Fair.

But in this country, or at least in New England, we have nothing answering to these fairs or market-days. The nearest approach to them are the cattle markets established in the immediate vicinity of our largest cities, and mainly for the supply of the meat for their consumption, as those held weekly at Brighton and Cambridge, in our own Commonwealth, and which are the only markets of any extent for the sale of live-stock, within her borders. These, however, differ in some important particulars from the fairs proposed for consideration. They are exclusively for the sale and purchase of live-stock, and that stock is mostly brought from a distance, sometimes even from the far West. They afford a good opportunity for farmers in the surrounding country to purchase such animals as they stand in need of, and they are resorted to very generally by them for this object. But they are not intended to encourage the sale of stock by these farmers, for the very obvious reason that but little or no stock is raised by them. They are also very inconveniently located, being at one extremity of the State, and therefore can be attended by the larger part of the farming population only at great expense.

What, then, would be some of the benefits of regular fairs or market-days, established throughout the State, for the sale and exchange of agricultural products—benefits that might reasonably be expected from them? In the first place, they would offer to every enterprising farmer in their neighborhood a home market, or a market near at hand and easy of access. Studded all over as Massachusetts is, especially on her eastern borders, with cities and large towns and manufacturing villages, it might be thought that the farmers are amply supplied with good markets and at their very doors. To some extent this is indeed true, but it is equally true that very many farmers—a majority perhaps—are obliged to travel eight or twelve miles and sometimes more, in order to reach their nearest market town. The loss of time in thus traveling to and from market, and the wear and tear of horse and vehicle, are no inconsiderable items of expense to the farmer who is placed in this unfavorable position in regard to markets. Suppose that he follows the market weekly for two-thirds of the year, there are then thirty-five days to be deducted from the working-days of the year, and if in the fall he goes to market two or more times in a week, the number would be increased fully to fifty days, including the occasional days in winter devoted to this object.

But the establishing of regular market-days in towns near to these farmers, would prevent very materially this heavy loss of time and the expense, to which they are now subjected. If there were twelve such market-days in a year, that is, monthly markets, where they would be sure of finding purchasers, they would save the difference between twelve and fifty days of time, which they then would have to spend on the farm in increasing its productions, besides making a corresponding saving in the service of horse and wagon. This saving to the farmer may perhaps be more sensibly measured and appreciated, by considering what has been so justly stated by Henry C. Carey, in the *Plow, Loom and Anvil*, for September, 1851, in respect of labor.

"The first of all the taxes to be paid by labor is that of transportation. It takes precedence even of the claims of government, for the man who has labor to sell or exchange must take it to the place

at which it can be sold. If the market be so far distant that it will occupy so large a portion of his time in going to and returning from his work, as to leave him insufficient to purchase food enough to preserve life, he will perish of starvation. If it be somewhat less distant, he may obtain a small amount of food. If brought near, he may be well fed. Still nearer, he may be well fed, and poorly clothed. Brought to his door, so as to make a market for all his time, he will be well fed, well clothed, well housed, and he will be able to feed, clothe, lodge, and educate his children."

What is here said of labor, applies with equal force to the products of labor, the nearer the market the more perfect is the power to exchange them, and the higher is their price. True as is Franklin's proverb, it is not the less true, that "time is money." And yet our New England farmers, trained as they are to habits of thrift and economy in other particulars, and certainly not wanting in any of the essential qualifications for trade, seem, too many of them, in this important matter of marketing their produce, to set scarcely any value at all upon time. But if their time be worth to them anything at all, if it will yield any return when skillfully employed, it surely ought not to be thus mispent, not to say squandered in a reckless and shameful manner.

In the second place, market-days, by bringing the purchaser to the producer, or rather by creating a half-way place and common ground of meeting for business, instead of the producer being obliged, as is now most frequently the case, to go to the purchaser with his commodities, would tend to make better prices and quicker and more certain sales for them. As at present managed, the farmer takes on to his nearest market town such things as he has to dispose of, and unless he has a regular set of customers, he may be put to much trouble and inconvenience to find a purchaser, and must then often sell to a disadvantage. If, on the other hand, there is collected a large number of buyers at a stated time and place, and there are assembled such products of the farm as all are desirous of purchasing, it is clear that there will be more or less competition, and that sales will be readily effected at remunerating prices.

The tendency of trade in this country is to centralization. The large manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods and of boots and shoes, instead of selling at their factories, have their places for making sales in the metropolis. And where the manufacturer and the salesman are united in the same person, it makes but little difference whether the factory and the shop are in one and the same place or at a distance from each other. But where the manufacturer sells his goods to the merchant, who buys to sell again—as is the case with boots and shoes—then it makes oftentimes all the difference to the manufacturer, of a living profit by the sale of his goods, or no profit at all, whether the purchaser comes to the manufacturer, or the manufacturer goes to the purchaser. The scripture adage—"It is naught says the buyer"—will operate in the former case with unretarded vigor, while in the latter it will fail of its object to depreciate the price of that which it is known is wanted by the purchaser.

In the third place, no small advantage would accrue to the farmer by the establishing of regular market-days, from their tendency to equalize the prices of agricultural products. At present, prices are left to depend too much upon caprice and accident, and but little difference is made between different qualities of the same article. An inferior article often brings as much as, or more than, a superior one; so that the sale of agricultural products resembles more a lottery than a fair and equitable traffic. "What luck to-day?" is the usual interrogatory put to the farmer on his return from market, meaning thereby not whether a sale was effected of his produce, but at what rates. And as a consequence of this uncertainty in prices, there is but little inducement to prepare for the market any commodity—such as butter or cheese—of a superior quality, when it is well understood that as a matter of dollars and cents, an inferior one, requiring less time and labor in its production, will pay much better. The advantage of an open market where products of a similar kind are exposed to sale side by side, is that a standard of prices is readily fixed, each takes its place according to its merit and commands the price to which it is fairly entitled. And this advantage inures to the buyer as well as the seller, and gives character and stimulus to the market.

In the fourth place, in connection with this benefit and closely allied to it, is the healthy emulation which is excited by bringing different specimens of the same products into comparison with one another. Competition of the right kind at once springs up—a competition to excel in the quality of the article produced and not merely in the price obtained for it. The man who has been contented to produce an ordinary article, because he has generally obtained a good price for it, or because he has never seen anything superior to it, is stimulated by the success of his neighbor, both as to the quality and price of his products, to produce a better; whilst the other to maintain his advantage and to avoid the mortification of being surpassed by his competitor, increases his skill and pains-taking. It is thus that progress in all the arts is effected, and it is only thus that progress in the important art of agriculture is to be achieved.

Besides this beneficial result, these fairs would tend to diffuse information, just as our cattle shows do, by promoting intercourse between men engaged in a common pursuit, and bringing their minds into contact on subjects connected with it. Inquiry into the different processes by which results are obtained in the various branches of husbandry is thus excited, and the why and the wherefore of each are freely discussed. It cannot be otherwise than that the farmer must return from these fairs a wiser man, or if he thought that all wisdom would die with him, that this conceit must be rubbed out of him by the friction to which he has there been subjected. It often happens, for want of this intercourse among farmers, this interchange of opinions and mutual comparison of skill and intelligence, that individuals exhibit an overweening pride in respect of certain processes or products, which is not warranted by facts and is simply ridiculous. One of these self-sufficient farmers, who had always in his own estimation the best of everything, was heard to utter the boast, when speaking of the prospects for a hay crop, "that he should have had the best in the county, if his hay seed had only caught!"

There is no denying that as a class our farmers are *ret* in their opinions, whether well or ill-founded, and this arises as much from their living comparatively by themselves, as from that independence of character, which springs from their occupation. The commercial intercourse of these fairs would supply just what is wanting to many of our farmers; it would liberalize their views and enlarge the consequence agricultural knowledge would be advanced. Indeed these fairs would become a school for the young farmer, and for all farmers who were not too old to learn. The various breeds of their peculiar marks of excellence ascertained, and regard to them gained. Trained in such a school, our farmers would become much better judges than they now are, of farm stock. And will any one

pretend that it is not vital to the interests of the farmer to be able to judge of a good cow or of a good pair of working cattle, so as to be seldom disappointed in making his purchases? Should he not here as in other transactions be able to think for himself, and if need be to give a reason for his opinion? Will he not at least have more self-respect and command better the respect of others, than by a blind and hap-hazard way of doing his business?

The farmer needs to be well versed in the knowledge of buying and selling, and this knowledge can be acquired only by observation and the exercise of his own faculties. Many farmers fail here—raise good crops and they harvest them in time they are at fault; they are either too early or too late in making sales, and have usually the worst end of the bargain. Now why is this? Mainly for want of practical experience in trade. The narrow round of their customers gives no opportunity for them to learn, and they go through life with but little skill in this financial department of husbandry. The establishing of market-days, by collecting large numbers of buyers at one place, and by the competition excited thereby, would give to the farmer more tact in trading than it is possible for him now to acquire.

In the last place, these market-days or fairs would tend to concentrate New England farming upon fewer products, by making near and certain markets for them. As it is now, our farm products are too varied—we raise a little of everything, and not enough of any one thing to make it profitable, from the expense of disposing of them. Of many articles raised on the farm, the little surplus over what is wanted for home consumption is taken to market. As a consequence, sales are uncertain and the proceeds come in by dribbles. And there is at present little inducement to go largely into any one production. But create a fixed market near at hand, and our farming would take on shape itself accordingly. One farmer would take to neat stock, another to sheep, and another to pigs, and they would all aim to have the best breeds, and the best animals to take to the market. Quick sales, too, would be had for them, if it was known, as it would be, when and where they were to be offered for sale. At the same market the farmer could buy what he is now forced to raise or to purchase at great disadvantage. The farmer who went into stock raising, would not be likely to raise all other farm products, as he could find them at hand, on market-day, much cheaper. There would thus be a division of agricultural labor that would be for the common good. Few farmers in this State think of raising their own wheat, as they can buy flour much cheaper; and so it will be of many other farm products, when these markets are once established.

We have dwelt thus at length on the general advantages of regular fairs or market-days, if established throughout the State; let us now consider some of the particular benefits to be derived from them. Every farmer wishes, more or less times in the year, to purchase live-stock, either young animals to keep over winter, stores to fat, milch cows to recruit his dairy, or working oxen, or a bull, or a horse, or swine, sheep, or poultry. Some of these are sure to be needed by him, and he must either ride round among the surrounding farmers, or he must go to Brighton or Cambridge, to make his purchases. The former course is attended with much loss of time and vast uncertainty of finding the precise animals wanted. The latter involves much expense, and the inconvenience of making the desired purchase at a distance from home, which distance must be traveled by the animals as well as himself, to reach home.

Now, if there were a cattle fair held monthly or quarterly in his neighborhood, he might at a trifling expense resort to it with the certainty or high probability of making his purchases, and he can return with them the same day to his farm. Or suppose that he has an ox which he wishes to mate, he can drive him to the fair, and he may there meet with another farmer similarly situated, and thus the two are brought into a position to make some sort of a trade, which may be mutually advantageous. Now these men might have ridden about a week or more, exploring barnyards and fields for an old ox—and what farmer's experience does not illustrate the supposed case?—and perhaps be unsuccessful at last.

Again, many farmers wish to purchase in the fall young stock to keep over winter, generally heifers expected to calve in the spring. Heretofore, when cattle traveled on foot in droves to the Brighton market, they came so near their doors as to present a good opportunity for such farmers to make their purchases. But now, live-stock is mostly transported to the large markets by the rail cars, and there is hardly any alternative for the farmer to make his purchases, but at these distant markets. Were local fairs or market-days established, then there would doubtless be droves of cattle purchased at the large markets at Cambridge and Brighton, and driven down to such fairs to supply the demand there. The farmer could then have his choice of such stock and at a price that while it would leave a fair profit to the drovers, would be less than he could afford to pay at a distant market. This would occur only in districts where there were not young animals enough raised, to supply the local demand.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Peach Borer Plastered Up.

A remedy for borers in peach trees is thus given by a writer in the *N. E. Farmer*: Having in my garden a very vigorous peach tree, and observing that it was much affected by borers, especially in the forks of the limbs, I began to cut them out. Still I was afraid that this operation (to be performed in many places) might injure the tree; and as I had some very fine, almost pure white clay prepared, I plastered the limbs of the tree with it, and closed (when the plastering cracked in becoming dry) the cracks by rubbing them over with a painter's brush, dipped in water. The plastering became hard enough to withstand the effects of rain for several weeks, after the lapse of which all the borers were dead. The wounds caused by them healed quickly over, and the tree is as healthy as it can be. [How would this remedy do for the pear tree?]

To DISTINGUISH GOOD EGGS FOR SITTING.—All those having sitting hens would do well to take notice of the following remarks (says the *Farmer and Planter*, of Columbia, S. C.), and they will have a chicken for every egg they set: Take eggs not more than three or four days old, and have a candle or lamp; hold the egg in one hand, with the broad end upwards, close to the candle; place the edge of the other hand on the top of the egg, and you will immediately perceive the incubation end. Some people can tell a pullet from a rooster, lengthwise. Another way, is to place your tongue strong heat if fresh and good, and the less heat if old and doubtful. Eggs put up for hatching should never be placed in a very damp cellar, as the dampness destroys this heat.

PAON. Agassiz and other scientific celebrities, are making a movement to establish an extensive Museum of Natural History at Cambridge, designed to be the most perfect in the world.

## The Fig Tree.

The fig tree is evidently a native of that part of Asia where the Garden of Eden is generally said to have been situated, as it is the only tree particularly named in those passages of the Bible which relate to the creation and fall of man. "And they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons." It is a fruit that appears to have been highly esteemed by the Israelites, who brought figs out of the land of Canaan, when they were sent by Moses to ascertain the produce of that country.

The fig tree is often mentioned both in the Old and the New Testament, in a manner to induce us to conclude that it formed a principal part of the food of the Syrian nation. In the twenty-fifth chapter of the first book of Samuel, we read that when Abigail went to meet David, to appease him for the affront given by Nabal her husband, she took with her, among other provisions, a present of two hundred cakes of figs.

When Lycurgus banished luxury from Sparta, and obliged the Spartan men to dine in one common hall, to enforce the practice of temperance and sobriety, every one was obliged to send thither his provisions monthly, which consisted of about one bushel of flour, eight measures of wine, five pounds of cheese and two pounds and a half of figs.

The Athenians were so choice of their figs, that it was forbidden to export them out of Attica. Those who gave information of this fruit being sold contrary to law were called *sykophantai*, from two Greek words signifying the discoverers of figs; and, as they sometimes gave malicious information, the term was afterwards applied to all informers, parasites, liars, flatterers, impostors, etc., from whence the word *sykophant* is derived.

The story of Romulus and Remus being suckled by a wolf under a fig tree, proves that this fruit must have been early known in Italy.

The Egyptians and Greeks held this fruit in great estimation; it was their custom to carry a basket of figs next to the vessel of wine used in the *Dionysia*, or festivals in honor of Bacchus; and it is related to have been the favorite fruit of Cleopatra, who was the most luxurious queen the world ever produced. The asp, with which she terminated her life, was conveyed to her in a basket of figs.

Saturn, one of the Roman deities, was represented crowned with new figs; he being supposed to have first taught the use of agriculture in Italy. There was a temple in Rome dedicated to this god, before which grew a large fig tree. The vestals, when they removed this tree in order to build a chapel on the spot, offered a propitiatory sacrifice. This happened about two hundred and sixty-eight years after the foundation of the city.

The fig was a fruit much admired by the Romans, who brought it from most of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the varieties in Italy, by the commencement of the Christian era, that Pliny has furnished us with a description of twenty-nine sorts that were familiar to him. He says: "Figs are restorative, and the best food that can be taken by those who are brought low by long sickness and are on the recovery." He adds, "that figs increase the strength of young people, preserve the elderly in better health and make them look younger and with fewer wrinkles. They are so nutritive as to cause corpulence and strength; for this cause," continues he, "professed wrestlers and champions were in times past fed with figs."

This naturalist mentions the African figs as being much admired; but says, "it is not long since they began to grow figs in Africa." These appear to have been of an early kind; for we find when Cato wished to stimulate the Senators to declare war against Carthage, he took an early African fig in his hand, and then addressing the assembly, he said, "I would demand of you how long it is since this fig was gathered from the tree?" and when they all agreed that it was freshly gathered; "yes," answered Cato, "it is not yet three days since this fig was gathered at Carthage; and by it, see how near to the walls of our city we have a mortal enemy." With this argument he prevailed upon them to begin the third Punic war, in which Carthage, that had so long been a rival to Rome, was utterly destroyed. "The Lydian figs," says Pliny, "are of a reddish-purple color; the Rhodian, of a blackish hue; as is the Tiburtine, which ripens before the others. The white figs were from Heracleum, Albicrate and Aratium; the Chalcidian figs are the latest, and ripen against the winter; some bear twice a year, and some of the Chalcidian kind bear three times a year." The Romans had figs from Chalcis and Chios, and many of their varieties, it appears, were named from those who first introduced or cultivated them in Italy. The Lydian fig was so named after Lydia, wife to the Emperor Augustus, who, it is said, made an unnatural use of it to poison her husband.

The fig tree is a low shrub, naturalized in Italy and the south of France, and enduring the open air in the mildest parts of Great Britain and the United States. This tree, in France and Italy, grows as large as our apple trees, but in England and the Atlantic States seldom exceeds two yards in height; the trunk is about the thickness of a human arm; the wood is porous and spongy; the bark ash-colored; the branches smooth, with oblong white dots; the leaves annual in the temperate zones, but perennial within the tropics, cordate, ovate, three or five lobed, thick and the size of the hand. The fruit is a berry, turbinate, and hollow within; produced chiefly on the upper part of the shoots of the former year, in the axils of the leaves, on small, round peduncles. The flowers are produced within the fruit; what is considered as the male flowers are few, and inserted near the opening in the extremity of the receptacle, or fruit; the female flowers are very numerous, and fill the rest of the hollow space within. The greater part prove abortive, both with and without the process of *caprifig*. The fig tree is distinguished from all other trees, with which we are acquainted, by its bearing two successive and distinct crops of fruit in the same year, each crop being produced on a distinct set of shoots; but this climate rarely allows the second crop to come to maturity, except where they are forced by hot-house culture.

[Of course this refers to the Atlantic States; for, in most portions of California, the fig grows to perfection, as well it may in this land of the olive and the vine.]

The *caprifig* of figs was practised by the ancients in the same manner as it is now attended to by the inhabitants of the Archipelago, and it is described by Theophrastus, Plutarch, Pliny and other authors of antiquity. It is too curious a circumstance in the history of the fig tree to be omitted, as it furnishes a convincing proof of the reality of the sexes of plants. In the cultivated fig, the receptacles are found to contain only female

flowers, that are fecundated by means of a kind of gnat (*Culex L.*) bred in the fruit of the wild fig trees, which pierces that of the cultivated, in order to deposit its eggs within, at the same time diffusing within the receptacle the farina of the male flowers; without this operation, the fruit may ripen, but no effective seeds are produced. Hence it is, that we can raise no fig trees from the fruit of our gardens, having no wild figs to assist the seed. They are consequently raised by cuttings, layers, suckers, roots, and by ingrafting; the most general method is by layers or cuttings, which come into bearing the second, and even the first year.

In many parts of the Grecian Islands, the inhabitants pay such attention to the *caprifig* of the cultivated figs, that they attend daily, for three months in the year, to gather these little flies from the wild fig trees in their gardens, by which means they not only get finer fruit, but from ten to twelve times the quantity. Thus, one of the most minute insects is, by the attention of man, made a principal cultivator of fruit.

It is a curious fact, that freshly-killed venison, or any other animal food, being hung up in a fig tree for a single night, will become as tender, and as ready for dressing, as if kept for many days or weeks in the common manner. We are told of a gentleman who made the experiment of suspending a haunch of venison, which had lately been killed, in a fig tree when it was in full foliage, at about ten o'clock in the evening and was removed in the morning before sunrise, when it was found in a perfect state for cooking; and he adds, that in a few hours more, it would have been in a state of putrefaction.

We import the best dried figs from Turkey, Italy, Spain and Provence. In the south of France, they are prepared by dipping them in scalding-hot lye, made of the ashes of the fig tree, and then dried in the sun.

The most suitable kind to raise in Great Britain, or the Northern part of the United States, is the Brunswick fig, (*Ficus indica*). In a southeast corner, trained against a wall, it ripens in England by the middle of August, and about a month later in New England. It is necessary however, in this country, to secure it from the frosts during the winter, and to remove it as early in the Spring as the season will admit. The leaves are very deeply five-lobed, the lobes narrow, and of nearly equal width. The fruit is very large, obovate, fleshy, with an unusually oblique apex; the eye is rather depressed; the stalk short and thick; the skin pale green on the shaded side, with a tinge of yellow; next the sun, dull, brownish red, sprinkled with small, pale brown specks; the flesh is pinkish in the interior, nearly white towards the skin, but chiefly semi-transparent reddish brown, extremely rich, sweet and highly flavored.

The fig is cultivated in Great Britain and in this country entirely for the dessert, but in fig countries it is eaten green or dried, fried or stewed, and in various ways, with or without bread or meat, as food. Abroad, the fig is introduced during the dinner as well as at the dessert. In common with the melon, it is presented after soup; and the person who cuts a fig, holds it by the small end, takes a thin circular slice off the larger end, and then peels down the thick skin of the fruit in flakes, making a single *bonne bouche* of the soft interior part. For medical purposes, figs are chiefly used as emollient cataplasms and pectoral decoctions.

The wood of the fig tree is of a spongy texture, and, when charged with oil and emery, is much used in France by locksmiths, gunsmiths and other artificers in iron and steel, to polish their work. This wood is considered almost indestructible, and on that account was formerly used in Egypt and other Eastern countries for embalming bodies. The milky sap of this tree may be used as rennet, and for destroying warts.

We shall conclude our account of the fig tree by the well known story of Timon of Athens, who was called *Misanthropos*, for his aversion to mankind and to all society. He once went into the public place, where his appearance as an orator soon collected a large assembly, when he addressed his countrymen by informing them that he had a fig tree in his garden, on which many of the citizens had ended their lives with a halter; and that, as he was going to cut it down, he advised all those that were inclined to leave the world to hasten to his garden and hang themselves.—[The Naturalist.]

## Where Can I Find a Garden?

THIS is one of the first questions a man asks, when he retires from a mercantile pursuit to look for and build up a home among the rural scenes of a country life. We clip the following from one of our Eastern exchanges, being an extract from an Essay on Landscape Gardening, by H. W. S. Cleveland, Esq. The extract which follows will be found to contain a great many truths, which we trust will well repay our readers for the perusal:

"Gardeners, by the way, may as a general thing be ranked among the difficulties incident to the pursuit of rural felicity. On estates where the garden arrangements are elaborate, one or more gardeners are of course required. If the proprietor knows enough to appreciate the worth of a really good gardener, he may be able to secure one whose intelligence will add greatly to his own interest in the subject, while the man himself will perform his duties with the more energy and fidelity, that he feels that his efforts will be appreciated. If, however, the proprietor knows nothing of the matter, and thinks it economy to stint the gardener's wages, the chances are that he may be imposed upon by an ignorant man, who tells him that he was once gardener to some Grand Duke of Red Morocco; and, between the meanness of the master, the conceit of the man, and the ignorance of both, the garden will become only a source of vexation, possessing little to excite the interest of the owner or the admiration of his friends. On small estates, unless the proprietor is familiar with gardening, the most satisfactory course is to employ only an intelligent laborer, and attempt nothing at first beyond the simplest operations. If he employs a professional gardener, the natural dislike of showing his own ignorance and awkwardness will prevent his applying his own hand to the work; but, in the other case, having no fear of being laughed at behind his back, his interest in the subject, being the result of his own studies and experiments, will become continually more absorbing. Of the pleasures incidentally connected with the garden, the power of making presents of the fruit of one's own labors is certainly one of the highest. A rare bouquet to one who can appreciate its loveliness, a dish of blushing fruit, or a basket of choice vegetables, contributed on some special occasion to a friend's bill of fare; or, a rich cluster of grapes to bless the fading sight of some poor consumptive, to whose parched lips they seem almost a foretaste of heaven—affords a degree of satisfaction to the giver from being the result of his own skillful labor, which can be but faintly realized by him whose gifts involve only a demand upon his purse."

CURE FOR HUNGERS.—The following can be relied on: Equal preparations of oil of spike, British oil, and turpentine, mixed, with an infusion of liquid vitriol sufficient for fomentation, to be applied immediately; and repeated and applied every other morning, for three successive times; after which, soft oil of some kind should be used to suspend the cauterizing effect.—[Farmer and Planter.]



## Miscellany.

## TWILIGHT MUSINGS—No. 3.

HOME.  
BY M. A. SABLES.

[We know we shall but reiterate the opinion of all who can recall the days of childhood, or can remember that best spot of earth, which is so truthfully pictured below, when we say those thoughts and words are beautiful.]

Tax petted babe with laughing eye,  
Whose sinless love is full of joy,  
Will try to lip when Ma is nigh,  
The golden words without alloy,  
Sweet Home.

The prattling child with merry heart,  
Whose lips but spell the sad word care,  
Who from its parents dreads to part,  
Already knows without compare  
Is Home.

In hopeful youth when all is new,  
When first we're pilots on life's stream,  
When castles rise in skies all blue,  
Amid the glitter of we dream  
Of Home.

In manhood when one's hopes have fled,  
And memory is a constant friend,  
When those we love are lost, or dead,  
How eagerly our footsteps wend,  
Towards Home.

When old age finds us weak and worn,  
With often naught on earth to love,  
When for the past we vainly mourn,  
Our Heavenly Father points above,  
To Home.

## Observations in the Tulare Region.

A correspondent of the Pacific Methodist gives some interesting descriptions of the country in Fresno and Tulare counties, and scenes met with. We copy as follows:

Leaving Snelling's on the 4th of March, I crossed the prairie along the road which is the dividing line between Merced and Mariposa counties. This road leads through the foot-hills bordering on the San Joaquin Valley, and of course, it is somewhat rough. On the 7th, I reached Millerton, the capital of Fresno county. It is situated on the San Joaquin river, just where it emerges from the mountains, and it is a small town. To avoid fire; however, many of the houses are built of brick or adobe. I was informed by Mr. Stallo, an intelligent resident of the place, that some of the claims here would pay well, and that the country near it afforded excellent grazing for stock.

It is a vast prairie from Millerton to the crossing of King's River, which is called Scottsburg, from the present gentlemanly sheriff of Fresno county. The country is so thinly settled that only one house is passed for a distance of twenty-five miles. Multitudes of cattle might be grazed here. The lands on King River are good, and I never saw better pasturage. The people have the chills and fever here sometimes, and the crops have failed occasionally. The late Indian troubles on this river which resulted in the death of one white man and several Indians, are variously accounted for. Some charge the whole disturbance to the mismanagement of the Agent, while others contend that it grew out of the cupidity of some who wanted the acorns that were eaten by the Indians, for their hogs.

On the prairie, between King's River and the beautiful and thriving town of Visalia (the county-seat of Tulare), I witnessed a phenomenon that is doubtless familiar to most persons that have crossed the plains. I refer to the fact that objects in certain positions and at certain distances, by reflection, appear greatly magnified. Looking just before me I saw what seemed a number of covered wagons, and I supposed I was meeting a train of immigrants. But it was only a few cows and calves thus magnified. Again, looking southward, I saw what at first appeared to be an immense forest, but it soon changed and took the likeness of a countless army of giants, with huge, shadowy horsemen dashing among them, as officers. Had Don Quixote seen them, before whipping out his whinyard, he would doubtless have taken a double portion of *fic a bras* to prepare him for the onslaught, while the very spurs of Sancho Panza would have quaked on his heels. But the seeming army of giants presently dwindled into a herd of horned cattle, while the Brobdingnagian spectral horsemen were transformed into some *vaqueros* engaged in a *redow*.

These plains, in places, contain large quantities of alkali, so much so, that in spots, vegetation is sometimes wanting. But the herds of fat cattle, and droves of fatter hogs, attest that it is a good grazing country, and that must be abundant. A single oak is said to produce from ten to twenty bushels of acorns. Altogether it is very beautiful—the vast prairie blooming with flowers, literally of every hue, so that the ground seems, as an old gentleman naturally remarked, "to be covered with calico," on the one hand; while on the other, the snow-covered Sierras loom up into the clouds, forming a scene of grandeur and loveliness not often gazed upon. Surely, God loves the beautiful. The taste for flowers ought to be cultivated. It is God-like.

SEND YOUR PAPER HOME.—It is characteristic of Californians to be thoughtless in regard to many things; and not the least of all, is not sending home to their friends the local newspaper. And as the greater portion of the population of California is somewhat restless, friends at home often become anxious of their whereabouts, because they never write or send papers. Yes, they are anxious of your whereabouts—stray sheep from the fold of home; they wonder what has become of you; if you are still in California, or even in the land of the living. The day of the mail's departure arrives; you delay writing until the last moment; then, finally, give up the idea of communicating to the dear ones altogether. You send no proof of your vitality at all. You little imagine the pang of bitter disappointment which comes over them, as they turn away from the careless crowd at the Post-office, on the arrival of the California mail, finding no word of remembrance there from you. By sending your local paper, you may relieve them at least of the idea that you have forgotten them.

"Daw," in the Tuolumne Courier, is perfectly right; and, if he had only said, "Send home the CALIFORNIA FARMER," it would have "Daw"-ned upon our minds more brilliantly. But, we are not selfish by any means, we wish the citizens of every county would send the papers that speak of the resources of the country where they reside, and send THE FARMER too.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Homestead gives the following: "It would do to laugh at Connecticut any longer for wooden nutmegs. New Hampshire has better, and must be the banner State for rogues. I see in the newspapers that the Legislature of that State has been obliged to repeal the law offering a bounty for the destruction of crows, in consequence of the practice which has prevailed of procuring crows' eggs and hatching them under hens, and bringing forward the brood for the bounty."



## SMITH'S POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.

On the American River, 24 miles from the City.

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES,  
44 J street, between Second and Third streets.

The Trees offered from the above establishments this season are more than usually fine, and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind of fruit, we possess the

LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE STATE

our catalogue embracing

Over Nine Hundred Varieties,

as follows:

APPLES, 245 varieties;

PEARS, 276 varieties;

PLUMS, 100 varieties;

CHERRIES, 90 varieties;

PEACHES, 75 varieties;

NECTARINES, 20 varieties;

APRICOTS, 12 varieties;

GRAPES, 90 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our

PEAR AND CHERRY TREES

Are the Finest Ever Offered

for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 6 feet to 12

and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not

only of very large size, but also handsomely

shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting

near residences, affording the double

ADVANTAGE OF SHADE AND FRUIT.

Of the above two fine Fruits we offer

25,000 TREES FOR SALE,

of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees

can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State.

Many persons have had but poor success with Cherry Trees

in this State. We state for their information that

Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true im-

ported Mazzard stock, and not upon com-

mon Native or Oregon stock of this Coast,

the former being the only stock fit to grow them on.

We have also a very fine stock of the following, viz:

APPLE, PLUM, PEACH, NECTARINE,

Apricots, Grapes, Figs, Almonds.

Besides a Miscellaneous collec-

tion of other and small fruits.

Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the

Trees in GOOD SHAPE, and purchasers of our

Two-year-old Trees will find that they have

been well "cut back," and are now

firm, symmetrically shaped Trees.

We guarantee no finer or healthier Trees will be found

in the market this season.

We also offer a superior assortment of

Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Shrubs, Roses, and

Greenhouse Plants.

Embracing all the old and well known popular varieties,

as well as a great many others both good and new.

Also a very fine lot, of different sizes, of that very popu-

lar shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the

GOOD OLD-FASHIONED ELM TREE

of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch

Elms, which are of good size, and when well estab-

lished in the soil, they are of very rapid growth.

..ALSO..

LOCUST,

LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN,

MAPLE, in variety,

LINDEN, European and American,

CATALPA,

CHINA, and other Trees.

We call particular attention to our collection of

THE CAMELLIA,

which has become so well acclimated that we have them

growing finely in our open grounds, and blooming as

elegantly out of doors here as they possibly could

with the tenderest care in a conservatory.

It is no longer a house plant, but one of

The Gems of the Pleasure Grounds.

WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY

TRUE TO THE NAME.

For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &amp;c.,

see CATALOGUES, which will be sent by mail to all

applicants.

We invite attention to our very large and general

assortment of

VEGETABLE SEED,

THE CROP OF THIS YEAR.

which is very fine and large, and we are now prepared

to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at

Lower Prices than can be found

at any other establishment in the State.

We have now been growing SEED for a number of

years, and have given universal satisfaction. We are

now prepared to supply large quantities of GOOD FRESH

SEED at very low rates. These seeds will be done up

handsomely in packages, for Wholesale or Retail Trade

and will always be in readiness at our Garden, and at

CITY OFFICE—44 J street—SACRAMENTO.

Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold for CASH ONLY, and

Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention.

15

## SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!  
Crop of 1858.Just Received by Express, on the steam  
John L. Stephens,A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS,  
Selected by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President  
of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society,  
from responsible Growers, and warranted to be  
CROP OF 1858.

## TAKE NOTICE,

The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation  
and being aware of the imposition that has been practiced  
Farmers, thinks proper to state, that he has not an OLD Se  
in the Store. All Seeds sold warranted true to name.  
Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to sec  
GOOD, RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as th  
would have to pay for worthless trash.Have also on hand and for sale, a very desira  
assortment of

Foreign and Fancy Grape Roots,

Peach and Cherry Trees,

Together with a full and complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For sale by

J. L. PANGBURN,

85 Washington street,  
12m Between Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.

## SEEDS! SEEDS!!

## Fresh Arrivals

AT THE

Agricultural and Horticultural

SEED STORE,

NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

## New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa,	100 bushels Peach Pits,
300 lbs. Red Clover,	300 lbs. Blue Grass,
600 lbs. White Dutch do,	50 lbs. Red Top Grass,
3000 lbs. Timothy Seed,	20 lbs. Bay Grass,
50 bushels Blue Grass,	20 lbs. Mixed Lawn do,
50 lbs. Red Top Grass,	500 lbs. Early Kent Peas,
20 lbs. Bay Grass,	50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.
20 lbs. Mixed Lawn do,	
500 lbs. Early Kent Peas,	
3000 lbs. Early Kent Peas,	

## DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Double Hyacinths,  
Narcissus, Anemones,  
Crown Imperial,  
Dahlias,Ranunculus,  
Tulips, Tuberoses,  
Crocus, Iris,  
Gladioli,

Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT,

GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit pur-

chasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Bud-

ding and Pruning Knives, etc.

N. B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY &amp; CO.,

Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate at-

tention.

J. P. SWEENEY &amp; CO.,

108 California street, San Francisco.

## New-York Seed Warehouse.

## ALFALFA,

## New Crop;

## HUNGARIAN GRASS;

## Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.

THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer,

are grown by experienced Cultivators in the

Atlantic States and Europe, and we have

taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and

best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost

satisfaction.

## Agricultural and Scientific Books,

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds,

put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation.

Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.

All orders by mail or otherwise (with remittances),

will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through

the mail (postage paid).

O. L. KELLOGG &amp; CO.,

111 SANBORN STREET.

## 7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER

SEED, crop of 1858;

25,000 lbs. SEED CORN (choice varieties);

1,000 lbs. SHARPS HERBS and HERB SEEDS;

10,000 lbs. SEED PEAS;

10,000 lbs. SEED BEANS, choice varieties;

100,000 CHOICE FRUIT and SHADE TREES;

## Garden Seeds, &amp;c.

500 lbs. Orange Seed; 20 bush. Kentucky Blue Grass

400 lbs. Yellow Dutch Onion seed; 50 bush. Timothy;

300 lbs. French Sugar-beet seed; 25 do. Mixed Lawn Grass;

300 lbs. Turnip seed, assorted; 20 do. Rye Grass;

100 lbs. Yellow Danvers Onion seed; 20 do. Hungarian Grass;

100 lbs. Red Onion seed; 20 do. Mesquit Grass;

150 lbs. Radish seed; 20 do. Ladpole Grass;

100 lbs. Cabbage seed, astd; 5000 lbs. White and Red Clo-

300 lbs. Carrot, astd; 2000 lbs. Millet;

1000 lbs. Canary;

1000 lbs. Rape;

1000 lbs. Hemp;

Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes,

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, UROCOS,

JAPONICAS,

And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES, and rists of

Horticultural Implements,

And receiving by every Express from the States, and

Europe, a general assortment of

Field, Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree

SEEDS, &amp;c.

N. B.—Catalogues furnished on application by mail or ex-

press, or otherwise; and all orders directed to S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, will meet with prompt

attention. A liberal discount made to the Trade.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse,

110 California street,

20-3m

## VALUABLE PUMP FOR SALE.

A LARGE WORTHINGTON PUMP, with Tubular Boilers

and most complete apparatus; throws a 4-inch stream

of water with great power.

The whole apparatus is in the most perfect working order,

and offers a grand chance to any person wishing a superior

Pump. It cost \$2700. Can be bought for \$2000. Been used

but little. Can be seen at Brannan's Ranch, opposite Nicola-

s. Apply to JULIUS WESTERLUND, Sacramento,

Or SAM'L BRANNAN, San Francisco.

6

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

20,000  
FRUIT TREES,

AT THE..

HOPE NURSERY,  
Between William and San Carlos streets,  
In the Eastern part of the  
CITY OF SAN JOSE.

D. T. ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND

the public that he has for sale a choice stock of

APPLE AND PEAR TREES,

that are hardy, and have been grown with much care

as to selection of sorts, extent of variety, size and vig-

orous growth, to give entire satisfaction.

A SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded to the proprietor

by the California State Agricultural Society, at their Annual

Fair, 1858, for the BEST APPLE NURSERY.

Parties desiring to purchase largely are especially solicited

to call and examine for themselves.

10,000 Apple Trees, 2 years old, 100 varieties.

6,000 do 1 year old, 100 varieties.

2,000 Pear Trees, 1 year old;

1,000 do do on the TATE Broad-

leaved Angers Quince; 100 varieties.

Also—a good assortment of CURRANTS and GOOSE-

BERRIES; California GRAPE VINES.

Sold at as low prices as Trees of the same size and quality

can be purchased at any responsible Nursery in the State.

The larger portion of this stock has been propagated from

Trees that have borne Fruit in California.

All orders to be accompanied with the Cash,

and persons ordering Trees will please state explicitly by what

conveyance they are to be sent.

Trees packed in the most thorough manner, enabling them

to endure any probable exposure, delay, or handling; for

which a moderate charge will be made, barely sufficient to



**EASTERN.**

EASTERN.  
J. D. Parsons, Westfield, Chautauque Co. N. Y.

Wood Street, ... Fowler & Wells, ... 308 Broadway, N.  
 Parsons & Co., trees, shrubs, etc., ... Flashing near New  
 Planks, organs, etc., ... Horace Waters, ... 334 Broadway, N.  
 Waters, Horace, music books, instruments, ... 334 Broadway, N.  
 Winter, Balem wild Cherry, ... 8 Bowline Co., Boston, M.

Hunt, Wm B., hides, skins, wool and tallow, ... Second near I.  
 Fashionable Clothing, ... Heuston, Hastings & Co., J. and S.  
 Marble Works, Prem., - P. J. Dayne & Brother, ... R. Cor 3d  
 Palumbo, L. L., Druggist, official notice, ... 1st Cor 3d  
 Pioneer Fish Market, ... Cor Third and I.  
 Pioneer Hardware, ... Cor Third and I.  
 Pioneer Hardware, ... Cor Third and I.  
 St. George Hotel, ... C. T. Hutchinson, ... Cor Fourth and  
 Smith's Pomological Gardens, ... City Office and depot, ... 44  
 Wood purchased, ... N. D. Stanwood, ... J. bet Front and 2d  
 Zeiler, Chas & Co., ... hardware, ... roofing tools, etc., ... 144

Alameda County Milk Depot, ... A. Staples & Co., ... 138 Kearns  
 Brumagin, Mark & Co., ... Bankers, ... 110 Montross  
 Clay Yard, ... C. H. Eastman, ... Cor Battery and Oregon  
 Collins, ... Co., furniture, manufacturer, ... 3rd and I.  
 Collins Weathers, ... Cor 3rd and I.  
 California Steam Navigation Co., ... 111 Battery  
 Day, Thomas, ... stable and pocket cutlery, ... 188 Montross  
 Edwards, ... Fowls, game fowls and laying hens, ... Farmer Office  
 Fordham, Jennings, ... choice family groceries, ... 81 Clay bet Fr  
 Fruit, Butter, etc., etc., J. Bryant Hill, ... Cor Front and I.  
 Genalla, Joseph, Pioneer Grocery store, ... 180-182 Montross

Fish & Game (G. Stelling) - J. A. Bayless & Co., - Clay & Kearney  
 Haskell, L., hides, wool, skins and furs - 185 Montgomery near Jackson  
 Hicks & Lambert - Anti-Friction Axle Grease - 1001  
 Holcombe Brothers - boots, shoes, etc. - Kearney bet. Washington  
 Hewitt H. & Co. - Vanders's seed-sower - 101 Market near Pacific  
 Hotel International - Willard's Gallery - Montgomery near Pacific  
 D. Arthur & Son - Agricultural implements - Washington  
 Ladies' Dress Trimmings - Mrs. D. Norcross - 114 Sacramento  
 Lawrence & Honteworth - optician, gallery, etc. - 177 Cliff  
 Large Rock of Ash - Co. - commission merchants - 13 Washington  
 McGladin & Davis - commission agents - 101 Farmer office  
 Miller & Courtaz - Pianofortes, melodeons - 185 Montgomery  
 Mansfield & Wood - cloths and clothing - 159-161 Montgomery  
 Moore, Wm. H. - hats, trunks, harnesses, saddles, etc. - 22 Battery  
 Oliver & Buckley - paints, oils, glass - Washington  
 Pacific Mail Steamship Co. - Forbes & Babcock - for Panama  
 Pacific Fringe Factory - 102 D. Norcross - 144 Sacramento  
 Pacific Fruit - butter, fruit, etc. - 48 Washington Market  
 Rountree, J. - family groceries - 115 Cliff  
 Schreiber, Jacob - genuine dry goods - 101 Farmer office  
 Stanford Brothers - Pacific Oil and Camphine Works - 48  
 Sheep wanted - American ewes - Warren & Co. - Farmer Office  
 Sewing Machine - S. O. Brigham - 62 Sanson  
 Sewing Machine - large wanted - print paper, etc. - 23 California  
 Thurnauer, W. - books, stationery, etc. - 25 Battery  
 Vance, R. H. - embroidery, ahead - Montgomery  
 Wool, hides and skins bought - Leasing & Fearcstein, Front  
 Worthington Pump for sale, valuable - Sam'l Iwanow  
 Wool purchased - George Haines & Co. - 155 Sanson  
 Wool - Wm. H. Moore - Kearney bet. Washington  
 Windmill, Dr. F. G. Johnson - Kearney bet. Washington

Graves & Williams, commission merchants...67-71 Market  
Kellogg & Co....New York seed warehouse....111 Sanson  
Moore, S W.....seed warehouse.....110 California  
Pangburn, J L.....seeds, crop 1888...85 Washington ave Fro  
Peach Pitts.....Office of the Farmer...120 Washington

Sweeney & Co...agricultural and hort seed store.....108 California  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 Comet (Morgan Black Hawk)...C. Cockrin...Mayhew's Range  
 Self-adjusting Post driver.....Hyde & Houghton.....Vallejo  
**Nursery Business.**  
 Hope Nursery.....D. T. Adams.....fruit trees, etc.....San Jose  
 Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery.....Sacramento  
 San Jose Nursery.....J. Prevost.....trees, roses, etc.....San Jose

TRAGICAL AFFAIR AT SAN JOSE.—From the San Jose Telegraph Extra, of 29th ult., we copy the following account of the death of S. J. Crosby and L. Pose Ferguson: On Monday, the District Court of San Clara county commenced, the Hon. S. B. McKee presiding. The case of the People vs. Thor. Seal and Alo. Rob, indicted for the murder of Paul C. Shore, was set for trial on Tuesday, at 2 p. m., and the Sheriff was directed to summon a panel of 48 jurors in the case. It is known that this case has excited a deep feeling in the community, and the action of a majority of the Grand Jury at the last term of the Court of Sessions in failing to find a bill against S. J. Crosby, believed by a large majority of the community to be guilty with the persons indicted, aroused public feeling to a high pitch of indignation, and made all feel a sense of insecurity under the law. Crosby for several weeks has not been seen in our streets; but to-day he re-appeared with the design of testifying on behalf of Seal and Robbs. During this morning, the tragical event occurred in front of the Courthouse. Crosby, with a man named William M. Bevans, who was a witness for Seal, proceeded from the Courthouse toward the corner of Mr. Bodley's building on San Fernando street, when the firing commenced. The testimony of the witnesses is conflicting. Most of nearly all who saw the beginning of the affair swear that Crosby fired the first shot. Joseph Payburn states that Crosby met Thor. Shore, Jr., halted a few steps from him and fired; that, he says, was the first shot fired. Schuyler B. Davis says the first pistol-shot came from Crosby; that he saw him present his pistol and fire. There were other witnesses who saw part of the affray, but not its commencement. All swore as above except Bevans, the man with Crosby, whose testimony was in all particulars totally at variance with that given by half a dozen or more respectable citizens. He swore that three or four shots were fired at Crosby before the latter drew his pistol and fired; and swore, too, that the ball from Crosby's pistol could not have entered the Courthouse, while all the other witnesses before the Coroner's inquest concurred in saying that it was Crosby fire that passed through the wall of the Courthouse, and killed Mr. Ferguson, and that the shots from the parties engaged passed in a wholly different direction. The Coroner found that Crosby came to his death from pistol-shot fired by Shore, Jr., or Richard Shore; and that they believe Ferguson was killed by a ball fired by Crosby at persons in front of the Courthouse, which passed through the wall of the building and entered the body of Ferguson, producing death. Ferguson was a miner from Grass Valley. He came here to accompany an old friend homo to his relations, near New Madrid, Missouri.

**HORRIBLE CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.**—The American bark Sarah Park, Capt. Ephraim Pendleton, arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Cardiff, Wales. The next day Capt. Pendleton made a complaint against two of his men for petit larceny, and they were arrested. But this act told more against the Captain than against the men, for the latter presented a horrible appearance, their backs showing heavy punishment with the cane and their sunken eyes and emaciated forms indicated severe suffering and shocking cruelty endured. These men are named John Thompson and William Johnson. They stated that having been put on short allowance and being induced by hunger they stole some biscuits, and for this they were most inhumanly treated, dogged and ironed. It further appears that another of the crew has been driven to folly by starvation and cruelty, and still another was killed outright by severe punishment, and thrown overboard during the voyage. The Captain was arrested and brought before the U. S. Commissioner to answer upon five charges of cruel and unusual punishment, and pending the decision upon the question of bail, he was arrested on the charge of murder, and it is hoped he will get his deserts. The three seamen were conveyed to the hospital. Captain Pendleton is said to be a native of Camden, Maine; a man of middle age, and has been master of a ship for nearly twenty years. The charges appear to be fully sustained by the testimony of not only the crew but the officers of the bark, and there seems no chance of escape this time for a brutal captain from the punishment he richly merits. Humanity shudders at the revelation of this cruelty, and the imagination is at loss to conceive the motive for such fiend-like barbarity. May such another monster never be heard of!

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## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A Post Office has been established at San Antonio, Monterey county. Francis Sylvester, Postmaster.

A Festival will be held in the City Hall, at San Jose, on the 14th of April, in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund. Great preparations are being made for the occasion.

From Watsonville, a friend writes: We had a very heavy rain, March 21. Our seedling is mostly done, and grain is looking well generally. Peach and Pear trees are in blossom, and Cherry trees begin to bloom.

Messrs. Cole and Dodge, extensive farmers in San Joaquin county, disposed, says the Stockton Republican, a few days since, of one hundred and seventy tons of wheat, in one lot. Sperry, Burdett & Co. were the purchasers, and the price paid 24 cents.

The Marysville Democrat notices a mushroom, obtained from a Digger Indian, which measured eight and a-half inches in diameter. The stem was seven and a-half inches in circumference. The height was six inches, and weight six pounds.

A calf at Mr. Sim's place, Washington township, is noticed by the editor of the Alameda Gazette as the finest specimen he has ever seen. The calf is about ten weeks old, and measures, in length four feet eleven inches, height three feet seven inches, girth four feet seven inches. He is a cross of the Durham and Devonshire.

The Mail Stage from Kansas City arrived at Stockton on the 23d ult., and was to start out again to-day. The mail party eight in number, cut off by the Indians at the Mojave, had not been heard from. It is supposed they arrived at the Colorado Crossing shortly after the dragons under Col. Hoffman retreated from there, and were murdered by the Indians.

SAN BERNARDINO WINE made last season by Dr. Barton, has been received by the editor of the Los Angeles Star, who says of it: This is the first we have known manufactured in that locality, and speaks well for the soil on which the grapes were grown, as also for careful handling. It is a strong-bodied, full-flavored wine, with a fine aroma, and we have no doubt would command a ready sale, if offered in the market.

The Stanislaus River Flaming and Mining Company at Six-mile Bar, have completed the grading for their dam, and have contracted for 200,000 feet of lumber for its construction. From the well known business character of the managers of the enterprise, says the Columbia News, we are certain that the works of the company will be completed with all possible expedition and economy. The shares of the company's stock are selling at fifty dollars premium.

MAY-DAY PARTIES are being thought of in Alameda county. Mr. Brier, Superintendent of schools, has appointed committees to make arrangements for three School Picnics, on Saturday, April 30; one at "Fruit Vale," near San Antonio; another at Hughes' Gem Valley, and another at Alameda Creek, above Vallejo's Mill. The Gazette thinks the plan is a most judicious one, and needs only the aid of persons interested to make the occasions of great interest in the several localities.

A DESTRUCTIVE flood is reported by the San Joaquin Republican, of the 27th ult., on the Calaveras river, which was higher than it has been since 1852. All the bottom lands on either side of the stream were overflowed, injuring the cereal crops to a considerable extent. The wheat crop on many of the ranches, located immediately on the river banks, is entirely destroyed. The gophers, however, had a bad time of it, which will be some benefit, as they are the greatest pest in the agricultural districts.

Ice of home production is to be supplied to the citizens of Los Angeles the coming summer. It is brought from the mountains, fifty miles distant from the city. The ice this year is of excellent quality, says the Star, and has been obtained in sufficient quantities to supply the demand of the city. The conductors of the enterprise have a train of thirty or forty mules packing the ice down the cañon where it has been collected, to where wagons can reach it; it is then loaded on them and brought to town. The ice is cut in cubes, each of which is estimated to weigh one hundred pounds.

The Alameda Quartz Mining Company, at their claim situated about two miles from Jamestown, have erected a new five-stamp quartz mill. The quartz thus far, says the Columbia News of the 24th ult., has yielded from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars to the ton, and as there is plenty of it, and the mill crushing from six to ten tons during the twenty-four hours, we may safely venture to state that a large quantity of the "metal" will be obtained by the company during the ensuing summer. The Rough & Ready Tunnel company at the Table Mountains took out 365 ounces last week, for one week's working. The New York Tunnel Company, in the same locality, is also paying exceedingly well.

The brig Ellen H. Wood, Captain Leeds, hence for Mendocino, when off that place at 2 A. M., 27th ult., sprung a leak, and made water so fast that the crew were unable to keep her free. About 6 A. M. she bore away for this port, and ran till 1:30 A. M., when she became unmanageable. Being close to the land, an attempt was made to run her ashore, but when hauling her up to do so, she capsized, and about half an hour after she struck on a rocky point about four miles northwest of Salt Point. The captain and four of the crew succeeded in getting on shore from the wreck. The following were lost: Mr. Bissam, passenger; Mr. Williams, First Officer; a seaman and the cook, names unknown.

The White Sulphur Springs Hotel, in Napa county, owned by Messrs. Taft & Brewster, was destroyed by fire Thursday. The hotel was the largest and finest in the State, and would compare favorably with the celebrated resorts at Newport, Saratoga, and other watering places. The building was in charge of competent persons, and it is supposed the fire was the result of accident. Its remote situation precluded the possibility of any help being obtained to extinguish the flames. Loss, \$65,000, which is covered by an insurance for \$50,000; distributed as follows: Haven & Johnson, \$26,000; Jonathan Hunt, \$21,000; Falkner, Bell & Co., \$5000. The loss of this fine hotel is a public calamity, and we are pleased to learn that it will be immediately rebuilt.

A Plan is said to be on foot to drain the Tule Lands west of the Sacramento river, which extend from the mouth of Cache Creek to Suisun Bay. The Union says the plan is to carry the water of Cache Creek into the Sacramento by means of a heavy levee extending from the mouth of the creek to the river, a distance of about five miles. By raising the levee five feet above the level of the river bank, the projector thinks he can turn all the water which may come in above it, either from the creek or the river, into the latter. The theory is that the tule land is formed by the waters of Cache and Tule creeks. The water of the latter, it is proposed to carry into the river by means of two large levees, about 600 feet apart, which will run to the river diagonally across the tule. It is believed that if the waters of those two

creeks are prevented from accumulating in the tule, it can be so thoroughly drained as to make the best grass land in the State. At present the tule is a great nuisance, and the land under it useless.

The recent cold weather has blighted many of the fruit blossoms in localities where the trees were exposed, says the Sacramento Standard. Wednesday night was particularly severe, and had not a high wind fortunately prevailed, there is no telling what amount of damage would have been done to the peaches.

Of wages in Sierra county, the La Porte Messenger says: Although the price of labor does not decline rapidly in this as in other sections of the State, it is with much regret we mark its diminishing reward elsewhere. The lessening of wages for any class of service, in any community, generally tends to make the poor poorer, and the rich richer.

A severe frost is said to have occurred in Santa Clara county on Monday night last, and it is feared the peach crop has been seriously injured. This we hope is not the case, as the frost frequently does more good than harm, by thinning out the fruit, so that it is larger and of better quality, and the quantity nearly the same.

A MASS meeting of the settlers in Sonoma county was held in Petaluma, on the 19th inst., to take steps for contesting fraudulent grants. A County League was formed, and Wm. Faught elected President; L. Waugh, Vice President; Jos. J. Pennybacker, Recording Secretary, and George Campbell, Corresponding Secretary. A number of resolutions were adopted and among others that "We recommend to Settlers throughout the State, to co-operate with us in petitioning Congress to pass a 'Bill of Review,' granting all parties aggrieved a space of at least twelve years, in which to disprove the validity of all grants within this State which are believed to have been confirmed in fraud of the rights and property of the United States."

## Eastern News.

We give the following summary of Atlantic news, by steamer Golden Gate, which arrived on Tuesday:

Congress continued in session until 12 o'clock, noon, March 4th, when it expired by limitation, after being constantly at work during the last sitting for twenty-five hours. The disagreement between the Senate and the House, relative to the increased postage question, was not healed, and the Post-office Appropriation bill and the Post-roads bill, in consequence, failed to become laws. All the other general appropriation bills passed, and received the signature of the President. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, as it passed both Houses, contains a section providing for the extension of the Treasury Note law for two years, and authorizing the issue of twenty millions. The Ocean Mail Service bill was killed, but an amendment to another bill provides for an appropriation for carrying the mails to California via Panama and the Tehuantepec route. The close of the session was characterized by more dignity than has been usual on similar occasions.

The extra session of the Senate of the Thirty-sixth Congress, commenced immediately after the adjournment of the Thirty-fifth Congress, in accordance with the President's proclamation. The new Senators were sworn in, soon after which the Senate adjourned until the 5th, without doing any business.

Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, U. S. Postmaster General, died on the 8th March, after a few days illness, from pneumonia. His funeral took place on the 10th, and was attended by a very large concourse of mourning friends, including the President, the Senate in a body, the Diplomatic corps, and many private citizens. The death was announced in the Senate by a message from the President. Mr. Nicholson pronounced an eulogy upon the occasion and submitted appropriate resolutions, which were adopted, when the Senate adjourned, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman.

Judge Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, late Commissioner of Patents, was nominated and confirmed to fill the vacancy occurring by the death of Mr. Brown. The appointment undoubtedly is a good one. Mr. Holt is a man of strong practical common sense, of moderate views, and one who will be apt to give close attention to the duties of his office.

President Buchanan has appointed, and the Senate confirmed, Robert Ould, Esq., of Georgetown, U. S. District Attorney to fill the position rendered vacant by the decease of Mr. Key. Mr. Ould was a candidate for this office at the time of the reappointment of Mr. Key by Mr. Buchanan.

Gen. J. W. Denver, of California, had resigned his position as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The appointment of J. Y. McDuffie, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, is confirmed. The Senate has confirmed all the treaties recently negotiated with the Oregon and Washington Indians. Also confirmed, the appointments of M. Vanclaire as U. S. District Attorney for Washington Territory, and Andrew J. Thayer as U. S. District Attorney for Oregon.

Ben McCulloch has resigned his office as U. S. Marshal for Texas, and his brother Henry has been appointed and confirmed in his place.

Washington, March 11th.—The deficit in the finances of the Post-office Department to meet the contracts and necessary service, will amount to \$6,000,000, by the 30th June next. As an appropriation is absolutely necessary to carry on the operations of the Department, it is understood the President has decided on calling an extra session.

No change has been made in the California Overland Mail routes.

The extraordinary session of the Senate, concluded its labors on the 9th March.

The opening of the Boston Shoe and Leather Exchange, in Codman Building, Hanover street, attracted a large crowd to the spacious rooms. In the opening address of the Hon. Amasa Walker, he said the annual shoe trade in the State reached \$55,000. The Exchange is admirably arranged, containing a reading-room eighty feet square, with numerous other apartments, where it is proposed to exhibit samples of every description of boots and shoes made in New England, also, improved machines for their manufacture, etc.

A fine-looking gentleman marched up Broadway, New York, lately, lavishly scattering gold dollars along the street. It is hardly necessary to say that a large crowd followed him. An officer remonstrated and received a shower of gold in his face. Unlike Danes, the officer refused to accept the token of affection from the Broadway Jupiter, and put an end to the liberal gentleman's exploits by hand-cuffing him, and placing him in a cart and carrying him to the Tombs (station-house).

It will hardly be believed, but it is nevertheless stated to be true, that an elopement took place lately at Albany, New York, between a couple of children, aged respectively fourteen and fifteen years! The young Romeo actually provided himself with a package of arsenic, to commit suicide in case of discovery, but fortunately the father of the young gentleman overtook him at Ulster, got possession of the poison, had the girl locked up, and gave the boy a pretty fair cowhiding.

A mob at Quincy, Ill., sacked eight houses of ill-fame, situated on York and State streets, in retaliation for the murder of a man in one of them. The steamer Baltimore, of the new Havana line, came in collision with a propeller in Chesapeake Bay, and was sunk. The crew were saved.

The number of animals now in use in the Army, is stated as follows by the department: 6,000 cavalry and artillery horses; 2676 horses in the

Quartermaster's department, 13,830 mules; 45 camels, and 132 oxen.

Mr. Hale, an American well known in South America, has offered the Government of the United States to settle all the matters in dispute with Paraguay, for \$10,000. Perhaps it would have been better to have farmed out the settlement of the difficulty as a contract.

Michael Phelan, the billiard-player, is in training at Harlem, New York, for the great match with Seeritter, of Detroit, for \$6000. The friends of both parties are very confident. Seeritter is said to have made, at one time, a run of one hundred and forty; and at another, of one hundred and eighty points in a carom game.

## MORGAN BLACK HAWK COMET

WILL MAKE A SEASON AT

MAYHEW'S RANCH,

near CENTREVILLE, from March 30th, to August 1st—where good Pasture can be obtained for MARES.

## COMET

Was sired by YOUNG BLACK HAWK, sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, gr. g. sire Sherman Morgan, gr. g. sire Justin Morgan; dam by Morgan Tally-Ho, dam by Andrew Jackson.

Mares sent to 99 Pine street, San Francisco, care of B. F. FISH, will be attended to. CHARLES COCKRIN, Agent.

## GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets.

WE HAVE RE-OPENED THIS OLD ESTABLISHED

HOUSE, with a large and very select stock of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Embracing every article in the CLOTHING LINE. Our Goods are of the Latest Styles, and of superior quality.

We receive Goods by every steamer, direct FROM NEW YORK.

The price we ask is the price we intend to take—(but one price to all).

We sell our Goods exclusively for

## CASH

At Reduced Rates.

M. S. MARTIN, the former proprietor of the House from 1851 to 1857, will again be found at the "Old Corner." Measures taken and orders forwarded to New York, and Clothes returned in seventy days.

## ARMY, NAVY AND CUSTOM GARMENTS, MADE TO ORDER.

Particular attention paid to the Custom department.

Sole-leather Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We ask a call from our friends, the former patrons of the "old corner," and the public generally, feeling confident that we can please both in price and texture of Goods.

T. J. BAYLESS & CO.,

Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

M. S. MARTIN, Salesman. 9-3m

J. Bryant Hill, Lewis Lillie.

J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

FRUITS, BUTTER,

CHEESE,

POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC.

63 Merchant Street,

(Opposite Washington Market),

SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES.—J. C. Fall, G. G. Briggs, Marysville; Gen. C. L. Hutchinson, Sacramento; Col. Lansing J. Smith, C. W. Kirtland, Oakland; N. W. Palmer, Alameda; Collier Bros. & Co., Thos. Fallon, San Jose; W. P. White, Fresno; Judge Blackburn, H. W. Peck, Santa Cruz; J. G. Maxwell, W. H. McHenry, Santa Rosa; R. H. Tibbels, O. L. Grinnell, Petaluma; Fred. Rohrer, A. G. Oakes, Sonoma; John B. Scott, Napa; L. G. Lillie, Sulphur Springs; A. G. Mead, J. S. Brackley, Maria county; John Center, San Francisco. 9-4f

## SUPERB CLOTHING

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,

SACRAMENTO.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS,

MADE TO ORDER,

AND

LATEST STYLES.

The Undersigned

PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG

experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for

Purchasing, they can present one of the

BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Their aim has been and ever will be, to give their

patrons the Best MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES

and THE TRUEST NATURAL FIT OF THE

GARMENT.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,

9-3m Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

South-Downs.

A FINE LOT OF FIVE HALF-BLOOD

Southdowns, from the Webb Southdowns, of

superior cross, and very handsome animals—can

now be engaged, deliverable in September next,

by application to the Editor of the California Farmer. 9

Sheep Wanted.

ANY PERSON HAVING 1500 OR 2000

AMERICAN EWES, of good quality, with lambs

at side, or prospective, can find a ready purchaser

for them, by addressing Editor California Farmer—

stating the number for sale, age, condition and price; also

where the flock is situated. Letters addressed as above, will

receive immediate attention. 9

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!

"To each and all, a fair good night,

And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!

Rest! Rest! Rest!

Who is the man who doth keep

A mattress the finest and best

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!

Rest that refreshes most true!

The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew,

Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!

Rest! Rest! Rest!

Economy tells us to buy and to keep

The mattress that is cheapest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!

On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!

If bachelors lie single, then life will not jingle

Till they're married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go where, where,

Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

J. SCHRIEBER,

Jackson street, near Hotel International.

## THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius! from thy hand

What shapes of order, beauty, rise,

When waves thy potent, mystic wand

To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and

worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear tem-

ples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to

make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of

themselves.

Here is our castle,

And here our gods;

But they are mortal.

Around these fasten'd halls

The good, the great, the living and the dead;

And yet they speak—speak all:

"We cannot meet the speaking eye,

But we are known, and, knowing,

Fain would hold sweet converse."

But as we gaze upon their closed life,

We know that they are silent

While they speak, and gaze on us.

Creative Genius! raise thy wand!

And gather round us where we stand

Within these halls, a living throng:

That we may raise a glorious song

To all who set the noble part;

And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!

And here shall wondrous thousands come;

Here spend a season free from care,

To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,

For it is not a freeman's duty,

To worship at the shrine of Beauty!

Behold these flowers that gem the land,

These little children in groups they stand,

While here and there, like angels, see

They're smiling on their mother's knee.

Men, in their prime, each like a brother,

Joined hand in hand they're linked together;

Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,

They, hand in hand, together go.

Young men and maidens, free from care,

Single or plighted, like jewels rare,

Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,

The Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!

We now would ask, O let him stand

Before us; him who all this beauty planned.

Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!

Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

Daguerrean Gallery,

Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

## BOY FOR A FARMER.—A place is wanted

with some good Farmer, for an active and intelligent BOY,

about nine years of age. Any person that would like to adopt

such a Boy, can learn of an opportunity, by applying at the

Farmers Office. 6

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes;

we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of

the world in Daguerrotypes. We have documents to prove



## Ladies' Department.

## A Mount Vernon Poem.

The following truly beautiful and most eloquent Poem has been called into being by the formation of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. If this holy work inspires the women of our land with such thoughts in valiant Kentucky, shall not the same fire be caught up on the golden shores of California, and a response come up that shall speak for our State. We look for it. Such offerings upon the tomb of Washington are a tribute, not only to the Father of his Country, but to the 1776 of Washington, Mrs. Custis—who was the first great advocate of woman's elevation. Let it be remembered that this distinguished lady was ever the great advocate and defender of the doctrine, that Woman is equal with Man. She was a wife worthy George Washington. We copy the remarks of the Journal whence this Poem originated, and also that of the Louisville Journal, from whence we copy:

We re-publish the subjoined eloquent poem from the Lexington Observer and Reporter. "Rosa" pleads the cause of Washington with the tongue of a seraph. What one other Vice-Regent in all the land has called to her aid such rapt and burning strains as these? If, under this melting appeal, Kentucky does not elect the most generous of her sister States, she will be cruelly unworthy of her peerless daughter.—(Louisville Journal.)

The reader will find in this paper a poem from the pen of Mrs. Rosa Verneer Johnson (Vice-Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for the State of Kentucky), upon "Washington." This effusion is in the best style of the gifted writer, and will command, as it deserves, the attentive and sympathetic perusal of the people of Kentucky. Our contemporaries of the press in Kentucky cannot name successfully aid the cause to which the ladies of the Association are now devoting their efforts, than by republishing these lines of Mrs. Johnson, and we trust they will not hesitate to do so. Independent of their intrinsic merit, which will commend them to every reader, their extended circulation will serve to promote a cause to which every Kentucky heart should send forth a responsive throbbing.—(Lexington Observer and Reporter.)

WASHINGTON  
BY ROSA VERNEER JOHNSON.

When our battle-cry of "Freedom!"  
Pealed defiance o'er the sea,  
When the veteran hearts that raised it  
Swore to perish, or to free,  
When upon our country's altar  
Glared the blood-red torch of Mars,  
And our eagle-guarded banner  
Floated on its golden stars,  
Like a living thing of beauty,  
Which defiance seemed to fling  
On our foes, while waving o'er us  
As some guardian Angel's wing—  
Who led on our hosts to combat?  
Who conjured them ne'er to yield?  
Neath that radiant standard marching  
Onward to the battle-field,  
Who with calm and proud reliance  
Pointed where it waved on high,  
And bade those who marched beneath it,  
To protect their flag, or die?  
Who resigned home's sweet seclusion,  
And love's fond allurement there,  
For the clash and clang of battle,  
With its grim and ghastly glare?  
Who drove back our foes with slaughter,  
Where the hot lead fell like rain,  
Dashing off a tear of sorrow,  
As he looked upon the slain?  
(Friends and foes all heaped together).  
Whose brave heart was never steered  
'Gainst a touch of human pity  
Though triumphant on the field?  
Brave in combat, wise in council,  
Who by prudence and command  
Planted an untarnished banner  
Firm on our beloved land?  
Down the gory tide of battle  
When our foes were wrecked and lost,  
On Columbia's shield of Freedom,  
One bright name her love embossed.  
Name of him—who when victorious  
Of his ransomed country thought,  
And though hailed as Patriot, Hero!  
For himself, no honors sought.  
And, with honors heaped upon him,  
Crowned with Fame's undying crown,  
Turning fondly to Mount Vernon,  
Lo! he bade them meekly down,  
Glorying in his country's freedom,  
(Not that by himself 'twas won).  
History with her countless heroes  
Has no peer for Washington!  
From the lurid clouds of battle  
When our star of Peace arose,  
Won by long campaigns and marches,  
Perfect was the chief's repose;  
But, while yet his soul was basking  
In the light of home—the great  
And good, of his proud country called him  
To command her Ship of State.  
Then again, from fair Mount Vernon,  
With a saddened heart he turned,  
For whose calm and blessed seclusion,  
Like an exile he had yearned.  
Softly on our young Republic  
Fell the sunshine of his sway;  
Cloudless was the radiant dawn  
Of its full and perfect day.  
Never was a better pilot  
Called our Ship of State to steer,  
God's safe-guard and reliance,  
There was naught from man to fear.  
Would he could behold Columbia  
In the zenith of her power,  
For the freedom he bequeathed her  
Proved a rich and priceless dowry.  
Proud and glorious amid nations,  
On her shores two oceans beat,  
Scenes about her brow are wreathing,  
Roses blushing at her feet,  
Onward still her tide of glory  
From Maine's icy hills have rolled  
Westward where the blue Pacific  
Bathes her bosom veined with gold.  
Boundless wealth—uncounted millions,  
Flow from her abundant breast,  
Yet beneath a Lamb in raiment  
See—her Father's ashes rest.  
Children of our fair Republic,  
Vail the splendor of your fame,  
Fling to earth your starry banner.  
While endures this burning flame,  
Never should our guardian Eagle  
O'er the bright Potomac wave,  
While rank grass and weeds are springing—  
Dark mold gathering on his grave.  
Shall Mount Vernon fail to rain,  
Where he rests in deep repose,  
For whose loss a wall of sorrow  
From the startled world arose?

Proud those lands had been to claim him,  
Ye should black to feel that they  
Would not leave his hallowed homestead  
Thus neglected to decay.  
Neath those stately trees he rested,  
By that river loved to roam,  
Ever grieved to leave Mount Vernon,  
'Till the Angels called him home.  
Shall the land of Desolation  
Spoil that mansion, tomb, and grove?  
Never—for our love shall save them,  
Woman's deep, undying love.  
Lo! beside her country's altar,  
Woman kneels, and breathes a prayer.  
Good and brave men of our nation,  
Turn, and lay your offerings there.

LEXINGTON, January 29, 1858.

## The Love of Flowers.

[The following very beautiful thoughts upon the "Love of country life," will be perused with interest and pleasure, by our readers:]

"Edith loves flowers."

It would take their own language to tell how well I love them. It was little wild flowers that I first learned to love, and they still have the dearest charms for me, for, while those reared by the hand of man are far more gorgeous and beautiful to look upon, they seem to have lost that language of inspiration called "the poetry of heaven," and while the former spring spontaneously from the bosom of the earth, and are scattered promiscuously over hill and dale, the latter require careful cultivation, and are often secluded from the common hand and gaze.

I remember well the first flower-garden I ever entered, and not knowing but all flowers were free, I commenced filling my hands with roses, pinks and poppies, of which there was an abundance, when the proprietor coming by, gave me a scolding for taking them without leave. Trembling with fear, the flowers I had just gathered with so much delight, dropped from my hands, and I hurried from the garden; ever after all inclosed flowers had, to me, a forbidding look. But in the pleasant spring-time, then, it was that I revelled with unalloyed delight among the sweet wild flowers that, like the air they perfumed, were free to all.

Yes, Alice, when but a child I have looked down into the depths of the upturned faces of the little violets and "barefoot" blossoms, as they nodded their heads in the breeze, and felt their harmonious language breathing around me. And in after years when I have sat, worn and weary, by life's wayside, the sight of the little wild flowers, dependent alone upon God's care and protection, has hushed the murmurings of my spirit, and I remembered that He hath said, "are ye not of more worth than they?"

Here in the mountains, I see no flowers but such as are indigenous to the soil; few have the gentle tone and look of those of my native State, and are mostly devoid of fragrance; but my heart has often been made glad by a handful of these, presented by some of the hardy sons of toil, showing, by this regard for flowers, that even the trials and vicissitudes of the search for gold, had not closed their hearts to the love of the beautiful and true. Once only have I visited the flowery valleys of the Sacramento, and when at the floral residence of our mutual friend Bessie, I saw a sunflower, I felt like putting my arms around its broad leafy stem and kissing its sunny face; for, to me, it had a voice of other years and other lands.

These long, dreary winters, amid the deep snows of the Sierras, cause my spirit to long much for the return of Spring with its birds and flowers, which, though few, fill my heart with joy and thankfulness.

Alice, did you hear that strain, like the music of a Seraph's lyre? "Aye, it is come!" Are not "all things becoming new?" Yea, verily, the down-trodden millions of earth have caught the sound of Freedom's voice, proclaiming that "all are born free and equal;" and woman, too, has heard, and claims her birthright; and error and despotism, with all their train of evils, must flee away, as bats and owls, before the coming "light."

EDITH MONTAGNOR.

P. S. How delightful a place for spirit communion is, the Ladies' Department of the FARMER; it seems to me like a sanctuary of worship, and may God accept our offerings there as flowers culled from the gardens of the mind, and bless the "labor worship" of those who give them to the world.

E. M.

## Letter from "Alice" to the "Mountain Bird."

The partridge, whose deep rolling drum,  
Afar has sounded on my ear,  
Ceasing its beating as I come,  
Whirs to the sheltering branches near.

[Street's Poems.]

How importantly has the editor of the FARMER advised me to look up that telltale "goose quill," as the "Mountain Bird" has wedged a war of extermination on that class of scribblers that dare dabble in the worn-out subject of "old maids." Now little "Mountain Bird," of Bird's Nest Hill, I have taken a one-eyed squint through this clever pen, taken from the wing of defunct "goosequill" it is as white, clear, immaculate, and full of fun as ever. But, dear "Bird," will you bear in mind that I, myself, support a separate individuality; and this pert, little pen wishes you to distinctly understand it is wholly responsible for what it has said: can load and fire its own guns, without the mortal or spiritual aid of any dead or living being, and can travel "two-forty" over the purest sheet of writing paper, without any one behind her to bolster up her courage.

Miss "Mountain Bird," of Bird's Nest Hill, perhaps it might interest you somewhat to know why I am so "weighty" on this detestable subject: well, to stick a pin here and begin in the right place, like Handy Andy: once on a time, long ago, there was to be a meeting of old maids at Pumpkinville Center, two miles from Toad Hollow, and a maiden aunt of mine was to attend; and by some mysterious agency I ingratiated myself into her favor to such a remarkable degree, that, after deliberate consideration, she consented for me to accompany her. Besides being very young, she supposed I

had no idle curiosity to satisfy, and would take no note of passing events; but you see all the woman there was about me showed itself, and I was curious to know why this unfortunate sisterhood met once a week in an old dilapidated garret, where the bats hide away from the argus-eyed vigilance of the world. After arriving at the mansion where this secret society were wont to meet, my aunt was admitted by a skeleton key, one of which every member was fortunate enough to possess. We were late and last to enter, as my aunt had frequently stopped on the road to kill horse-flies on old Bob's back (as his spinal extremity proved to be a little too short to switch the bloody monsters off), and all the members of this mysterious society had preceded her at least half an hour; the meeting had been duly organized and business fairly under way. I slid in noiselessly behind my venerable relative, and took a secluded seat behind the faded window-curtain, that, unobserved, I might know and see all that was going on. My senses became quickened by casting my eyes about upon this motley throng. There were at least thirty old maids, who had come hither to tell one another how the world had used them, and the good-for-nothing men in particular. Most of them looked as withered and faded as a string of dried herring; and it was a singular fact, that nearly all of them wore brown stuff dresses; and goodness! such an incredible amount of pug noses, warts, sunken cheeks, rayless, "yaller"-looking eyes, toothless gums, and faded, false wigs, was never seen before in one room twenty-eight by thirty. Here they came together regularly once a week to do penance and tell their miserable grievances. Every time one got up to "expiate" on her life-long experience, her sepulchral voice was drowned by the continuous hawking and coughing from the forlorn sisterhood, for two-thirds of them had the old maid's disease—consumption. Here they emptied their hearts of their snake venom, and every good woman and coquette lass in their immediate neighborhood were raked over the coals and slandered, and little, dirty children were unanimously voted a bore; and the longer they talked and argued the more clamorous and vindictive they grew. One amazon specimen of femininity mounted the rostrum on all-fours, to tell how much more wormwood and gall there had been in her cup than the rest, and her harangue ran as follows: "My sisters in misfortune, you positively make much ado about nothing, and grow eloquent about the slights and wrongs that the wise Creator has heaped upon you; only think of my troubles with Josh Jennings; he used to be a good match, and after a little he got kinder familiar, sat up close to me on Sunday nights, and sometimes put his coat sleeve round my waist pretty tight I can tell you; so one day I was weeding onions in the garden, and Josh came out where I was sighing like an evening zephyr, and so down he fell among the pigweed, and told me on his prayer bones that if I did not marry him right away he would starve himself to death right there; and when I told him I would not wipe my old shoes on him, he went away as mad as a hornet, and went right off and married that fastidious Mary Stanley, with her doll-baby airs and handsome face. I thought all along he would come back and sue for peace; and when I saw them the next Sunday after the wedding, at church, my old love sort a got the upper hand of me, and my heart went pit-pat against my stays, and beat time to Yankee Doodle. You don't any of you, know how many sleepless nights and scalding tears I have wasted on Josh Jennings' account, and I have always hated his wife and young ones ever since, and if I could get one of them in my clutches I'd let them know that Sallie Singlebee had some grit, and could redress old wrongs. And girls, I mean sisters, don't you think, on the strength of this they began to call me an old maid because I got the mitten, and that presumptuous Bill Springer, the one-legged shoemaker who lives at the forks of the road, got a crotch into his head and put on his dickey and Sunday fixings and hobbled over on a crutch to make love to me, Sallie Singlebee; and what do you suppose I told him: why, I spoke right up and said no more Bill Springer, Sallie Singlebee could never think of the like. I opened my battery on him, and he was glad to get away with a whole limb. I didn't lose my dignity of person for a moment." Sallie, the heroine of the day, sat down amid vociferous applauding, and cries of "served him right," and earnest ejaculations of amen! She looked as proud as a peacock when she maliciously thumped her paper-mache snuffbox and passed it around from one to the other, who took a pinch between thumb and fingers sufficient for an elephant. Each one took a cup of tea, made in a caldron kettle, to wash down their indignation, and departed to their respective homes with the kind assurance of meeting soon. I was glad to escape with my life, and breathe God's air again, away from that stifled pandemonium; and ever since my narrow escape I have ever held this class of women in particular abhorrence; and, reader, who blames me?

Now, pretty "Mountain Bird," as I am no ornithologist, would you tell me what species of bird you belong to? Are you a lark that soars to meet the sun, a robin-red-breast, such as used to sit on an old dry tree in father's orchard at home; a bluebird songster; a chattering magpie, or mocking bird, that tries in vain to imitate a more intelligent kind, that trill their melting anthems in the oratoria of nature? Does your species of bird lay white, green, "yaller," or speckled eggs? where do you build your nest, and what time of the year do you hatch your young? Is your nest stuck like shin-plasters to the eaves of the barn, or built in tall hedge-grass? Do you ever take to wearing crinolines or expansion-skirts? Is your bustle made of chaff or wheat bran? How do you carry on flirtation and marriage? Do you choose a wren, raven, or blackbird on St. Valentine's day? Come, do tell us all about it, I am growing terribly anxious, and shall endure the agonies of suspense till I hear.

As you say Mother Goose's Melodies are going through a new edition, will you forward me a copy, as I must confess ignorance in having never read this elaborate work? I think you could improve me on the "goosine" question, as you seem to be a graduate from Gooseberry College, and I hardly know what might be passing on the world's wide stage. Then geese cackle do they? Well, I had never learned that before; what wonderful truths are dawning upon my misty mind every day. I had always supposed the cackling part fell to Mrs. Dorking, a barn-yard fowl, and that the "goosine" quack a prelude in the neighboring pond. As for your poem, why beat about the bush and walk clear around Robin Hood's barn, and get so tangled up in your subject that no mortal can tell what you are driving at. I have read it carefully, and for the life of me I can't possibly see the cream of the joke through the conglomeration of unfortunate circumstances. The rhyme is so jumbled up that the towering subject is altogether lost in an unmeaning conglomeration of Webster's best, and my weak cabeza cannot comprehend such a thundering avalanche of brilliant ideas. I have never as yet invoked the muses; but if I should become a poetess, I imagine I should tune my poetical lyre to more lofty strains than the "goosine" subject; poor prose is somewhat excusable, but bad poetry ought to have the black seal of condemnation placed upon it; and the style of "Mountain Bird" seems a labored poetical effusion. More readily to comprehend her meaning, I called in the other day an intelligent miner (Ned Prescott), who is a remarkable fine poet, to say the least of him. I wanted to see if he had *sabe* enough in his head to enable him to understand the harmony, rhyme, and melody of this wonderful milk-and-water effusion. He said he would bet a quart of turpentine or a pint of soft-soap, that "Mountain Bird" was a strong-minded spinster, a Lucy Stone, or a Lola Montez in embryo; a sort of a swamp-angel that would write nonsense all day, with her heels out and toes in the ashes; and would, without feeling, smash to atoms a cat's tail, and be taken in the middle of the night with a spasmodic poetical inspiration, and throw the bed clothes into the middle of next week, and tear a hole right through an eight inch plank; and one of these sort that would faint at the sight of a gentleman's pants, unmentionables, or neck-tie—would make a good free-love disciple, and hug some inoffensive chap behind the door till the jugular veins on his throat would swell to an incredible size, and he would hallow in the strength of his manhood, Ave Maria, enough, enough. Ned thinks "Mountain Bird" ought to perch her birdship on the topmost round on the ladder of fame, as Mrs. Barbood, L. E. L., and Mrs. Heman's are already eclipsed by such a literary star, which will out-dazzle all who dare to enter the arena of literature. He thinks she must have climbed with her talons Mount Parnassus, and drank from the fountain of knowledge. She has doubtless read Mother Goose's Melodies, Robinson Crusoe, Jack the Giant Killer, and the Pilgrim's Progress; a sort of literary mastodon, who, I suppose would be missed from the literary world as the sun from the firmament. Fearful this poem would beat with vitality, and take legs to walk away, I gave Ned two copies of the FARMER to take to his cabin. He intends one for general distribution among the illiterate class of miners, and the other to kindle the fire in case the snow drifts down the chimney and spoils his kindlings. I suppose Ned will have his way, he is a curious, clever fellow. More anon. ORDELL C. HOWE.

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

1858--1859.

## SAN JOSE NURSERY.

## FRUIT TREES,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

18'000 ROSES,

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

Grape-vines, Etc. Etc.

PALM OR DATE TREES

Perfectly hardy in California.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount.

I OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.,

That can be found in any one Nursery in California.

ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to, and the TREES carefully packed up in bundles or boxes,

according to size and the distance they have to go, and delivered free on board the steamer at Alviso.

MY COLLECTION OF

ROSES

IS THE LARGEST IN THE STATE;

HAS RECEIVED THE

FIRST PREMIUM

At the STATE FAIR, held at San Jose.

MY CATALOGUE, giving the different varieties, I have for this season, and other information, will be sent to every applicant. It will also be found with my AGENTS, as follows:

MONS'R DELABIGNE,

MESSRS. GRAVES &amp; WILLIAMS,

07, 09, and 71 Merchant street—SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. STOUT &amp; SARGENT, - STOCKTON.

MONS'R JACQUIER, - - - - SONOMA.

L. PREVO

SAN JOSE, Nov. 15, 1858.

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases,

FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oil would do well to visit our

establishment, before laying in their winter stock.

We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

LARD OIL is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

WINTER SPERM OIL, Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.

BURNING OIL, Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

CAMPFIRE, Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL, In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent.

BURNING FLUID, Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPFIRE WORKS,

23m 48 Front street, near California.

## SEWING MACHINES!

First Premium, 1858.

WHAT MACHINE TOOK THE FIRST AND ONLY

Premium for WORK, at the State Fair, at

Marysville?

GROVER &amp; BAKER'S.

What Machine took First Premium for Work at Me-

chanes' Fair, San Francisco?

GROVER &amp; BAKER'S.

What Machine took First Premium at San Jose county

Fair, for Fancy Sewing and Embroidery?

GROVER &amp; BAKER'S.

I will simply state that I have the documents to prove

all the above statements.

S. O. BRIGHAM, Sole Agent,

17 62 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

## Gas Fixtures.

THOMAS DAY, Importer, is constantly receiving GAS

CHANDLERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc.,

and everything connected with the Gas business. For

sale, wholesale and retail.

All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced work-

men, and warranted.

THOMAS DAY,

188 Montgomery street (near Jackson street),

San Francisco.

## APPEAL OF THE

Ladies' Mount Vernon Association,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A recent appointment by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham,

Regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the

United States," has devolved on the undersigned, the duty and

privilege of placing before the people of this State, the pur-

poses of the Association.

An Act of Incorporation from the State of Virginia author-

izes the Association "to purchase, hold, and improve two hun-

dred acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion as well

as the tomb of George Washington," and to receive a deed in

fee simple, and to exercise full power over the use and manage-

ment of the same.

Under this charter, a constitution has been adopted, which

vests the power of management in a Regent and Vice Regent,

selected one from each State of the Union.

In April, 1858, under the advice of legal gentlemen, a con-

tract was executed for the purchase of Mount Vernon for

\$200,000, of which \$18,000 was to be paid cash, \$57,000 on the

1st January, 1859, and the balance in three equal instalments

of \$41,566 66 each, with interest from the date of the contract,

payable on 23d February, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Until payment in full, the proprietor is to retain possession

but such payment may be made at any time.

The cash payment was made, and the gratifying intelligence

has lately reached us, that the instalment of \$57,000 was duly

met; thus securing the contract, which allows payments to be

made, in sums of not less than \$5000, as soon as collected,

thereby arresting the accrual of interest. All efforts, there-

fore, are now turned to the collection of funds for the pay-

ment of the deferred instalments at the earliest possible day,

thereby saving a large amount of interest, and realizing the

cherished hope of at once obtaining possession of Mount

Vernon.

To this noble cause, the Women of the Union, deserting for

a season the seclusion of domestic life, have brought their

talents and all their energies. Amidst the discord of sectional

strife, they bled as they gathered around the tomb of Washington

children of a common heritage, there recall his moderation of

spirit and pure patriotism, and lay to rest the solemn warn-

ings of his last public words. They know, that standing on

that hallowed spot, the pilgrims gathered from the wide ex-

panse of the Republic, can feel but one sentiment—reverence

for his teachings, and devotion to the Union he so loved.

Men of high station and intellect (among whom Everett

stands preëminent) are lending their influence and their elo-

quence to the cause. In twenty-one States of the Union, the

good work goes bravely on, and California is now invited to

do her part. Youngest of her sisters, she yields to none in

reverence for the name of Washington and devotion to the

Union. Animated then by these sentiments and by a just

State pride, let her people bring their offerings to this common

altar of patriotism. Shall the gold of her glittering soil be

poured alone into the lap of Commerce, and none be devoted

to preserve and guard with sacred care the Groves of Mount

Vernon? Let all then vie in generous rivalry, to show that

California lacks not the heart to sympathize, nor the hand to

help in this work of patriotism.

To the Women of California, this appeal is especially made.

Your Sisters of the East have assumed this honorable duty,

and claim your zealous cooperation. Our State will do her

part liberally, if you resolutely take the matter in hand. On

you, therefore, will it depend whether she shall respond to the

call.

Although contributions to any amount are solicited, yet the

price of membership is but One Dollar. Co-operate and sys-

tematic action, therefore, must be adopted to carry the state

from the Sierras to the Pacific. The duty of such organization

devolves on the Vice Regent, and she proposes the following

plan as simple and also effective, if seconded by your hearty

cooperation.

Ladies Managers will be selected, one or more, for each city,

town, village, and mining camp in the State, who will appoint

Ass











# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1859.

NUMBER 10.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

[For the California Farmer.]

#### Agricultural Lectures.

EDITOR FARMER: I consider that we do not pay half the attention to the proper means of promoting Agriculture that we ought to do. With the State to support it, and having an existence of several years, the Agricultural Society seems to have allowed the Medical Profession to get the start of it, when it might have reasonably been expected to have taken the initiative. The objects to which the Society has hitherto confined itself, are so far praiseworthy. It has aimed at attracting towards its doings the public attention, by making a great State Fair; and has done so. It has produced a spirit of emulation among farmers, and shown to the world, that away on the Pacific Coast, the products of the earth excel in many instances those of every other portion of the globe. But when we coolly ask ourselves, "To what is this owing?" we feel constrained to acknowledge, that it is more in consequence of the productiveness of the soil, than of any particular skill manifested by its cultivators.

When we read of the Medical Profession establishing Regular Lectures, every friend of Agriculture must regret that the Agricultural Society has not before now done the same thing. Let us not, however, censure it unjustly. Without the public attention conspicuously directed to its proceedings, such an undertaking might have been premature. Now there seems to be less excuse, if so important an object be longer neglected.

The allusion made by St. Paul to what he calls the "foolishness of preaching," was doubtless meant to refer to some sarcastic objection to that mode of propagating gospel truth, which he was one of the first to adopt. But when the great apostle of the Gentiles appeared in person on Mars' Hill, the most learned philosophers of Greece became his proselytes—although "his bodily presence was weak, and his speech contemptible;" and from that day to this, Christianity has found in preaching her main support. We sneer, occasionally, on reading of two or three converts made in some remote island by enthusiastic missionaries, count the cost and make surmises as to their real improvement. Howitt's "Colonization and Priestcraft" shows, but too plainly, that in many cases the spread of Christianity has been attended in the first instance with immoral results. But, in the words of his Divine Author, "it is like a grain of mustard seed which a man took and cast in his golden." It needs but a commencement, and it never loses its hold, till civilization and all its concomitant virtues in time are carefully established. And so of truth of any kind, whether theological, moral, or scientific.

At no time have public lectures been more readily attended than at the present. It is but a short time since Thackeray, on whom seems to have descended the mantle of Douglas Jerrold, electrified crowded houses on the history of the four Georges of England. We want not the wit and genius of Punch, but the practical talent of the Scientific American; and if our agricultural orator of last year is right, and "the farmer is king," we have kings of our own, far more deserving of having their interests attended to, than those whom the greatest wit of the day could not restore to public notice, without devoting a great portion of his lectures to their faults. Grace Greenwood, of the Little Pilgrim, one of the most endearing of our writers, is gaining new friends, and gathering fresh laurels in Ohio, by lecturing. It is not now confined to the class-room of the University, but has become one of the most useful of our popular institutions.

I do not think, however, that lecturing on Agriculture should be undertaken as a private speculation. The most distinguished lecturers have frequently met at first with very poor success. It is mentioned of Dr. Hunter that, except the porter, not a solitary individual attended his first public address. He was as badly circumstanced as the famous Dean Swift, when he commenced Divine service, to the surprise of his clerk, with, "Dearly beloved Roger, the Scripture moveth thee and me!" Dr. Hunter, it is said, was equally witty; and quietly telling the porter to bring in a skeleton, that he might be enabled to address his audience as "gentlemen," proceeded to read his lecture as if to a crowded house. I am afraid we are too practical as a people for such jokes being related; and besides, the support of a Society must always add importance to the truths conveyed, and procure that public attention which no individual, however well qualified, has a right, on his own untried merits, to expect.

The chief objection which one frequently hears



M'CORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER.

#### McCormick Reaper.

These Reapers now bear a world-wide reputation, and they have not only yielded a most princely fortune to the inventor, but they have given him a name and fame that few men have ever won. Even with the just fame which is due to all other inventors of like machines, the McCormick still holds its power and influence. From the vast increase of demand, even with the number of other inventions in competition, we may estimate its value. And while we earnestly and boldly advocate Progress, and would gladly herald to fame a California machine of equal or superior merit, we would not fail to acknowledge the merit and honor due to an early pioneer manufacturer. By reference to the number of these machines made, we find that in 1855, there were sold 2500; in 1856, 4000; in 1857, 4000; in 1858, 4500; or, fifteen thousand in the last four years! When we consider this vast number, and remember all the other kinds made, we see the worth and value, practically, of this machine; and we see another prominent truth—the increasing power of Agriculture and its influence over the world. McCormick's name and fame as an inventor will always live among the benefactors of his race; it will be placed among the host of other great inventors, who have done so much to relieve man, in his labors and duties, from the wear and tear, as human machines, by bringing to his aid a helper in mechanical power. The vast increase of the demand for Reapers, Thrashers, and Separators, shows conclusively the rapidly developing power of our noble State; and the above facts exhibit one source from whence a large amount of our aid in California harvesting comes. In another column will be found an article on *Harvesting Machines*, and our advertising columns will afford further particulars on this important subject.

MILLIKTON, March 26, 1859.

We most cordially approve the suggestions of our able and devoted friend and correspondent, in regard to a Course of Lectures during the season of the State Fair; and would hope the same plan would be adopted in every county. This is the course we pursued at the time we had the honor to make the Exhibition at Musical Hall, in 1853. At that time we received the cordial aid and generous services of several able friends, who volunteered their most valuable assistance. We engaged Musical Hall, paying from our own purse one hundred and fifty dollars per night and other expenses, and a Course of Lectures was had. They were free to the public. The following gentlemen lectured; and we venture the assertion, that more attentive or appreciative audiences were never gathered in that Hall. The following was the course:

Dr. Henry Gibbons, "The Age in which we live," delivered October 13, 1853; Rev. William Spear, "Chinese Agriculture," October 20, 1853; Dr. H. M. Gray, "Agriculture," November 5, 1853; J. B. Crockett, Esq., "Rural Life," January, 1854.

These Lectures were all published in the FARMER, and their glowing truths and eloquent appeals were some of the goodly foundation-stones upon which the present glorious Agricultural temple has been built. These were the men who voluntarily stepped forward, six years ago, to raise their voices in this glorious cause. We were grateful then for such aid—we are grateful now; and, although it required an expenditure of nearly seven hundred and fifty dollars from our private purse, we most cheerfully devoted it, though at that time feeling severely the smart of the calamitous fires of Sacramento. With these remembrances, we of course must, most truly, second the suggestions of "Agricola."

#### Fine Blood Stock.

There is much stock now shown that is far from being blood stock of true descent.

A. J. Easton, Esq., of this city, has recently received from Samuel Thorn, Esq., two calves, descendants from best blood stock known. These calves are Oregon and Utah, and nine months old. Capt. Mayo also, of Union City, has a fine blood bull calf from the Thorn stock. A gentleman, also, in San Jose another. These are real blood stock.

J. D. Patterson, of New York, has some fine stock on sale. Particulars can be learned from us.

MEXICAN HONEY.—The Orizaba brought up 70 jars of honey on speculation, and this is the herald of bees and honey which can be sent here at a low rate. We think, however, our own bees are best. If this speculation tells, more will come.

#### Letter From Calaveras County—Frost on Fruit-Trees, etc.

DOUGLASS FLAT, April 3, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: This is to inform you not to send any more FARMERS up this way, as I have concluded to become a nearer neighbor to you, so that in case you should get into a fracas with that "new-doctrine" neighbor of yours, I will be near by to give you a "lift." From this day I shall cease to be an "honest miner." I have sunk shafts and drove tunnels, have worked on the surface and played the hydraulic, have pan-ed and have rocked, tom-ed and stoned; and although I have labored faithfully, and lived frugally, I have come out at the "little end of the horn," and I now lay down my tools and evacuate the diggings. I now wish to join the society of "happy farmers." If they will receive me back to their ranks after so long a desertion, I will promise to devote my best energies and talents(?) to the advancement of the farming interests.

The last days of March and first days of April, 1859, will long be remembered among the farmers and fruit-growers, especially of this section, as a very "cold snap." It snowed and blowed, froze and frosted, till everything green (your humble servant excepted) had to "will" unceremoniously. Many think their peaches, apricots, and almonds are killed. The latter, I think myself, have "gone in," but peaches were not, in my opinion, far enough advanced to sustain much injury, unless it be of seedling trees, the budded or grafted ones not being in full bloom like them. One or two gentlemen took the trouble to keep up fires in their orchards, during a few of the coldest nights, and 'tis to be hoped that their efforts will not go unrewarded.

In conclusion I will say, you may expect the old Grips and all the little young Grips in your

city about next Thursday, and if time is not precious will give the Colonel a call. For the present, Adieu, Gnr.

Grip! we greet you; give us your hand my friend; welcome, welcome; we shall be glad to see you. No loss without some gain—if the miners lose you the farmers gain you, and we will change your address as directed. We shall be glad to offer you bread and cheese and fixings—always have a lunch for friends and a home too, to welcome them. As to the "new-doctrine" neighbor, we remember the injunction of scripture, "beware of those who are carried about with every wind of new doctrine," &c. We prefer to prove all things, and hold fast unto that which is good. The top-root question is running down so low that fire wont save it; it looks frost-bitten like the peaches on the cold side of the hill. We shall be happy to see you again turn up the soil and hope the earth will give you an early crop of peace (peas) until your heart beats with content and joy in seeing your loved ones around you, their cheeks glowing with the radiance of health. Yes, call on the Colonel, give him a call, he'll give you a welcome, aye, welcome you all.

#### Letter from Suisun Valley.

SUISUN, March 8, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: I recollect, once upon a time, of promising to write to you; but, not being used to the business, I have postponed writing until now, hoping for something of importance.

The subject of Smut came up, and was discussed in your paper, but not at all to my notion and belief. I believe Smut to be produced by a small insect, that lays its eggs in the fuzz, or the crease of the grain, which hatches in the ground and gnaws and poisons the roots, so as to produce Smut. Anything, therefore, that will kill the egg will kill Smut; if the seed is kept long enough to destroy the life of the egg, there will be no Smut.

I have found potatoes to be very poisonous and injurious to young apple trees.

One word in regard to T. O. Shaw's Deep Tillers; they are too narrow, not bluff enough to the furrow, and the moldboard is too low.

Your remarks upon this Valley, last season, seemed to cut the rust off from the old farmers; and I think they will do better, though they are very cross on that subject yet. I must say, Colonel, you were a little astray in your calculations. Will you please call again, and make some amendments in your "reckonings"? I would feel proud to show you my little farm, that is now in its second year. I will say, it can't be beat.

Now for the seeds offered to new subscribers. Send them along; and, when the old year is up, I will subscribe anew. That is fair.

And, if I am worthy (it appears I am not), please send me the Patent Office Reports; and oblige, Yours truly, N. W. R.

FRIEND WARREN, as I presume to call you; for you seem to like little girls, as well as big ones. I am eight years old, and, Papa says, large enough to weed flowers; and he said that I might ask you, if it would not be trespassing too much upon your generosity, to send me some flower seeds. ELIA.

Good, neighbor! We like your spirit. We thank you: first, for your views on Smut, and send them forth for others to think and act upon. Potatoes, nor any other vegetable, should be planted among fruit trees; they always prove an injury. Friend Shaw will read your opinion of his Deep Tiller; he will look to it. As to our remarks last season; they were intended as a faithful reproof for neglected means and opportunities, which we felt to be our duty to notice. It was kindly meant. We are

glad to learn of improvement—"we shall be there to see," and examine that little farm. Your seeds are sent; the Report will come soon.

Yes, Ella! You shall assuredly have a parcel of seeds; and ere this letter is in print the seeds, we trust, shall be sending up their pretty green leaves to gladden your eyes; and may their bright buds and fragrant blossoms send joy to your heart.

#### Agricultural Society Reports.

THE Assembly has indefinitely postponed the concurrent resolution for the printing of the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society. This is what we expected. The delay of furnishing the Report has given the enemies of the Society a pretext for crippling its energies and casting odium upon its management before the Legislature. While we do not excuse the tardiness of the officer who has had the business of preparing this document in his charge, the action of the House in refusing to print is quite unworthy a legislative body. It is an exhibition of jealousy and vindictiveness on the part of some of the mining members that is not much to their credit. Besides, in indulging their hostility they inflict a blow upon the whole State. It is obviously so much to the benefit of the whole State to foster and encourage the efforts which art is making to solve the agricultural problems of this new soil and climate, and to spread intelligence of her triumphs far and wide, that nothing but the most narrow sectional feeling can prompt such action as that taken in the Assembly yesterday. We understand the Report comprises a number of valuable treatises and statistics on agricultural matters.—[Sacramento Union, April 6th.]

The above, from the Union, we esteem to be an unjust censure upon those who voted against the bill. We have never yet found any enemies of the State Agricultural Society, but we have found those who opposed the continuance of a system of bad management. We believe the miners wish prosperity to Agriculture and to the Society, but they remember the great hurrah of the last year about their interest, which ended in smoke. We do not censure the Assembly for their course; for we believe there are many members who would gladly have voted for it; but to do so, they would first demand a thorough overhauling of the doings of the late Board, and have demanded a Committee of Investigation to show where that twenty-eight thousand dollars has gone to; but, as there was not time to do this, there was only one course left; and that was, to let the consequences of neglected duty and bad management fall where they belong—upon the Executive Committee themselves.

We trust that the New Board will, for their own sakes, demand in the name of the members of the Society, a full investigation, and lay the result before the public. If this is not done, the members will call a meeting and take the reins in their own hands. We speak advisedly, as the feeling abroad is, that the Agricultural Society shall be governed by the Agriculturists themselves, and not by those who do not understand their interests, nor are qualified to do their duty, as the results of last year prove conclusively was the case.

#### Agricultural Meeting in San Leandro.

On March 20th, pursuant to adjournment, and to the call as announced by printed posters circulated throughout the county, the Society met, and was called to order by the President, A. H. Myers, Esq. On motion, L. C. Goodrich was chosen as Secretary pro tem.

On motion, the Society decided by a unanimous vote to hold the first Floral Fair of the Alameda Agricultural Society, in the city of Oakland.

On motion the Society decided to open the said Floral Exhibition in the city of Oakland, on Tuesday, June 14th next.

Mr. Harry Linden submitted the following resolution, which was, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be required to enter into a good and sufficient bond in the sum of two thousand dollars to the President of the Alameda County Agricultural Society, and his successors in office, within twenty days from this date; and in default thereof, that the office of Treasurer be declared vacant; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to fill such vacancy.

Mr. H. C. Smith introduced the following resolution, which was, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That the Agricultural and daily newspapers of San Francisco are hereby asked to copy the proceedings of this meeting from the Alameda Gazette.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. H. MYERS, President.

G. L. GOODRICH, Sec'y pro tem.

#### New Flouring Mill, Knight's Landing, Yolo Co.

A new mill has been completed at Knight's Landing, in Yolo county, that will prove of essential service at this period. The mill is thirty-six by twenty-four feet, three stories high (twelve, ten, and eight feet respectively), and contains four run of stones—two for wheat, one for corn and barley, and one for middlings. The mill is carried by a thirty-five horse power steam-engine, and grinds one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day of twelve hours. The mill uses French Burr stones, and bolting-cloths of extra quality, the best yet imported; also Smith's Smut Machine. The grain is close cleaned and fanned before it goes into the smut mill, which will clean sixty bushels the hour. This mill goes into operation in June next, and, being situated at a good point, will help the Farmers. It will be known as GARDNER'S MILL, KNIGHT'S LANDING, YOLO COUNTY. The proprietor will buy wheat at full market price, or grind for the people, and intends to make it emphatically the People's Mill.



## Prize Essay on Fairs.

BY ALLEN W. DODGE, OF HAMILTON, MASS.

(CONCLUDED.)

It may be, too, that among the benefits to be derived from establishing regular fairs throughout the State, would be the encouragement they would thus indirectly give to stock husbandry, a branch of husbandry of late sadly neglected by us. The farmer is now tempted, by the high prices offered, to sell his best calves at an early age to the butcher. And in fact, their slaughtered carcasses are brought by the cars and by steamboats from New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, to supply the Boston market. Thus the number of neat animals raised to maturity has not kept up with the wants of the community, and, as a consequence, the price of beef animals, milch cows, and working cattle, has experienced a most unprecedented increase. If the farmer could find purchasers for two-year-old heifers and steers, as readily as for calves, and at corresponding prices, what should hinder his making the attempt to rear them? It will be said, perhaps, that he has not the fodder to keep them over winter in any numbers, without encroaching on the feed of his other stock. Now here is just where he should rouse himself to more enterprise to meet this want, especially by the cultivation of root crops. It is remarkable what immense burdens of carrots, ruta-bagas, mangel-wurzels and sugar-beets, can be raised on small plots of well-manured land, and with no more skill and labor than are required in the cultivation of a corn crop. The turnip-culture is often said to be the foundation of modern British husbandry. Why? Because it enables the farmers of Great Britain to raise and keep a much larger number of animals (both neat stock and sheep) than they would otherwise possibly be enabled to do, and by this means to increase the manure heaps by which to augment the capacity of the soil for future crops. We have talked a great deal about the benefits of the root culture; it forms one of the standing topics of cattle show addresses; but it has made but slow progress among us. If we would once set about it in good earnest and begin to rear young stock, we should know by actual experience the inestimable value of roots for winter feeding, and should help introduce into more general practice their culture. And the prospects of a home demand for young stock (such as would spring up from the establishing of market-days) would certainly tend to this desired result.

Again, there is a growing demand, and at high prices, for good milch cows, especially for those giving rich milk, well adapted for the table and for butter. Let a regular market-day be established in their neighborhood, and an additional inducement would be offered to farmers to raise their most promising heifer calves, by the certainty of finding purchasers for their cows, just as soon as they were ready for sale; and the competition of a full attendance of purchasers would most likely create brisker sales and higher prices than would otherwise be had for them. The great question, which is the best breed of cows for dairy purposes? (if indeed there be one) would after a time be in a fair way to be settled. If the Jersey or the Ayrshire breed be the best adapted to our pastures and our climate, and the most to be depended upon for the dairy, it would assuredly be found out; for at a fair, where dealers and farmers thus meet together, they would compare their experiences and make up a judgment accordingly. Or if a new breed of milch cows (pure natives, perchance) should be originated among us that should meet all our requirements, that would then be the one to receive the most attention to propagate it in its purity. Why? Because quick sales, large prices and a certain market at our very doors, would operate as a stimulus to such stock raising, and it would be seen that it would pay, when we returned from the market with the proceeds.

So too, we should raise our pigs, instead of being dependent, as for years we have been, on New York and Ohio for our supply, notwithstanding the disease which has proved of late so fatal to those brought from these States. The loss from this source to the farmers and drovers of Massachusetts has been immense. Can any one say, in view of such a loss, that its recurrence should not be guarded against by increasing the number of breeding sows, and making a home market for their litters by the establishing of regular markets for their sale? They can readily be taken to market in wagons fitted for the purpose, or they could be driven in droves, if grown to be shoats; and the supply, it is safe to predict, would not for a long time, if ever, exceed the demand. And here too, as in the case with milch cows, there would be greater inducements, by the establishing of such markets, to bestow more attention to breeding than has as yet been practiced among us.

Let us come now to farm products, other than live stock: how would they be affected by the establishment of these fairs? Some products, such as hay for example, would hardly be offered for sale, unless it should be pressed in bundles, so as to be made available for transportation. Whenever grains were grown in any considerable quantities, they would rarely find of finding purchasers at these fairs, for it is well known that the supply of these has not for a long time been at all adequate to the wants of the State. And it is equally well known, that the Indian corn and the rye raised in New England, is far superior in quality to that imported from the Middle and Southern States, for domestic consumption; indeed, no one having tasted of the former would use the latter, unless from sheer necessity. Butter, cheese and eggs, articles that are now frequently sold at the doors to travelling agents, or at country stores, and without any competition to enhance their price, would be brought to these fairs in sufficient quantities to attract purchasers for the larger markets, and sales would be made at their full value and for ready cash payment.

In regard to apples, large quantities of which are some years raised in the State, the advantage of regular market days or fairs, for their sale, would be very great. As they are a bulky article, their transportation to market is no trifling affair. Six or eight barrels are usually taken at a load in a one-horse wagon, requiring on an average thirty

trips to sell a crop of two hundred barrels, besides the time consumed in finding purchasers. Now if the farmer were sure that on a particular day in the fall, dealers would attend the fair in his neighborhood, and make large purchases of this fruit for shipping or for re-sale at the larger markets, he could take with him samples of his different varieties, and thus dispose of his entire crop, to be delivered at the cars or in the city, as might be agreed upon. By this comparatively small outlay of time and money, his net profit would be vastly greater than it now is. In the same manner, onions and other vegetable crops might be disposed of with advantage, both to the seller and the buyer.

And here we are reminded of an incidental advantage to be derived from these fairs, and one by no means to be overlooked in forming a correct estimate of them. Some crops, such as the apple, for example, are extremely variable, being one year abundant in some parts and scarce in others; and, another year, *vice versa*. Some crops too, such as the onion, are raised in large quantities, in some sections of the State, and not at all in other sections. Now, an abundant supply of any commodity glut the market, and often reduces prices to a ruinous extent. Hence, where there is an excess of these crops, beyond the demand for home consumption, it could readily be disposed of to purchasers from a distance, who would be drawn to the local fairs by the knowledge of this very contingency.

Besides the opportunity thus afforded for traffic at these fairs, they would be attended with peculiar convenience to the farmer in hiring laborers. He is now put to great trouble and uncertainty in obtaining such as are needed; doubtless owing, in part, to the fact that native labor has been of late largely superseded by foreign. But even this labor cannot always be commanded at the time it is most wanted by him. He cannot spend much time in the busy season in riding round for work-people, and unless they happen to offer themselves at his door, he must suffer for the want of them. Now at the opening of the spring work, at haying, and at harvesting, if the farmer could be sure of meeting, at the fair in his neighborhood, a large number of men in want of work, of whom he could take his pick, it would assuredly be no small convenience both to himself and to the persons hired. From this arrangement a scale of prices, which would be highly desirable, would soon be fixed for the different kinds of laborers, and, as a consequence, there would be more uniformity of wages paid by our farmers. And if it were deemed expedient, a registry might be opened for the names of the persons thus seeking employment, and of the place where they last worked.

But it would be difficult to specify, in detail, all the benefits, which might be expected to be derived from establishing regular fairs, or market-days, throughout the State. We have endeavored to enumerate but a few of them—sufficient, however, to give some definite, and it is to be hoped, favorable views in regard to them. Doubtless here, as in other new enterprises, many of the advantages would far exceed the most sanguine expectations, whilst others would, in time, spring up that were entirely unlooked for. Take for illustration our railroads: Many of us can remember with what distrust they were regarded by a large part of the community, when they were first proposed for consideration. The stage-coach companies thought that they should be ruined; and the farmers reasoned, very naturally, that the general introduction of the iron-horse, as a means of transportation, would diminish if not destroy the demand for hay and other provender. But how has it turned out? The stage companies have become the proprietors of the omnibuses, running from the various stopping-places of the rail cars. And for the use of those omnibuses, and for drays, coaches and private vehicles, and more recently for horse railroads, the number of horses in the State, and their price too, has probably doubled or trebled since the first rail was laid here; and the consumption of hay and oats has increased in a corresponding ratio. Other interesting particulars will readily suggest themselves, illustrative of the incidental benefits of railroads, equally unforeseen by their projectors and the community at large.

Let us now consider some of the objections that would be likely to be urged against the establishment of these fairs: It may be said, perhaps, that they propose too great an innovation on the present modes of disposing of agricultural products, to meet with much favor from the farming community. We all know with what reluctance farmers quit long established habits and practices, and how slow they are to make any change in them. Nor can it be denied that a most radical change is here proposed to them, and one which needs to have a fair start given to it, in order to overcome the standing objections to every new enterprise. To take again for illustration the case of railroads: when they were first talked of, the conservative men on all sides cried out against this change from the long-tried and well-approved modes of travel on the public highway. Those in any way interested in keeping things as they were, joined in the cry of "let well enough alone."

"But," says J. R. Williams, in an address before the Michigan State Agricultural Society, in 1850, when speaking of the old maxim that it is best to "let well enough alone," "it depends upon what 'well enough' means. As a maxim for a farmer it is pernicious. I hold in my hand two peaches. They grew upon trees which sprung from different pits of the same original tree. This large, blushing, richly-tinted, melting, thin-skinned and small-stoned peach, is cultivated fruit. The small, woolly, tough-skinned and large-stoned peach, is the natural fruit, the 'let well enough alone' kind. I hold in my hand two apples, plucked from the same tree, one from a grafted and one from a natural branch. One is the cultivated fruit, the other is the 'let well enough alone' kind. You perceive the distinction is as marked in the apple as in the peach. These are a type and fit illustration of progress and perfection in every branch of agriculture."

Notwithstanding the doubts of some, and the gloomy forebodings of others, the railroads were started; and they, who at first were most opposed to them, have been as ready as any to avail themselves of their benefits. So it would most probably be with these fairs: once started, under favorable circumstances, they would give the best proof, by actual experiment, of their superiority over the present modes of selling and buying agricultural products. It would doubtless take time to turn the current of trade into the new channels, but it would come; and, the wonder would then be, that the work had not been undertaken long ago.

It may be objected to these fairs, too, that they are not adapted to the habits of our people; that they partake too much of the character of holidays, to be favorably received by them. But, it may be asked, how can this be determined without making the trial? In fact, it is in our power to give to them just such a character as we please. And should they become the means of inducing our farmers to spend a few hours occasionally in innocent and rational recreation, it may well be questioned whether the effect on their minds or morals would be at all injurious. It is the bow that is always bent that loses its elasticity, so the mind that is constantly intent on business, and is never unstrung in social intercourse, loses its quickness of perception and its keenness of judgment; the heart that is never warmed into a genial glow of cheerfulness and pleasure, becomes cold and torpid. We should not be sorry to see, as an

effect of these fairs, more of the "good humor and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people," which the Constitution specially enjoins upon legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of the Commonwealth, to countenance and incite.

Other objections might be raised, to an enterprise so novel and untried, as this would be among us. It is not necessary, however, to go into the further consideration of them, for the reason that we cannot conceive of any sufficiently serious to require it. It should be borne in mind that the practical question is, not whether there are any evils to which these fairs might be liable, but whether they would be overbalanced by the positive benefits resulting from them. And this question could best, and perhaps only, be settled by an actual experiment of establishing them. And this brings us to the consideration of the best practical method of commencing and continuing these fairs throughout the State, so as to create new markets for the farmer.

And first, it would be highly desirable, if not essential, that the farmers of the Commonwealth should be more fully informed as to the working of these fairs and the advantages to be expected from them, in order to their coöperating with earnestness and energy in their establishment. If it be true (and of this it is too late to doubt) that "where there is a will there is a way," the first great object in starting this enterprise is to secure the hearty good-will—the intelligent and the united will—of the farming community in its favor. This we are persuaded, is vital to its success. With this view, meetings might be held in the winter months in the different counties, the question fully discussed, and a vote taken upon it. A series of such meetings might be held in different parts of the same county, until the subject was brought before its whole agricultural population, and their minds were known with some degree of certainty upon it. And, in addition to this, circulars might be issued by the State Society, to be distributed through the County Societies, setting forth the advantages of these fairs and requesting the opinions of those to whom they were addressed, as to the practicability of establishing such fairs in their neighborhoods, and the times and places at which they could best be held; also desiring each person to say what part, if any, he would take in giving them his support, by his attendance and otherwise. When all this had been done, we should be in a position to judge whether it were advisable to proceed in establishing the fairs, or not. If the whole popular current was decidedly against it, or such a degree of apathy or indifference was manifested in respect to it as to make its success highly doubtful, then we should say that it was best to wait for "the good time coming," rather than to attempt to force its advent. But if the public sentiment, as thus ascertained, were favorable to the undertaking, especially if a certain enthusiasm were excited in the subject, start it then by all means, and the sooner the better. There need be but little formality about it. Let individuals in the several neighborhoods near the fair, associate themselves together by agreeing to attend, either to buy or sell—one taking this, and another that article, and all determining to lend their aid and encouragement to it. One enthusiastic person in a neighborhood; an energetic, persistent man, not easily deterred by trifles; one that sees few or no obstacles in the way, when a good enterprise is started; or, seeing them, summons fresh pluck to surmount them, will certainly succeed in enlisting the hearty good-will and coöperation of nearly all with whom he comes in contact. With book and pencil in hand, let him call on his neighbors and talk over the matter freely with them; and then note down what this one, and that one, will do to help on the fair—specifying the articles they would severally agree to carry to it. The power of associated action and the force of example, would in this way operate quietly but effectually. A few such men (young men, if they can be enlisted) will act like leaven to leaven the whole mass.

There need be no regulations made and published as to the buying and selling, not even that the sales shall be for cash payments, which would certainly be the most desirable mode of trade. The fair would be the Farmers' Exchange, just as the merchants have their Exchange in the city, where they meet to transact business, and self-interest and mutual convenience make the bargains. Neither are there needed any public yards or buildings for the display of animals or other products of the farm; but they would be offered for sale at particular points, which would soon become well known to the public. On the 23d of June last, Sanford Howard, of the Boston Cultivator, attended a cattle fair at Kilmours, in Scotland. In a letter, published just afterwards in that paper, he says: "There were about four hundred head of cattle, mostly Ayrshire cows and heifers, the greater part of which changed hands, although the market was dull. They were collected in the principal street of the village, the lots of the different owners being kept separated by men and dogs. The purchasers looked over the animals, and having decided on the ones they wanted, and asked the price, made offers, at the same time extending their hands. If the offers were accepted, the parties shook hands, and that consummated the transaction." The whole is a very simple affair (as simple as Columbus making the egg stand on its end) if we would take hold in earnest and determine to have it succeed. Only make a beginning, by collecting together on a fixed day and at a fixed place, agricultural products and men in sufficient numbers, and the market is established. The success of one such day would be almost sure to command success on the next, and after a few such days the market-day would become a permanent and popular institution, and would be noted in the almanac, as the different terms of the Courts are noted.

Another important question, and one requiring much care and deliberation in deciding it, is, how often and where shall these fairs be held? It is clear that this must be left with some body of men, in whom the public have confidence. The different Agricultural Societies that receive the bounty of the Commonwealth, and are required to make an annual return to it of their transactions, might be requested to take upon themselves this duty. Composed as these Societies very generally are of farmers, they have the confidence of farmers, and they can best fix the times and places of the fairs, with the proper discretion. By their trustees, or by committees chosen for the purpose, they might exercise the necessary power with regard to the whole matter, with but little danger of its being abused. They should, in the first place, map out the county, and then select such points as would best accommodate the population, having reference to railroad and other facilities. The railroad companies could well afford to encourage the fairs, by charging but half-price to those who pass over their roads to the market. To make this matter more specific, let us take for example the County of Essex (that being the county with which the writer is most familiar), and let four towns be fixed upon as near as may be to its four corners, as the places where the monthly fairs, or market-days, shall be held throughout the year. Such four places might be Danvers (at the Plains), Ipswich, Newburyport, and North Andover (at Sutton's Mills). Three of these towns have at least two railroads running directly to or through them; and one, Ipswich, has the Eastern Railroad passing through its center. Having settled upon these towns and the points in them, at which the market could best be held, on the first Wednesday in January let a market be held at Danvers, due notice having been given to that effect. On the second Wednesday in January let a market come off at Ipswich; on the third Wednesday at Newburyport;

and on the fourth Wednesday at North Andover; and so go through each month in the year, observing the same order as to the days.

In this way, it would soon be known that the first Wednesday of every month was market-day at Danvers, and so of the other towns, they would always have the same Wednesday in the month for their market-day. At first these markets might not be so fully attended, but still they should be observed, rain or shine, brisk times or dull. As the fairs are started, in respect of place and day, so they should be continued, for the reason that a change would be difficult; but more especially that the habit of attending a particular market at a regularly recurring time, would thus become fixed in the life of the farmer. And in order to accommodate the whole county by a larger display of stock, let some central town, such as Topsfield or Georgetown, having good railroad facilities, be the place for holding a market-day for neat stock and horses in the spring and fall, the first Friday in May and October being suitable days for that purpose, and not interfering with the other markets.

And in order to encourage this whole enterprise in its infancy, it might be advisable for the Agricultural Societies or public spirited individuals to offer premiums for certain farm products, that cannot so well be presented at the regular cattle shows, and do not receive any encouragement from them. For example, the best poultry in all its varieties, dressed for the market, mutton, pork, veal and other meats, might thus be noticed. The best lot of honey and eggs, of butter and cheese, of cranberries, quinces and apples, and of fruits and vegetables generally, might also receive the fostering aid of the societies. The advantage of this mode of bestowing premiums is, that it would be the best lot of a given product, as prepared for market and exposed to sale, that would receive them, and not the best specimens, culled and fitted for parade, as is too often the case at our fairs.

## Profitable Poultry.

We find in the volume of the Essex Agricultural Reports many interesting facts. The very interesting Report on Poultry, made in the work, induces us to extract the following; we should be glad to find such reports in the doings of our Agricultural Societies, they are what is wanted:

We present the following as containing facts which may be of value to the community.

Of the Brahma-poultres exhibited by him, Mr. Barnaby writes: "These chickens (7 pullets) were hatched the 10th of April. I have fed them altogether on common Indian corn and meal, with the exception of cooked coarse meat once a week. They commenced laying the 1st of September, and have laid 106 eggs up to this date, Sept. 29th," when four months and twenty days old. Of a cross between the pure Bolton-gray and Brahma-poutre, Mr. Warren writes, "They were hatched the 20th of May, and the pullets commenced laying the 16th of December" when four months and fourteen days old. The Seabright bantams exhibited by Mr. Ives, were exceedingly beautiful. Mr. Ives presented the following statement: "The mother of the Golden Seabrights on exhibition (six in number) during the months of March, April, and May, laid 408 eggs, or 34 dozen in 92 days. I have kept at different times upwards of twelve different kinds of fowls, and as far as my experience goes, I pronounce the Seabrights the best laying fowls I have ever seen. Their eggs are larger in proportion to the size of the fowls than the eggs of larger breeds. The expense of keeping them is very small; I could not estimate the expense of keeping mine, having kept them mostly upon the swill and crumbs from the house; but I can safely say that the expense is not over one-half that of larger breeds."

From accurate experiments made a few years since we found the cost of food consumed by a variety of black bantam was exactly one-half that consumed by ordinary breeds. Mr. Ives exhibited eggs of his Seabrights, which are of about the average size of the eggs of the Bolton-gray fowl of the first year's laying.

John I. Ladd, of Groveland, exhibited a hen with 57 chickens, all hatched by her and a portion of them raised by her during the past season. Mr. Ladd presented the following statement: "The father of this hen was of the Cochon-China breed and her mother a Booby hen. The father of the chickens is a Brahma-poutre, the mother a China Booby. The hen was set March 11th on 19 eggs, and came off April 2d with 17 chickens; she was with these 22 days. From April 21st to May 15th she laid 24 eggs, and on the 16th of May she was set on these eggs and came off June 6th with 21 chickens. Her chickens were given to another hen to bring up. She commenced laying again on the 15th of June, and laid 18 eggs up to July 2d. She was set again July 3d on these 18 eggs, and came off July 25th with 15 chickens, which were given to another hen. She commenced laying again August 5th, and laid 15 eggs to August 21; she was set August 22d on the 11 eggs, and came off Sept. 14th with 11 chickens, and they are now with her." This statement indicates a fowl of a very hardy constitution and wonderfully prolific both as a layer and as a siter. Mr. Ladd terms the hen a "Booby" hen; the hen is a large-sized, deep-bodied, short-legged hen of the Eastern breeds which were so widely disseminated a few years since, and might probably be as correctly called by either of the half dozen names by which these breeds are known. It appears that this fowl layed every day throughout the season when not sitting or with her chickens, producing in the course of six months 57 eggs and 64 chickens!

We presume in these last figures of totals, there is an error; they should read 76 eggs and 64 chickens—unless the hens layed double-yelled eggs and brought forth *Siamite* chickens.

CORRALING RABBITS IN TERAMA.—The Indians at the Nôme Lackee Reservation, says the Gazette, have had a glorious rabbit hunt lately, having caught and killed, during a few hours, hundreds of these animals. The method adopted by the hunters, while it has the virtue of being very simple, is at the same time efficacious. A number of which are placed in the ground similar to fence posts. A space about equal to the length of the net is left between each one, which is guarded by parties placed there for that purpose. Another rabbit scours the bushes and brush, which frightens the first effort is to try and get through the space. It is not there by two much opposition. It then makes for the net, in which it gets entangled, and a club. Hunts of this kind take place very frequently during the Spring.

## Drainage of Swamp Lands.

The subject of Swamp Land being now before the Legislature of this State, we make the following valuable extracts from the excellent Address of John Jay, Esq., delivered before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, New York, recently:

In almost all the States extensive tracts of swamp lands are found, not only unfit for cultivation, but frequently indicative of that fearful scourge of health and happiness, fever and ague, that year after year prostrates the energies, and shortens the lives of tens of thousands of our countrymen.

Large grants of these swamp lands have been gratuitously made by the Federal Government to the States, in the hope of their reclamation through measures to be adopted by the State Governments. Since 1849 nearly sixty millions of acres have been thus granted.\* In the drainage of large tracts of land we have the benefit of the experience of Europe, especially of Holland, where the Harlem Lake, thirty-three miles in circumference, and thirteen feet deep below the tide, has, since 1839, been converted into a most fertile tract, occupied by some two thousand inhabitants, and exhibiting fields of verdure dotted with numerous cottages, and enlivened by cattle, horses and sheep, grazing on the fruitful meadows. The lands thus reclaimed from the ocean are of extraordinary fertility, and are estimated as capable of supporting seventy thousand persons.

Of the pecuniary results of drainage in this country, Gov. Wright of Indiana, quoted an example in a public address touching the marshy lands of that State embracing three thousand acres. He mentioned a farm of 160 acres which had been sold at five hundred dollars, and, after an expenditure of two hundred dollars in drainage, was worth upwards of three thousand dollars, or an advance of more than five hundred per cent.

But, apart from these large tracts of overflowed lands, scarcely a farm in the country but would be improved by thorough drainage, and it would not be difficult to ascertain the number of acres undrained in each year of the census, nor the estimated additional value which they thereby received. The committee on drainage, in their report to the State Agricultural Society of New York, in 1848, assert, that "there is not one farm out of every seventy five in this State, but needs draining—much draining—to bring it into high cultivation. May we venture to say that every wheat-field would produce a larger and finer crop if properly drained."

Looking at the acreage now devoted to Indian Corn, to say nothing of our other crops, it has been estimated that by the adoption of an improved system of Agriculture, embracing drainage, deep plowing and skillful manuring, the entire crop now yielding 400 millions of dollars, might, upon the same breadth of land, be trebled if not quadrupled. At present, with occasional exceptions, our crops per acre are even less in our most fertile and almost virgin States than in the soil of Europe, that has been cultivated for centuries.

Take Wheat, for instance. The average crop per acre in New York, Ohio and Indiana, is 12 bushels; in France it is 13; in England 21; in Flanders, 23; in Scotland, 30 (on the authority of Professor Johnson); and in New Brunswick, 19.

How the average might be increased throughout this country by careful culture, we may, in part, learn from the returns of occasional crops in England of seventy bushels, in New York of sixty, on the prairies of forty-four, and at San José in California, as is reported, of eighty-seven.

\* See an interesting paper on drainage, by H. F. French, of Exeter, N. H., in the Patent Office Reports for 1856, page 160.

## Decreasing Interest among Young Men for Agricultural Pursuits.

A DEEP interest is being felt by many minds by the fact, that of late years the young men of our nation seem more desirous of seeking wealth and fame in a mercantile or political life, rather than in agricultural or mechanical pursuits, which demand steady manual labor. This is a serious question, and worthy the consideration of wise men. The annexed facts tell:

Another topic closely connected with the interests of American Agriculture is the recent diminution of the proportion of the male population engaged in Agricultural pursuits, as compared with the number engaged in commercial and other pursuits. The precise ratio of that diminution cannot be ascertained from the census, for the reason that the tables of 1850, on the leading occupations of the people, were based upon the whole number of male inhabitants over fifteen years of age, including all the free males, and three-fifths of the male slaves; whereas the former tables of occupation, made in 1840 and 1830, were based upon the entire population. The census of 1840 made the portion engaged in agriculture 77.4 per cent for both sexes, that of 1840 only 44.69.

There is, therefore, reason for believing that the proportion of the population devoted to agricultural pursuits is decreasing; and it is important that the schedules of the next census should be drawn with reference to the determination of this point with entire accuracy, and should develop whatever facts may be essential, to enable us to discover, and if possible to correct, the causes that may be diverting an undue proportion of American industry from the culture of the soil.

The attractiveness of town and city life for the laboring classes may be lessened by a study of the tables of mortality, showing that the average duration of life is much larger in the rural districts. In England the average duration of life is forty-five years in Surrey, but only twenty-five in Manchester and Liverpool.

A paper, by Mr. Edward Jarvis, on vital statistics at Dorchester, in Massachusetts, read before the British Association, in January 1849, showed that, out of 1700 persons, the average life of farmers was 45 years, merchants 33, mechanics 29, and laborers 27.

WHITEWASH.—Take two quarts of skimmed milk, two ounces of fresh-slacked lime, two pounds of whiting, or the same proportions for any large quantity. Put the lime into a stone vessel, and pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream; then add the remainder of the material. When this is done, crumble in which it will gradually sink. It must then be well stirred, or ground, as any other paint. By its addition of any coloring matter, you may make brush, and when dry, a second coat should be given. The quantity named, is sufficient for twenty-five square yards.

SHOEING HORSES THAT OVER-REACH.—"Why not put the front shoes a little further forward, and the hind shoes a little further backward?" "Plainly, because that will not increase the speed of the fore-foot and retard that of the hinder, which is just what you want to accomplish. But to do this, make the toe-calks of the fore-foot very low, and set the shoe back as far as possible, with high heel-feet. Thus, the fore-foot will be enabled to get out of the way of the hind-foot and the clicking and loosening of shoes will cease. This will also help the speed of the horse."—[Am. Agriculturist.]



## Miscellany.

## THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

BY REV. F. ROBINSON.

[The following most admirable and highly honorable compliment bestowed upon the "Family Newspaper," we present to our readers, believing it will afford them pleasure in perusal.]

How welcome the moment that places beside me  
The Family Newspaper fresh from the press!  
Though blessed with all others, were this boon denied me,  
'Twere surely a grievance that naught could redress.

It soothes into quietude every emotion  
Of care or of grief, that annoyed me before,  
And gives me a respite like that of the ocean,  
When, wearied, its waves are asleep on the shore.

I tear off the wrapper, and seated at leisure,  
With nothing on earth to disturb or molest,  
With careful inspection examine my treasure,  
And call out its jewels with infinite zest.

My thoughts, my best feelings, my fond aspirations,  
I learn to extend till at length they embrace,  
Not merely my own, but the weal of all nations,  
However divergent in language or race.

Whatever relates to their shame or their glory,  
Their wrongs or their rights, their revenge or their love,  
With interest I read, and derive from the story,  
Some lesson benign which I fain would improve.

When Charity's record awakes my compassion  
For those in distress with pale want at their door,  
I help them if possible—not from mere fashion—  
And wish I could help them a thousand or more.

And when too I read of some brutalized being,  
The blood of whose wife cries aloud to the skies;  
From whom his own children in terror are fleeing,  
I look at my loved ones; and tears dim my eyes.

Why should not the joys and the sorrows of others  
Engage the best thoughts and desires of my soul!  
Both Reason and Charity call them my brothers,  
Wherever they dwell, from the line to the pole.

The same aure canopy daily bends o'er them,  
They enter the same rugged path from their birth,  
The same mortal struggle is ever before them,  
The same solemn sleep in the same silent earth.

What though, when I'm reading, my heart oft is leaping,  
As if at some joyful or tender refrain!  
To joy with the joyous, and weep with the weeping,  
Gives generous bosoms more pleasure than pain.

Though much meets my view, that looks dark and  
appalling,  
Too much that would melt rougher natures than mine,  
I see, o'er this darkness, a soft twilight falling,  
Which heralds a day that shall never decline.

And when, o'er the printed page rapidly glancing,  
I notice events that have just had their birth,  
Which show that the day, so desired, is advancing,  
I call them my gems and rejoice in their worth.

Then come, welcome messenger, come with thy treasure,  
Fresh from a thousand hearts, fresh from the press!  
I wait to receive from thee profit and pleasure,  
And warmer compassion for woe and distress.

## The Ruins of California.

"ASADON," has most graphically pictured the  
past, present, and future of California, in a brief  
but interesting sketch; we copy from the San An-  
dreas herald, his thoughts, as those from a mind  
of true identity:

Our recollections of California, except the bare  
knowledge of its existence, with the majority, do  
not extend further back than ten years; with  
many of us not so far, and yet we already have  
our ruins, if not for the antiquary or student, at  
least for the moralist. Look at the old mining  
town. Only ten years ago the virgin forest stood  
in its wild beauty where those deserted cabins are  
falling to decay, and already the names of the oc-  
cupants are forgotten or remembered only in his-  
tory. Where those red banks are glaring in the  
nocturnal sun, ten years ago the green sod was  
barely soiled by the trail of the wandering Indian,  
or the track of the but little wilder deer. Where  
are the builders and the workers now? How  
many realized the wealth they sought as they  
heaved those logs without a thought for the fair  
sky above them, or leveled those hills with not  
one glance at the beauty of nature around them?  
And they who did, are they content with what  
they acquired, or do they still pursue their favorite  
phantom? How many there imbibed the seeds of  
those vices which mark them to-day as the ruins  
of men? How many laden with the gold, often  
so hardy earned and sometimes not so honorably  
gained, sank beneath the deadly miasma of the  
tropics, or found a grave almost in sight of the  
long prayed for home, beneath the blue sea, a sac-  
rifice to the cupid of their fellow men? And  
they who sleep so quietly in the midst of this mad  
rush of California life, on that grassy knoll, in the  
graves to which they were hurried (so the tradi-  
tion runs) by the knife of the assassin, and for  
whom the soft wind, as it murmurs through the  
pines, seems to sing an eternal requiem—who  
were they?

"Their name, their years, spelt by the unlettered muse,  
The place of fame and elegy supply."

Do they still wait in some New England home  
with "the hope deferred that makes the heart sick,"  
the return of them who will never, never come.

I like to picture the future, when vine-  
yards will cover the sunny hillsides; when the  
fruits and flowers and seeds of every clime will fill  
these valleys, flourishing with a luxuriantness un-  
known in their natal soil. When the mountains  
will re-echo the snort of the iron horse as it rushes  
along, bearing the traffic of the earth; the pleas-  
ure seeker and the invalid seeking health in our  
genial climate, which the Italian, with all his pride  
of country, acknowledges to be superior to that of  
bella Italia, carrying away in return, our surplus  
of the luxuries and necessities of life.

If there is any earthly lot which I could envy,  
it is his, who, born here, now, or a quarter or a  
half century hence, will live in all the freshness  
of youth, and grow old and die amongst the Tassos  
and Raphaels who will draw their inspirations from  
these mountains, from our sunny skies, and from  
the bright eyes of the beautiful daughters of Cal-  
ifornia; when California, bound to the land of our  
fathers by a chain of sovereign States, will be  
more to the future than ever Greece or Italy were  
to the past, the emporium of the commerce and  
industry of the world, the land of industry and  
honor; par excellence, the cradle and the chosen  
home of art, science, and song.

The following cure for a cold has been on record  
since 1430, and no doubt of some service:

Put your feet in hot water,  
As high as your thighs;  
Wring your head up in flannel,  
At low as your eyes;  
Take a quart of warm grog,  
When in bed, as a dose;  
With a number four dippe  
Well follow your nose.

# SMITH'S POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.

On the American River, 24 miles from the City.

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES,  
44 J street, between Second and Third streets.

The Trees offered from the  
above establishments this sea-  
son are more than usually fine,  
and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind  
of fruit, we possess the

LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE STATE  
our catalogue embracingOver Nine Hundred Varieties,  
as follows:

APPLES, 245 varieties;  
PEARS, 276 varieties;  
PLUMS, 100 varieties;  
CHERRIES, 90 varieties;  
PEACHES, 75 varieties;  
NECTARINES, 20 varieties;  
APRICOTS, 12 varieties;  
GRAPES, 90 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our  
PEAR AND CHERRY TREES  
Are the Finest Ever Offered

for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 5 feet to 12  
and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not  
only of very large size, but also handsomely  
shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting  
near residences, affording the double

ADVANTAGE OF SHADE AND FRUIT.

Of the above two fine Fruits we offer

25,000 TREES FOR SALE,

of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees  
can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State.  
Many persons have had but poor success with Cherry Trees  
in this State. We state for their information that  
Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true im-  
ported Mazzard stock, and not upon com-  
mon Native or Oregon stock of this Coast,  
the former being the only stock fit to grow them on.

We have also a very fine stock of the following, viz:

APPLE, PLUM, PEACH, NECTARINE,

Apricots, Grapes, Figs, Almonds.

Besides a Miscellaneous collec-  
tion of other and small fruits.

Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the

Trees in GOOD SHAPE, and purchasers of our

Two-years-old Trees will find that they have

been well "cut back," and are now

firm, symmetrically shaped Trees.

We guarantee no finer or healthier Trees will be found

in the market this season.

We also offer a superior assortment of

Shade and Ornamental Trees,  
Shrubs, Roses, and

Greenhouse Plants.

Embracing all the old and well known popular varieties,  
as well as a great many others both good and new.Also a very fine lot, of different sizes, of that very popu-  
lar shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the

GOOD OLD-FASHIONED ELM TREE

of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch

Elms, which are of good size, and when well estab-  
lished in the soil, they are of very rapid growth.

ALSO...

LOCUST,  
LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN,  
MAPLE, in variety,  
LINDEN, European and American,  
CATALPA,  
CHINA, and other Trees.

We call particular attention to our collection of

THE CAMELLIA,

which has become so well acclimated that we have them  
growing freely in our open grounds, and blooming as  
elegantly out of doors here as they possibly could  
with the tenderest care in a conservatory.It is no longer a house plant, but one of  
The Gems of the Pleasure Grounds.WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY  
TRUE TO THE NAME.For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &c.,  
see CATALOGUES, which will be sent by mail to all  
applicants.We invite attention to our very large and general  
assortment of

VEGETABLE SEED,

THE CROP OF THIS YEAR.

which is very fine and large, and we are now prepared  
to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at  
Lower Prices than can be found  
at any other establishment in the State.We have now been growing SEED for a number of  
years, and have given universal satisfaction. We are  
now prepared to supply large quantities of GOOD FRESH  
SEED at very low rates. These seeds will be done up  
handsomely in packages, for Wholesale or Retail Trade  
and will always be in readiness at our GARDEN, and at  
CITY OFFICE—44 J street—SACRAMENTO.Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold for CASH ONLY, and  
Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

1858--1859.

# SAN JOSE NURSERY. FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES,  
SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

18,000 ROSES,

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

Grape-vines, Etc. Etc.

PALM OR DATE TREES  
Perfectly hardy in California.FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,  
Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount.I OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF  
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,  
SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.,

That can be found in any one Nursery in California.

ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to, and  
the TREES carefully packed up in bundles or boxes,  
according to size and the distance they have to go, and  
delivered free on board the steamer at Alviso.MY COLLECTION OF  
ROSES  
IS THE LARGEST IN THE STATE;HAS RECEIVED THE  
FIRST PREMIUM

At the STATE FAIR, held at San Jose.

MY CATALOGUE, giving the different varieties,  
I have for this season, and other information, will be  
sent to every applicant. It will also be found with my  
AGENTS, as follows:MONS'R DELABIGNE,  
89 Clay street.....SAN FRANCISCOMESSRS. GRAVES & WILLIAMS,  
67, 69, and 71 Merchant street..SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. STOUT &amp; SARGENT, - STOCKTON.

MONS'R JACQUIER, - - - - SONORA.

L. PREVO  
SAN JOSE, Nov. 15, 1858.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,  
FRUITAND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

(Opposite Washington Market.)

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RESPECT-  
fully inform our friends and the public, that  
we are the Agents of A. H. Myers' Pioneer  
Nursery, Alameda county; L. Prevost, San  
Jose Nursery, Santa Clara; E. W. Case's Nursery,  
Santa Clara; and are prepared to fill orders, large  
or small, for Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape  
Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c. of every variety and  
description, at the shortest notice and on the most favorable  
terms.We are also the sole Agents of Rumford and Bro., Contra  
Costa county, for the sale of their large crop of Sweet  
Potatoes, raised from genuine Carolina Seed of the Red Variety.  
Messrs. Rumford & Bro. received the First Premium for  
their Potatoes at the late Mechanics' Fair held in this city, and  
at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose during the  
past autumn.We are also the sole Agents of Daniel L. Perkins, of Alameda  
county, who is the Pioneer Seed Grower of California,  
and who is giving his undivided attention to the raising and  
preparing Garden Seeds for this market.We are also Agents for the Nurseries of D. T. Adams and  
Joseph Lee, San Jose.Farmers and Gardeners desiring fresh and genuine Garden  
Seeds, which can be warranted true to label, will do well to  
examine our stock before buying elsewhere.GRAVES & WILLIAMS,  
Nos. 67, 69, and 71, Merchant street,  
James Graves, (21) H. F. Williams.CALIFORNIA TUBS,  
AND  
California Pails!CALIFORNIA WINES,  
AND  
California Ales!COLLINS WADHAMS,  
WOULD SAY to those interested in the  
welfare of California, which is no more  
than self-interest, to call at112 Battery Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO,And see what "can be done in California," before sending  
their millions to some far-off country, never to return.CALIFORNIA BUTTER and CALIFORNIA PAIRS  
are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well. 74The Genuine Dry PULU  
IS IMPORTED FROM THE  
SANDWICH ISLANDS,  
AND SOLD ONLY BYJACOB SCHRIEBER,  
180 Jackson street,  
Next door to International Hotel.DRY PULU is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest,  
and most Durable material for Bedding now in use.

Fleas will not live in Pulu Bedding. 25 3m

## SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.

## SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Fresh Arrivals  
AT THE  
Agricultural and Horticultural  
SEED STORE,

NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa,	100 bushels Peach Pits,
3000 lbs. Red Clover,	200 lbs. Oregan Orange,
500 lbs. White Dutch do,	White French Sugar-Beet,
3000 lbs. Timothy Seed,	Beet, assorted kinds;
50 bushels Blue Grass,	Onion,
20 " Red Top Grass,	Turnip,
20 " Hay Grass,	Carrot,
20 bus Mixed Lawn do,	Radish,
500 lbs. Vetches,	Cucumber,
3000 lbs. Early Kent Peas,	Melon,
50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.	

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Double Hyacinths, Ranunculus,  
Narcissus, Anemones, Tulips, Tuberoses,  
Crown Imperial, Crocus, Iris,  
Dahlia, Gladiolus,Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT,  
GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can  
warrant.Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit pur-  
chasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Bud-  
ding and Pruning Knives, etc.N. B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,  
Seedsmen and Florists, will meet with immediate at-  
tention.J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,  
17 3m 108 California street, San Francisco.

New-York Seed Warehouse.

ALFALFA,  
New Crop;HUNGARIAN GRASS;  
Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer,  
are grown by experienced Cultivators in the  
Atlantic States and Europe, and we have  
taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and  
best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost  
satisfaction.Agricultural and Scientific Books,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAILFLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds,  
put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation.

Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.

All orders by mail or otherwise (with remittances),  
will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through  
the mail (postage paid).O. L. KELLOGG & CO.,  
111 SANOME STREET.7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER  
SEED, crop of 1858;  
25,000 lbs. SEED CORN (choice varieties);  
1,000 lbs. SHARPS HERBS and HERB SEEDS;  
10,000 lbs. SEED PEAS;  
10,000 lbs. SEED BEANS, choice varieties;  
100,000 CHOICE FRUIT and SHADE TREES;

Garden Seeds.	Grass Seeds, &c.
500 lbs. Oregan Orange seed;	20 bush Kentucky Blue Grass
400 lbs. Yellow Dutch Onion seed;	50 bushels Timothy
300 lbs. French Sugar-beet seed;	25 do Mixed Lawn Grass;
300 lbs. Turnip seed, assorted;	25 do Rye Grass;
100 lbs. Yellow Danvers Onion seed;	20 do Hungarian Grass;
100 lbs. Red Onion seed;	20 do Masqueli Grass;
150 lbs. Radish seed;	20 do Beet Seed;
100 lbs. Cabbage seed, assorted;	5000 lbs. White and Red Clo-
300 lbs. Carrot, seed;	ver;
	2000 lbs. Millet;
	1000 lbs. Canary;
	1000 lbs. Rape;
	1000 lbs. Hemp;

Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes,  
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS,  
JAPONICAS,

And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES, and set of  
Horticultural Implements,And receiving by every Express from the States, and  
Europe, a general assortment ofField, Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree  
SEEDS, &c.N. B.—Catalogues furnished on application by mail or ex-  
press, or otherwise; and all orders directed to S. W. MOORE,  
Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, will meet with prompt  
attention. A liberal discount made to the Trade.For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by  
S. W. MOORE,  
Seed Warehouse,  
110 California street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Crop of 1858.

Just Received by Express, on the steamer  
John L. Stephens,A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS,  
Selected by H. Marshall P. Wilder, President  
of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society,  
from responsible Growers, and warranted to be the  
CROP OF 1858.TAKE NOTICE,  
The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation,  
and being aware of the impudence that has been practiced on  
Farmers, thinks proper to state, that he has not an OLD SEED  
in the Store. All Seeds sold guaranteed true to name.  
Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to secure  
GOOD, RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as they  
would have to pay for worthless trash.Have also on hand and for sale, a very desirable  
assortment ofForeign and Fancy Grape Roots,  
Peach and Cherry Trees,Together with a full and complete assortment of  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.For sale by J. L. PANGBURN,  
83 Washington street,  
12m Between Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.WILLIAM THURNAUER,  
Importer of French and German  
FANCY BASKETS,  
English and American Willow-ware,  
Cane and Willow Chairs, Ladies' Work-stands,  
TOYS, ETC.No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay,  
19 3m San Francisco.

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SUPERB CLOTHING

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
SACRAMENTO.NEW GOODS,  
AND  
LATEST STYLES.FASHIONABLE CLOTHING  
MADE TO ORDER,  
AND  
Arranged.CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,  
Corner of J and Second streets,  
SACRAMENTO.The Undersigned  
PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG  
experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for  
Purchasing, they can present one of theBEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING  
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.Their aim has been and ever will be, to give their  
patrons the Best MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES,  
and THE TRUEST NATURAL FIT OF THE  
GARMENT.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
93m Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

WOOL WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER  
WILL PAY CASH FOR  
WOOL,  
THE ENSUING SEASON.THOSE HAVING WOOL TO SELL WILL FIND  
it to their advantage to call on the Subscriber, before  
making sales. Inquire at OFFICE, onJ Street, between Front and Second,  
Or, at City Market;Sacramento.  
N. D. STANWOOD.RIPPON & HILL,  
PACIFIC MANUFACTORY  
AND  
EMPORIUM,  
Corner Thirteenth and J streets...Sacramento,  
Manufacturers of all kinds ofCarriages & Wagons,  
Large and Small, for every business,  
OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL AND BY  
THE BEST WORKMEN.

All Work Warranted. 63m

CHAS. ZEITLER & CO.,  
DEALERS IN  
American and English  
HARDWARE,  
FINE CUTLERY,  
FARMERS' MECHANICS'  
and...MINERS' TOOLS.  
144 J street.....Sacramento.A full assortment of the  
Best Agricultural Implements,  
HARVESTING TOOLS,  
GRAIN CRADLES,  
&c. &c. &c. &c.WM. B. HUNT,  
DEALER IN  
HIDES, SKINS,  
WOOL AND TALLOW.Office on Second street, near M,  
63m SACRAMENTO.

Premium Marble Works!

P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,  
K street, corner Sixth,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb  
and Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Free-  
stone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c.,  
&c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable  
terms.All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.  
Also, Calced Plaster for sale. 18-18 3mPioneer Establishment,  
FOR curing of FISH of all kinds,  
also for the curing of prime HAMS  
AND BACON. Always on hand, the best article  
of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted  
of superior quality, in packages to suit.The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and  
is desirous of extending the business for that purpose he  
will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity.The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at  
this establishment.On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT  
—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China  
Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER,  
Front street,



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1889.

## Our Traveling Agent.

We are pleased to announce the name of Dr. H. H. HERRICK as our Traveling Agent. Mr. H. will visit many of the upper Counties, and will present his claims to attention for his celebrated Seed-sower and Harrow, and will also present the CALIFORNIA FARMER to those who have not yet subscribed, and we hope to receive a large number of new subscribers through his efficient Agency. Persons who are now indebted to us can pay him, or any of our named Agents; or can remit by mail, as money will always come safely through the Post-office.

## A Special Agent in the Eastern States.

Mr. E. A. HAY, who left here in the steamer of the 5th inst. on a visit to his kindred, to tarry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.

We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.

We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

## The Farmer—Our City Carrier.

HAVING employed Mr. J. F. LARRABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the FARMER into the family as a friend to all "home industry;" it will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desiring of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

## The Farmer at Sacramento.

We are much gratified in receiving many new and valuable subscribers at Sacramento, recently, for which we return thanks. As the State Fair is to take place at the "Lever City," the present year, it is important that those who desire all the information respecting the Fair should receive the FARMER, and by so doing be fully informed upon the plans of the enterprise. Mr. Coachman, at the Post-office, is authorized to act for us, receive money, etc. Bills due this Office for that county, can be paid to Mr. Coachman, our Agent.

H. J. Beideman, Bookseller, near the Post-office, and B. Davidson, Bookseller, near by, are also our Agents; and we commend our friends to them, where they can go and subscribe for the FARMER, and always find it for steamer days.

## Special Notice.

J. Q. A. Warren has no connection whatever with the CALIFORNIA FARMER. This notice becomes imperative now, as many persons have supposed that was the address of the Editor and Proprietor of this paper, and have so addressed letters intended for this journal, which have been misdirected.

Purchasers of stock, and all persons corresponding with the CALIFORNIA FARMER or the Editor and Proprietor, will please be particular and address as follows: Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.

## Harvesting Machines.

"Watchman! What of the night?"  
If the night that shrouds the earth in darkness needs watchers, there are also great interests that meet our vision by day, that need guardians! "Send forth laborers into the harvest."

The great majority of our citizens, who are now busy with their wares and merchandise and speculating upon the wealth of the mines, rarely ever thinking of a greater source of wealth in this State, are sometimes attracted to some paragraph, which startles them from that lethargy and bids them think!

The Agriculture of California, that so recently has begun to attract the notice of the world, is scarce conceived of, even among our own citizens; and its power or influence is not properly appreciated by the merchant and business man. The following facts, however, show its magnitude; and these facts should cause them to think:

Five or six years since, and over this great State there was scarcely found half a dozen Grain Harvesters of the improved kind known; in 1853, attention was being called to them. Our grain-fields, then small, were harvested by the Cradle. Now look to this matter; the hundreds of bushels of grain, raised then, have become hundreds of thousands; and our crop this year, will count in millions. Instead of the Grain Cradle, the stately tread of the well-trained team carries onward the McCormick, the Manny, and other Harvesters, that sweep down acres per day; and the Great Western Harvester enters a field of twenty-five acres in the morning and at night the grain lies in neat bags—mowed, thrashed, cleaned and sacked; and, when the day's work is done, then we ask the Watchman, "What of the night?" He cries, "The harvest is over, the gleaners are at work, and the grain is all garnered?" and now the laborers are called in, for their work is "well done."

Who can estimate the great increase of our grain crop the present year? There are some signs to which we would call public attention, as most significant. From all the facts we can gather, the number of Harvesting Machines this year cannot be less than six hundred, and may reach eight hundred. This astounding fact speaks volumes. It is the trumpet-toned thunder that is heralding to the world the value of the Agriculture of California!

Six years since, it would have alarmed any one importer to have thought of importing twenty machines; and now, our importers think it but legitimate to order them by the hundred.

Besides those imported, we have our own manufactured ones; and, if report speaks truly (and the present season will prove), there are some makers that will strive for the palm of victory. Heaven knows, we shall always glory in the success of California—her harvest fields and her manufacturers. And the facts above, are some proof of what they are and will be.

To ISQUIRRELS—The History of the Orange, its culture and prospect for California, shall soon have our attention. Also, Wine and Wine-making; Wool, its value and the future prospect of the Wool Grower, shall have our attention. From upon the Blossom? These inquiries will be attended to.

## Gloves off—Ourselves.

We like to grasp firmly whatever we undertake to do, especially if it is important. It has always been our greatest pleasure, since the first publication of this journal, to do all we could to encourage, to cheer on, and to build up all that would tend to the best interests of our State. We have never permitted our journal to be used as the herald of any personality that would detract, nor have we joined any sect or party to divide or pull down; our greatest happiness has been derived from seeing our State progress, and all her industrial interests prosper.

Our work, particularly, has been in the agricultural field, and its kindred interests; and for many long years our journal has been known as the only agricultural journal in the State, and ought that appertains to this great interest has been, in a measure, heralded in the FARMER. How faithfully we have labored, and how earnestly, we leave it for the high-minded and honorable men of our State, of all parties and creeds, to decide. Whatever we may have done, we feel that, according to our means and power, "we have done what we could." From the earliest moment of our entering upon the work, "our eye has been single to the glory of California," save Him who "ruleth the nations." In our labors and duties we have never known what it was to envy our neighbor, but rather rejoiced in our brother's prosperity; for well we knew that

"Base envy withers at another's joy,  
And hates that excellence it cannot reach;"

and our aim was rather to learn from others, and strive to attain by imitating and then excelling if we could. In this our pursuit we hope we have been the gainer; and whenever it has been in our power, we have ever dispensed the kindly word and earnest wish for others' well, and have never permitted ourselves to notice, but in merriment, the envious or malicious attacks that are covertly made; as we rather prefer an open field and manly battle, to the assassin's warfare.

As a public journalist, and for the great cause of Agriculture, we have recently been called upon to appear in behalf of this interest, which thousands feel has been in jeopardy, by reason of the bad management of those who have had it under their charge; and though we have been compelled to use surgical instruments, and handle the dissecting knife, we have not cut without feeling; but as we were called on to wound, we knew it was to heal, provided we could cut out the gangrene. With this hope we were at work, when, lo and behold! another dark spot appeared, which, unless it can be cut out, we know death must be the result to the patient under charge. This dark spot we alluded to in the two last numbers of our journal. We mean a paper purporting to be the State Agricultural Society's Monthly, but which emanated from an individual bearing once a reverend title; and nothing but stern duty could possibly draw from us the remarks we have before made, or our present remarks, which, when given, we shall await the result, and if atonement is made, we smoke the calumet of peace; but if not, the dissecting knife must come out again, for it is not so much our personal self we care for as the cause we advocate, and those who are linked with us; and we will not permit that, or them, to be assailed, and remain silent.

That famous document, dated last March, bearing the name of a Society that should demand the homage of the world for its good influence, had nicely ensconced in its columns a flattering notice of an agricultural monthly—one that we had also often spoken of in praise, so we cannot be charged with envy in our remarks upon this point. But in that notice was written these words: "This journal [meaning the monthly], the only one in our State devoted exclusively to our agriculture and mechanism, has already attained a name and character abroad, far, very far, in advance of its age." This is one paragraph, and here is another: "Those who take it and read it carefully, will find a gratifying number of facts; an amount of information, based upon California experience, without being burdened with a mass of stale theories from foreign essayists, and sickly sentimentality from domestic inamoratas." Here is a fine article to secretly thrust into a Society's monthly! How splendidly it will read abroad!

Who, that has common sense, cannot understand the meaning of this assassin thrust? We will unmask it, and tell the writer, in the language of Pope,

"Every will merit, as its shade pursue,  
But, like the shadow, prove its substance true."

What an ebullition of envy and malice is here shown. Is that monthly the only agricultural journal in California? Is that monthly the only journal that has befriended the cause of the mechanic? If so, then let the farmers and mechanics of this golden State speak to us, and tell us we have accomplished nothing. But of that paragraph we need say no more; our works shall speak for themselves.

This unmanly attack upon those scientific men, who happen to be born in England, France, Scotland, or Germany, from whence have come the best scientific works known, is an outrage upon decency; yet doubly wrong when it would defame under the cover of a society, or dare bring that society into disgrace for its own acts. "Stale theories from foreign essayists!" Who that reveres the science of agriculture does not also reverence the names of London, Lindley, and Paxton. These three names, familiar at the present day, are sufficient; yet we could name a host whose essays, the simplest of them, are deep enough to confound the man who would slur them because they were foreign. It has been our pleasure to read their works and to profit by them; it has been our pleasure to know the men, to converse with them, to enjoy their intercourse while they were surrounded with all their honors, and yet they would have scorned to have sneered at a Yankee essay; so far from it, they have honored merit wherever found. Thus would we honor them by defending them and their memories from the base attack of one who cannot appreciate their worth.

We have, too, here in our midst, many excellent practical gardeners and florists, who often send us

brief essays on practical subjects; shall they be stigmatized by this Rev. gentleman, because they are of foreign birth? But we presume the blow was particularly aimed at our honored correspondent "Agricola," because he hails from the land of Burns; and yet this foreigner has borne off all the prizes for Essays before the State Agricultural Society. But "Agricola" is "of age," he can speak for himself, and we will leave him to deal with this Secretary, and we mistake our judgment if the libeler don't smart among the thistles from the highlander he may "essay" in vain, he will not escape. This we do know: we shall always feel honored in receiving the essays of "Agricola," or any high-minded man, come he from what nation he may; so long as their writings advance the honor and glory of the State, we shall publish them, "in spite of My lord the Cardinal."

But the last part of the second paragraph interests us more deeply, for it strikes a blow, not only to the farmer and mechanic, but to his mother, wife, and daughter, his home and all that is dear to him. That paragraph contains the insinuation that another agricultural journal does contain "sickly sentimentalities from domestic inamoratas." Now we understand this vile insinuation to be thrust against the "Ladies' Department" of this journal. We have all the proof we need.

Now we ask our readers if such a base insinuation can stand? Were that to have emanated from any place but a Society's journal, we should be silent, for it would have carried its own antidote; but coming under the cloak of a Society that we have labored for years to build up and make honorable to the world, we fling back the vile insinuation, and "off gloves" ready to do battle for truth. And who makes this charge? Who charges the writers in the columns of the FARMER with burdening it with sickly domestic matter? Who charges those writers on religious education, home blessings, education of women, &c., with weak sentimentality? Who but the once Rev. O. C. Wheeler? Yes, he is the writer who stigmatizes such writers as Bessie, Edith, Alice, N. B. H., Mabel, Ivy Dell, and scores of others of the wives and daughters of our farmers and mechanics; and abroad, such writers as Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Farnum, Florence Percy, Rena, Sallic, Leonore, Irene, and many others whose writings have been copied far and wide. But we forbear; we shall only say, that had we remained silent under so base a charge against woman—against those who have honored us, our journal, and the world—a charge, too, from a man that had pretended to be a preacher of the gospel (but who, we rejoice to say, did request us to leave off the Rev. when addressing him by letter or otherwise)—the spirits of a much loved mother, wife, and dear friends, would rise to rebuke us. Those who live will speak for themselves, and rebuke this libeler. We know what we say; we are answerable for all we say; and it is such conduct on the part of this Rev. Secretary of the State Agricultural Society that has brought upon it the reproach it bears; and if the whole truth were known, the evil suffered in the loss of the publication of the State Society's Report can be laid to the miserable, selfish policy pursued by the Secretaries, who have had sight of their own interest instead of that of the State, or the good of the people. If the Executive Committee act as they should, and burn the edition of this monthly, and save the credit of the State, the smoke of the burning pile may make some atonement; if not, other voices will speak that will be heard.

## Agricultural Pavilion at Sacramento.

Quite a discussion is being carried on by the Sacramento journals relative to the location of the new building recently ordered by a vote of the citizens of that county, and intended for Agricultural Fairs.

By the remarks of the Sacramento Union it is evident that there is a plan to have this building so located as to answer all purposes for a County Fair, State Fair, and Mechanics' Fair, and the same journal speaks of this building as the one that is to become the building for all future State Fairs, and urges the making Sacramento the place for the State Fair permanently hereafter, and, at the same time, urges the erection of the building in the centre of the city.

If the advocates of permanently locating the Fair would reflect, they would see the error of locating such a building in the city. No State Fair grounds could ever be maintained with any degree of success within the city, and if this building is erected anywhere in the centre of the city that very act will prevent the permanency of the State Fair.

A State Fair Ground requires 15 to 30 acres, and especially such a State as California. It is perfectly absurd to think of locating this building in any of the localities named, unless the object be temporary, or to have a building to rent for political meetings, assemblies, &c. But if the object is to promote the good cause of Agriculture, then let that interest alone be considered. And is it the denizens of the city only that are to be consulted? The entire county has a voice in this matter; it is not this or that man, this or that real estate holder, or a few landlords and business men, it is the great body of the farmers, gardeners, stock raisers, vine-growers, mechanics, &c.; it is the workingmen, and they do not all live in the city. The country has a voice in this matter, and they pay for it, and we hope it will not be hastily decided, but time taken to act wisely and well. We shall be glad to hear from the citizens of the county on the subject. All should speak, for the subject is an important one.

MASFIELD & WOOD.—This well-established clothing warehouse is now opening a new and splendid stock of goods, worthy the special attention of purchasers. It is well known that this House has extraordinary facilities for selecting their goods in New York, and elsewhere, and their present new stock cannot be excelled in this city.

Mrs. P. E. ROGERS.—This lady, as will be seen by her card, has taken rooms in the new establishment of Grover & Baker, on Montgomery street, where she will be happy to receive the patronage of her friends. Mrs. R. should be nobly sustained, as she is the pioneer worker upon the Sewing Machines on these shores.

## The Whale Fishery.

The whale fishery may be likened to a lottery—to some, it brings wealth; while to others, investments in this hazardous enterprise are but poorly rewarded. From information we have received from one of our most reliable merchants, it is estimated that the fleet of whale ships to arrive the present year, will result in a loss to their owners of a sum varying but little from one million of dollars. The enormous loss is attributed to various causes—the ill-success of the fleet, the fall in the price of oil, the extravagance of fitting, and the bad management of masters in the re-fitting of ships, principally at the Sandwich Islands. The merchants at these Islands are growing in wealth at the expense of New Bedford capitalists, and yet this evil continues, year after year, at a tremendous loss to our people. There should be some remedy introduced; something that will check the leakage, or further prosecution of the business might as well be discontinued. Many of our shipmasters appear to have no scruples in the amount of their drafts, and draw readily and with the potency of millionaires. We are glad that our merchants have discovered, in a measure at least, one of the causes of their ill-success, and it is to be hoped that a more rigid economy will hereafter be practiced, not only by themselves, but also by those in whose hands are largely entrusted the wealth and future progress of New Bedford.

The above important announcement is found in the New Bedford Whaler's List, of January 18, and from thence it is copied into the Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu; and the editor of that excellent paper very earnestly and handsomely defends the cause of the merchants of the Islands, and manfully too; and endeavors to show that the great cause of non-success is not the heavy expenses at the Islands for their outfits, but arises from a first cause; and that is, in the extravagant outfits at the start, at home, and the bonuses paid to the shipmasters, and not in the prices of outfits at the Islands, which are only twenty-five per cent higher there than at New Bedford.

We would ask the serious attention of the owners of whaleships at New Bedford, New London, Nantucket, and all other places, to the fact that California can save them the greater part of this twenty-five per cent, if they will just send their ships to this port. We know there is no port in the world where a more glorious "least of fat things" can be found, the present year, than the port of San Francisco; and surely our harbor is admitted to be the finest and largest. The present prospects of the harvest are such as to warrant that all kinds of produce and provisions will be low—flour, beef, pork, hams, bacon, butter, vegetables and fruits of all kinds; and our farmers, one and all, most cordially invite the attention of the owners of whaleships everywhere, to look at these facts and save this twenty-five per cent loss, by coming to our port. The former difficulties are past, and the present prospects open to you better times.

The owners of whale ships may be assured that here in San Francisco we have plenty of purchasers for their oil and bone, or they can ship it home by our clippers; more conveniences for repairs; better means, and cheaper too, for outfits, and capitalists that will buy their drafts at near par, and manufacturers of oil that will greatly advance their interests. The large manufactory of oils of the Messrs. Stanford Brothers is an evidence of the value and interests of this great branch of trade.

GOLDEN-GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Those who are going from city to city on the steamers, and those who may be traveling towards the mountains, or new comers, will feel the need of being warmly clothed. Our columns will show the best Clothing Stores in this city and in Sacramento, among those who advertise. The "Golden-Gate Clothing Warehouse" has prepared a stock most appropriate for all who are going out of the Golden Gate, or those who may come in at the Golden Gate; and it only requires a little of the "golden ore" to procure clothing at the above Warehouse to win "golden opinions" of all purchasers. Mr. Martin, the salesman (so well known in the Clothing business), will be happy to see his old friends, and try to please them.

FREEMAN & Co.'s EXPRESS.—This pioneer house is now increasing their business largely, by extending their places of business over the entire State. It will be seen by the list of their Agencies that they can now do all the public demands of them. They have in their employ young men of great activity and energy, as well as of business experience, which is an assurance of success. We are pleased to learn, that by their influence the facilities of Expressing Letters across the Bay, and on the Alameda and Contra Costa side, has been increased and the cost diminished; and Letters to Oakland, San Antonio, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, etc., etc., can now be transmitted for a Dime.

THE TRADE IN PULU.—"Tall oaks from little acorns grow." The immense increase in the trade with the Islands can hardly be conceived; a few years since, and scarcely a bale could be sold. Now, we notice Schriber has two fine clipper ships anchored near his warehouse, one a four-masted ship called the Pulu, the other a fine clipper called the Hawaii Pulu Packet. They are fine models for ships, and are worthy the increasing trade which this famous Pulu has brought about, and no one has done more for this than Schriber, "the Pulu man."

MESSRS. SOUTHWORTH & Co.—The large advertisement of this house is worthy the special notice of all purchasers of Harvesting Machines. Other goods, in immense quantities, have been selected with care by Mr. S. when at the East; and the house are enabled to sell these goods at low rates. Especial attention is called to the McCormick Reaper, which now appears on our first page, properly illustrated.

SPLENDID STOCK HORSE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of "Comet," one of the finest horses now in our country. This noble animal has attracted great attention for his symmetry of form and grace of action; his pedigree is of the highest character. Few horses only can be found to surpass Comet.

THE P. M. S. S. Golden Age, and the steamer Uncle Sam, left for Panama, on Tuesday, with many passengers. The treasure shipment by the mail steamer, amounted to \$2,081,765. The steamer Orizaba (opposition line), arrived here Tuesday night, from Panama, with passengers from New York, March 10th.

FINE PLATED WARE.—Some of the finest plated ware we have ever seen, has recently been imported by Thomas Day, Esq., of Montgomery street, near Jackson, Tea-set, salvers and goblets, equally as handsome as those of solid silver, and at much less cost—with other goods of rich quality. See his card.

## Look to your Wool.

Wool growers should come to market themselves, and learn the true value of their wool. Although a market report may be ever so correct, the wool of the grower may be so mixed, the bad manner in which it is packed and the want of having it well assorted before sale may make a difference to him of 10 to 25 per cent.

The grower should visit the city, and become acquainted with the purchasers. There should be a lively competition among growers, buyers and sellers; there should be no monopoly. We say to the growers of wool, come to market and bring your wool, and learn for yourselves, and have your wool examined, as there is often a difference on a bag of 2 to 10 per cent. See cards of purchasing wool.

## The Injury to the Fruit Crop.

Is far from being so severe as is supposed. Many persons who notice the drooping of the blossoms suppose this is caused by the frost, whereas it is only the false blossoms or the blossom leaves, or a portion of the bloom blown off by the strong wind. All this will aid the tree, and in fact if half the quantity of blossoms were removed the crop would still be sufficient for the tree to bear. We have every reason to believe we shall have plenty of fruit, although some localities may have really suffered a loss. If the blossoms have really been destroyed it will be seen easily by the heart of the blossom turning black.

## Yosemite.

The season for visiting this favorite valley will soon be with us, and those who love the beautiful in nature will have a rare chance presented to them. We shall very shortly publish for our readers the best routes, with matters of interest to the traveler, so as to prepare them for a trip to this wonderful valley the coming year.

Having made extended visits in 1857 and 1858 to Yosemite, and taken great pains to gather the history of the most interesting incidents, we hope to lay before our readers such facts as will induce many persons to undertake the journey the present year.

A company will be formed to visit the Yosemite, to start about the first of June. It is the desire of those now intending to make this trip to unite with a party who would wish those that join to have reference to an intellectual and highly social enjoyment, rather than a party for mere pleasure.

A register will be opened for names on the first of May. Those wishing to join will please hand their names to the editor of this paper.

FIRST LADY PASSENGER BY THE OVERLAND MAIL. The Overland Mail arrived this evening, in 22 days and 18½ hours, and the Eastern freight of treasure through was Mrs. Lovejoy. We think all danger of the war is now over, and passengers can come through with love and joy. All honor to the lady who has made the first trip from the East, and the second trip across the Continent by stage. The lady speaks of the trip as a great improver of health, benefiting her greatly.

CAPT. GEORGE R. BARCLAY, formerly the popular commander of the Queen City, has taken an interest in the Hotel International. Capt. B. will make a popular landlord, and with his aid this hotel will accomplish still more, and win still more the good opinion of the public.

FASHIONABLE DISEASES.—Hall's Journal of Health affirms that diseases come and go as do the fashions. Once, everybody had the dyspepsia; then the clergyman's sore throat was the rage; and now, don't every third person have some form of neuralgia? [They do in California.]

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—Did we want a proof of the increase of population, we have one in the immense sales of Furniture by J. G. Clark & Co., at their Warehouses in this City, Sacramento and Stockton. Their vast sales prove the growing prosperity of California; and also prove they are receiving the success they deserve as "Home Manufacturers;" their goods being always the very best of their kind.

## Explosion and Loss of Life.

On Sunday morning, at about 2 o'clock, the steam-ferretboat Contra Costa left her wharf for Oakland, followed by the new steamer Oakland. When the Contra Costa reached the bar, the boat being in shoal water, the engine was worked slow, and the rival boat rapidly coming near, fortunately attracted the passengers to the after part of the vessel. At this moment the starboard boiler exploded, making a complete wreck of the forward part of the boat and shattering her upper works throughout by the tremendous concussion, filling the boat with hot steam, and the air with fragments of the wreck, causing a disastrous loss of life and property. The Oakland immediately ran alongside and rendered all the assistance possible. In the panic several jumped overboard, but it is supposed were all picked up by the Oakland. As far as can be ascertained, the following is a list of the killed and those since dead: George McDowell, a native of New Jersey, son of Thos. McDowell, formerly of Sacramento. David W. Cady, of New York, 32 years old. Mitchell G. Smith, barkeeper; body not found, supposed to have been killed instantly. Albert Winslip, a hand belonging to the boat. Henry L. Osterlander, also a hand, a native of New York; was conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where he soon after died. Joseph Hester, annealer in the U. S. Branch Mint, 40 years of age, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and died at 10 o'clock, Monday morning; he leaves a family now in Philadelphia, his native city. Several persons were scalded and scratched with splinters. Two very fine horses were seriously injured—one, the celebrated stallion Commodore, owned by Mr. Agnew, has since died; and the other, a young horse, the property of Mr. Ludlum, was severely scalded. Some carriages were also more or less damaged. The condition of the boat indicates the direction the boiler took; it rose on an angle and went over forward almost entire, and was seen by a passenger on the Oakland to strike the water some thirty feet ahead of the boat. The deck was raised out of place, and the cabins shattered throughout. The Contra Costa was built in this city and registered in November, 1857. Her boilers were constructed in New York, by Cunningham, and sent here in 1853, but were not used until put in this boat, when they were pronounced sufficient. Captain Lewis and the Engineer, Wyatt Birdsell, were arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each, to await the investigation by a Coroner's jury. As appears by the evidence before the Coroner, the cause of the explosion seems to have been the racing and the determination to beat the other boat. For this we hope the officers of the boat will be held to a strict account.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A letter from Smith's Garden, Sacramento says: We had a fine rain, and think our Peach crop not much hurt by the cold weather.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, to make dogs, named elk, antelope, and deer, property, as these animals are not recognized as property by law.

P. P. Tracy, Esq., is to deliver the Oration, and Wm. Bauman, Esq., the Poem, at the celebration by the Odd-Fellows in Sacramento, on the 26th inst.

The Horse Exhibition at Petaluma, came off according to announcement, on Saturday last, and was a fine affair. Some nineteen stallions were exhibited, of two years old and upwards. We shall next week give a more extensive report.

In Alameda, the Gazette thinks the frost has killed most of the peaches, which is a sad loss, because many in the county were calculating upon quite an income this year from their peach crops. We expect the damage will not prove so serious as anticipated.

The dwelling-house of S. P. Pomyes, at the "Farmer's Ranch," some five miles from Marysville, says the Democrat, was burned on Sunday night last. The family barely escaped with their lives, and nothing whatever of clothing, furniture, or provisions, was saved.

The Contra Costa Gazette says: A gentleman who ascended Mount Diablo last week, asserts that in some of the gulches and ravines, in those lofty regions, the snow lies in drifts, and in such quantities, that several days of warm weather will be required to melt it.

At Columbia, says the Courier of the 2d inst., a few of the early fruit trees are in blossom, but we think they have not been seriously injured; although, on one night water was frozen and ice made half an inch in thickness. In some orchards, the proprietors built fires, and some covered their favorite trees with cloths, for protection.

At San Jose the heavy frosts of the last two or three nights of March, says the Tribune, have effectively destroyed the prospects of the peach and apricot crop in that vicinity for the coming season. Many pear trees also are blighted, and not a few cherries. This visitation, it thinks, will fall heavily upon very many citizens.

A fire in Folsom a few days ago, destroyed the building known as Firemen's Hall (used by the Episcopal and Methodist Societies on Sundays, and by the Hook and Ladder Company), also a blacksmith-shop and stable adjoining. Loss \$1500 or \$2000. This is said to be the first serious fire that has occurred in Folsom since its settlement.

Four men who left Napa county about the first of February, to attend the land sales at Barksport, Humboldt Bay, have not since been heard from. Their names are Grigsby, Herndon, Ferrill, and Clark. As they took with them a large amount of money, it is feared they have been murdered and robbed in the mountains. A party was sent in search of them.

Panoramic, says the San Andreas Independent, is a small peach tree, not more than three-and-a-half feet high, filled with bloom, which is in the garden of Mr. Medina, at the Bay State Ranch. Last spring a sprig about a foot long was cut from another tree, and stuck into a wet spot; this is the tree which is now "spreading itself" so aspiringly in vegetable society.

The North Californian, alluding to Hoopa valley, says: severe as the winter has been, we learn that the farmers, by their perseverance, have succeeded in putting in their usual crop of wheat, and with an ordinary succeeding season, a good yield is certain. Quite a number of hale, able-bodied men, have passed through Union during the past week, on the way to the Klamath, and Salmon river mines. Plenty of good room left for more.

THE WEATHER, that never-failing subject for a newspaper paragraph, as noticed by the San Andreas Independent of the 2d inst is a fair specimen for the week of the same throughout the State: "True to the ancient character of March; rain, snow, wind, hail, sleet, and sunshine. On Sunday and on Monday mornings there were heavy frosts, which, it is feared, have in many localities seriously damaged the peach crop. The north-hill-side orchards have escaped, owing to the backwardness of the bloom.

A very singular and destructive land fall occurred on the 29th ult, between San Andreas and the Willow-creek sawmill, says the Independent. In an instant, without any premonition of what was about to transpire, a hill, rock, near a hundred feet in diameter, sank down, perpendicularly, from thirty to forty feet. A single sheep which had straggled away from a neighboring flock, and chanced to be grazing on the spot at the moment, went down in the general hubbub. No tunnel, shaft, or mining operation had ever been conducted at the place, and whatever was the cause, is as yet unexplained.

At Los Angeles, says the Vineyard of the 5th inst, the weather for the previous week had been unpropitious. For some days the wind blew violently from the interior, checking the growth of wheat and barley, and threatening serious injury. The mountains on the East were covered with snow, and on the 1st and 2d inst. they were visited with a severe frost, which it was thought damaged the wheat fields to some extent. In some localities ice formed of considerable thickness. A worm, similar in appearance to the cut-worm, had made its appearance in the vineyards, causing some alarm, as it eats out the heart of the bud in the night. The vine-dressers were devoting their time to its destruction.

POVERTY BAS, Calaveras county, has such an ugly, beggarly name that people abroad are apt to imagine it the abode of poverty, says "G." in the San Andreas Independent. He washed one pan of dirt and got ten dollars; but even ten dollars is nothing compared with some panfuls of dirt which have been recently taken from this extraordinary claim. The bread (it is worked by hydraulics) is 45 feet deep; breadth of front 500 feet; running back 300 feet. The pay-dirt is from two and a half to four and a half feet deep. All above this stratum, contained scarcely a color of gold. The company paid about \$2500 for water and labor to strip off the waste dirt, previous to realizing anything in the shape of pay. Beyond all question, "G." believes it to be the richest mining claim in the county. Mr. O'Neill owns two-thirds, and Messrs. Higby and Brock, one-sixth each. A lead of extraordinary richness was recently discovered, running diagonally across the claim. A portion of this lead, only two inches in breadth, paid one hundred dollars the foot!

READ!—The Letter of Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham; "The Mother," by Leonore; "Nature and her Lessons," and a "Sketch," by Edith. These are all worthy of special attention. The Family Department must not be forgotten.

ORNAMENT YOUR HOMESTEAD.—Plant flowers, they are cheap now, and always beautiful, and their fragrant blossoms will greet you as you return to your homes.

**VOLCANIC WONDERS!—VISIT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—One of the most interesting scenes of the world is now presented to all in this vicinity, and an opportunity given at little expense, and in a brief space of time, to behold what few have ever seen—a BURNING VOLCANO. The magnitude and wonders of this eruption are presented in another column, and we feel it our duty to call attention to it and to refer our readers to the card of the *Honolulu packets*, by Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, in our outside columns. Every comfort and convenience on the passage is offered. A speedy trip can be made, and the opportunity should not be lost.

## REMOVAL.

**DR. D. BURBANK,**  
**DENTIST,**  
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

(Over J. W. Tucker's Jewelry Store),

Where he will be glad to see his friends and former patrons, and all those who wish to have

THEIR WORK WELL DONE.

(103m)

**GROVER & BAKER**  
**SEWING MACHINES.**

## REMOVAL.

THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY having assumed the Business heretofore conducted by

MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,

For the Sale of our Machines in this City,

Take this occasion to announce their REMOVAL from the premises lately occupied by him, to the more

COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,

No. 118 Montgomery Street,

Where a complete assortment of our varied styles of


Family and Manufacturing Machines,

Will be on Exhibition, and for sale at low prices, and with mountings suited to the requirements of all.

MR. BRIGHAM will continue his services in our Sales Department, and give his personal attention to the instruction of purchasers, in use of machines, etc.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY,  
R. G. BROWN, Agent.

(103m)

1859.  1859.

**FREEMAN & CO.'S**

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

ESTABLISHED 1833. REORGANIZED 1859.

Capital Stock.....\$500,000.

HAVING APPOINTED AGENTS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL

points in California, Oregon, Washington

Territory, British Columbia, and on the Northern

and South Coast of California, and Mexico, West

Coast of South America; also, at Honolulu, Sandwich

Islands, are prepared to transact a

**GENERAL EXPRESS,**

Forwarding and Commission Business,

With safety and dispatch, offering facilities unsurpassed by

any Express Company for Transporting Freight, Pack-

ages, Parcels, Letters and Treasure.

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, AND ACCOUNTS,

Collected, and returns promptly made.

COMMISSIONS AND CONSIGNMENTS.

Orders for the purchase of Goods, and all matters pertaining

to a Legitimate Express Business, promptly attended to.

GOLD DUST forwarded and deposited for assay or

coinage, and proceeds promptly returned.

TREASURE and JEWELRY forwarded and insured on our

open Policies, held from the best London Insurance Com-

panies. Also, FREIGHT, PACKAGES, and LETTERS, by the

Steamers sailing on the 5th and 20th of each month, to

all parts of the Atlantic Ocean, South America, Canada

and Europe, connecting with New York with Messrs. H. S.

LANSDOWN & CO.'S American-European Express, to

Europe. Also, to all points on the Northern and Southern

COAST, by each Steamer, in charge of faithful and ex-

perienced Messengers; also, to Guaymas, La Paz and

Mazatlan, by every conveyance.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

29 Broadway, New York; 164 Baltimore St., Baltimore;

24 Washington St., Boston; 72 Camp St., New Orleans;

320 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 98 Montgomery Street, San

Francisco.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Freeman, Freeman Cobb,

Joseph Hedden, John K. Stinson,

Chas. S. Higgins, L. Winchester,

Henry Gregory.

JOHN M. FREEMAN, President.

CHAS. S. HIGGINS, Managing Director for California.

San Francisco, March 31st, 1859.

The Fine Thorough-bred Stallion

Prince Morgan,

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON,

AT

MOORE'S RANCH,

San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa County,

At the following Low Rates:

To insure.....\$30 00

For the season.....25 00

Single Service.....15 00

## PRINCE MORGAN

Is grandson of Green Mountain Morgan, and sired by the

celebrated Fleece Morgan. His dam is descendant of Prince

Majesty and Tiger Whip. He is four years old this spring;

fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1075 pounds.

For reference as to his qualities, and speed, inquire at Mr.

J. S. TAYLOR'S Stable, on Market street, opposite Second.

WM. MOORE.

San Francisco, April 5th, 1859.

To Ranchmen.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WANT A HOME ON

some land in the County—want a secondary con-

sideration, the object being for the Man (who is in poor

health), to get a chance to live in the country. To any person

who has no family on his place, this is an excellent chance.

The Women is a good Housekeeper, and does all kinds of

Sewing. The Man will be able to milk cows, take care of

stock, or do any light jobbing about a Ranch. Address

MR. & MRS. L. HENRY, San Francisco, (Care of California Farmer).

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**—The best evidence in the world of success in business is a constant and widely increasing range of customers. As we were passing by Fordham, Jennings & Co's, corner of Front and Jackson streets, we noticed a large number of parcels of goods, marked for many of the up-river counties, and also for many of our large ranches. We are pleased to know our readers are regarding our advertisements. We never advertise any but first-class houses, as we wish our readers to know of the best establishments; and the firm named above will always give satisfaction to those who may patronize them.

## 125

**McCormick's Chicago Reapers!**



Three Sizes—5, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PAT-

TENTS, from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the Manufactur-

ers for the Pacific Coast.]

2500 sold in 1855, 4000 sold in 1857,

4000 sold in 1856, 4500 sold in 1858.

15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single Establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and with my improvements for 1859, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, durability and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, any keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Reaper in my machine (as patented), upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have had their Reapers on a platform, where the machine is not so firmly held, and the eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform-wheel over which he rides, necessarily rocking their machine to pieces. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my Machines as compared with others, and which, with others, will be proved. (Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851. Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855. Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856. Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in '57. Highest Prize of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in 1857.)

**As the best Reaper.**

Publications made by the manufacturers of the *Mowing machine*, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be false. The success of my machine is indicated by figures above, is the highest prize; while the awards of French ones, generally, are worthy of no confidence, although Reapers-makers make a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little Annual One-horse Premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally indicated, it is nevertheless true, that those machines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from Farmers and others of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and much more. I may further remark, that all of the Reaping Machines of any prominence in the country, are mere modifications of my machine; all other manufacturers having necessarily gained experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer, that in point of durability, my machine is far superior to all others; besides several important advantages, referred to in my regular Annual Circular, in pamphlet form, which will be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing me, or any one of my Agents.

P. S.—To correct a misapprehension from recent newspaper reports, I may say, that while the Commissioner refused to extend my PATENT of 1845, that of October, 1847, will still give for several years to come, and that this has been my most important Patent; and further, that Reaper manufacturers cannot copy more nearly my machine than they have done heretofore. They must still carry their Reapers on the back of the platform, and submit to other consequent imperfections.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Thrashers and Separators,

Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 32 and 36 inch

cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. Patent Office, January 3, 1859.—Sir: J. A. & H. A.

Pitts' Patent, dated June 20, 1857 (machine for Thrashing and

Cleaning Grain), was extended for a term of seven years

from June 23, 1851. It has consequently expired. Respect-

fully, yours, J. HOLT, Commissioner.

Southworth & Co., San Francisco, California.

Pitts' Patent-Double Flion 8 and 10 Horse-Powers.

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that we have

a certificate of authority, of which the following is a true copy.

A. GORDON & CO.

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that A. Gordon &

Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved

Patent Double Flion Horse Power," in any of the States or

Territories secured to me by letters patent. (Signed,

Buffalo, October 20, 1858. JOHN A. PITTS.

We are this month shipping Horse-Powers of the above

patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he

is hereby authorized to sell.

Register, N. Y., October 28, 1858.

A. Gordon & Co's Iron Planet Powers,

8 and 10 Horse.

NOURSE, MASON & CO'S

IRON PLANET POWERS,

8 and 10 Horse—with full Extras.

Forty Ketchum's Mowers—Iron Frame.

Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

TWENTY NOYES' MILL-STONES,

Different Sizes.

One Hundred Revolving Horse-Rakes,

Eight, Ten and Twelve Feet.

200 dozen Hay-Rakes, 100 doz Batchelder's Hay-Forks, 100

doz "Blood" Mirror-Blade Scythes, 30 doz "Harris" Silver

Steel, 100 doz Samson's Scythe-Handles, 200 Thermometer

Churns, 1500 Pearls in Plovers—(to arrive for Fall Trade).

Also, a general assortment of agricultural Implements, etc.

Farmers and Dealers are invited to call before purchasing.

**SOUTHWORTH & CO.,**

No. 44 Battery street,

Between California and Pine streets.

**LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,**

No. 117 Clay Street,

**OPTICIANS,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Importers of

Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical

**INSTRUMENTS.**

The wants of the EYE particularly attended to, and the finest

GLASSES, PEBBLES, and improved Periscopic Glasses,

In every style of frames.

Stock-Hunting Spy Glasses,

Marine Operas,

Telescopes,

Microscopes,

Eye Protectors,

Thermometers,

Hydrometers,

Magnifying Glasses,

Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,

**CUTLERY,**

Pocket Knives,

Scissors,

Razors,

Razor-strops.

**Billiard Balls,**

For sale by

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,

103m

Opticians, 177 Clay street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing.**—We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the State, and at all the Fairs been awarded the highest Premium, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 118 Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and



## Ladies' Department.

(For the California Farmer.)  
MOTHER.

Mr Mother's sainted soul was long since borne  
From earth on angel's wings, to find repose  
In heaven, its nesting place. Oh, could I open  
The gleaming portals of her home and gaze  
Upon the ecstatic joys of Paradise; methinks  
Even now with food maternal care,  
She marks the vain desires of her first born,  
And points unto the regal star of faith.

Hark!

Hark! she gently whispers, loved one baste!  
Oh baste from earth away, and hither speed  
Thy fainting soul; nor heed the closing of  
Thy mortal days: 'twill be thy passport  
To eternal bliss.

Look not with somber mien  
Upon the forms so dear to thee, for lo  
Thy Mother with thy cherub babe shall wait,  
To bid thee welcome to the courts of love.  
Then calmly at Jehovah's bidding, mure  
Thy frail relative body in the dark  
And muffled tomb. Thy beauteous soul  
Shall then like nuptial stars a vigil keep.  
O'er loved ones in the murmurous world below.

LROXNRE.

## Letter From R. W. F.

School of Design for Women—Cooper Institute—Pro-  
gress of the Age—the Sickles Tragedy—Steamers—  
Weather, etc.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been visiting to-day the  
"New York School of Design for Women," and I  
am sure I cannot do the sensible women, old and  
young, who read your paper, a greater favor, than  
by giving them a brief statement of the oppor-  
tunities which this School furnishes to those of  
their sex who are able to avail themselves of its  
advantages.

The School has, within the last year, been perma-  
nently established in the Cooper Institute, an im-  
mense edifice of brown stone, which is just com-  
pleted, occupying the whole of the triangular block  
bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues at their  
point of junction, and by Eighth street on the  
north. It is the magnificent work of Mr. Peter  
Cooper, one of the millionaires of New York, a  
man who very wisely determined to direct with  
his own judgment, and witness with his own eyes,  
the expenditure of at least a portion of the money  
he designs to bestow for the furtherance of public  
good. The Cooper Institute is, I believe, designed  
for a self-supporting benefaction to the city, of  
which the chief purpose is the aid of instruction  
for the people. Some portions of the building are  
for rent for various uses, and from the income thus  
acquired, lectures, cabinets, classes, &c. are to be  
maintained and furnished, either free or at a merely  
nominal cost. And one of the pleasant things  
about the opening of it is, the taking the Woman's  
School of Design cordially by the hand, and setting  
apart for its use a suit of rooms across the entire  
east side of the building. The school is growing  
very rapidly. Last year its pupils did not exceed  
forty; they now number about seventy females, of  
ages from ten to forty. The expense of instruction  
to working pupils is merely nominal, being five  
dollars a term for designing and engraving, and  
for pencil and crayon, and ten for colors in oil.  
I saw no work in water-colors. There are young  
girls in the Designing Rooms from ten to fourteen,  
who are exceedingly clever in their work, and who  
bid fair to make themselves artists of no mean  
pretensions in this useful and lucrative business.  
There is a considerable number of wood engravers  
(none as yet on steel), many of whom are execut-  
ing work, upon orders from without, so satisfactorily  
to their employers that already they feel the  
strength of a self-supporting business in their  
hands; and I predict for women in certain depart-  
ments of art, a brilliant and ready success, as soon  
as the course is open to their feet. They have been  
long excluded, long denied all rational use of the  
fancy, and of the imaginative power, which, for  
lack of other employment, has spent itself upon  
gossamer and flummery. The dressing room or  
the milliner's shop has been woman's studio, and  
her creative power as an artist has gone out in the  
fashioning of material garments, the combining of  
colors and proportions in perishable fabrics, which  
must have, coming from her hands, the relation of  
use to life, not the majesty of lasting expression.  
Whatever a woman's perception or love of the  
beautiful, whatever her power to embody them in  
forms which might have become, like the produc-  
tions of man, the property of the ages, she has  
been hitherto doomed to work in ignoble and  
perishable material, and count it glory enough if  
a quilt, a gown, or a mantle, of her designing, were  
esteemed worthy to be kept from the moth and the  
elemental loom enough to reach her children's  
children. The canvas which a few colors can im-  
mortalize—the stone which a few strokes redeem  
from the quarry and transfer to places of honor  
and worship, have never been delivered to her but  
under protest, which has made the nervous hand  
tremble as it wielded the brush or drove the chisel,  
which should record the power of the conceiving  
soul.

You perhaps ask why, if woman has the power  
to take a part in the field of the immortal arts, she  
has not somewhere adequately proved her claim  
long ago? And I ask in turn, why did not steam  
expel muscle five thousand years ago, instead  
of fifty? Why was not printing discovered in the  
fifth instead of the fifteenth century? Why was  
lightning so long regarded as the unconquerable  
enemy and dread of man, to be, only in our own  
day, made his strongest friend and servant? The  
development of all powers above the lowest and  
primary, is the work of progress, and so there  
must be days in which it is unknown, and again  
days in which it surprises us by appearing before  
our eyes and commencing its work, which first  
judgment pronounces disorderly and subversive,  
and which no sooner begins to file into orderly  
march and relation, than another new develop-  
ment steps into its place and begins to demand its  
recognition. Also, facts of progress it will be  
seen go in classes. In other phrase, history has  
her periods like nature; is, in fact, in the last and

truest sense, but the exposition of nature, and of  
man stumbling and falling in his endeavors to find  
out her secret intuitions. There is a period of  
conquest, when all the active forces strike out in  
the struggle to overcome. There is a period of  
discovery, when the strong souls push inquiry be-  
yond the limits of the known, and are content to  
stop nowhere till the vague, outward bounds of  
the possible are reached. Then comes the inventive  
era, when thought and creative capacity kindle in  
the product of instrumentalities, rather than in  
other achievements; and so our progress is carried  
on by steps, which each age takes, for its suc-  
cessor's more than its own glory; and the charac-  
teristic of this age of ours is, that it devotes it-  
self widely, and in some measure, let us acknowl-  
edge, philosophically, to the emancipation and de-  
velopment of woman. As I stood in the school  
rooms this morning, and looked around upon those  
fair faces, diligent, earnest, and full of purpose,  
I thanked God that I had seen the day in which the  
burin and brush had passed into woman's hands,  
to be in future as legitimate instruments of ex-  
pression to her, as the broom and needle have  
been. And I saw frivolity, caprice, vanity, and  
nervousness vanish away in the distance, as I  
looked; for what place could they have in brains  
for which a career was provided, and in souls where  
aspiration was not doomed to wither in inaction!  
It is a day of hope for us indeed, when prejudice  
cannot longer doom us to the limits of drudgery,  
or the barrenness of idleness.

With this mail will go out to you the record of  
the last crime that has shocked the country and  
disgraced its capital. I am one of those people  
who believe that whatever happens has some-  
where, however hidden from our view, an adequate  
cause. There may be many causes combining to  
produce certain events; but amongst them all,  
there will be one which is like the seed to the tree;  
sun, air, water, soil, are each a cause of its growth,  
but there is one antecedent to them all, without  
which all of them that the universe contains could  
not produce the oak—the acorn must be first. And  
so I find a cause for such tragedies as we have seen  
in Washington; a first and primary cause in the  
truth that womanhood, most to be revered of  
all creations which God has placed upon this globe,  
is held in reverence neither by itself nor by man.  
We cannot conceive of any moral life so nearly  
purposeless as that of fashionably bred women,  
enjoying its own respect or that of others; and  
without these, depravity is frightfully easy to any  
soul. So long as woman holds herself to be the  
inferior of man, fitted to be made his teacher, com-  
panion, friend, guide, when he chooses, but only  
when he chooses, and because he does; and at other  
times, when he chooses differently, being immedi-  
ately converted into his drudge, the victim of his  
tyrannies or vices, the object of an unreasoning  
pride, or of brutal passion which acknowledges no  
limit but its own capacity of action, so long we  
may expect to have tragedies in which women will  
play the role of that unfortunate young creature in  
Washington. Who that has any reasonable  
thought upon life, its uses, opportunities and  
moving forces, can be surprised, or even indignant,  
when woman, bred as Mrs. Sickles has been, and  
as the thousands of daughters of wealth and  
fashion are being bred throughout the length and  
breadth of our land, takes, with apparent uncon-  
straint, her part in the life dramas enacted around  
them? What right have we to wonder that life is  
not purely and earnestly lived by souls who see in  
it only a career of self-gratification—to whom a  
sense of true responsibility and of obligation to  
enable the gift of existence in the using of it, is  
unknown? Pain and grief one must always feel  
at such proof of our mistakes, but astonishment  
at them ought to be unknown among sensible  
persons.

There is, of course, a world of talk of all sorts  
respecting all the parties in this dreadful affair.  
The newspapers have not been so eagerly sought  
in months as they are since the names of Sickles  
and Key became their staple. As you will have  
all the particulars many times repeated in them, I  
forbear the pain and weariness of a detailed state-  
ment.

Are we ever to hear anything further of the  
opposition steamers? Or is California resigned to  
sleep with the Mail Company as a nightmare upon  
her breast? For one of many thousands I hope  
not.

It has been snowing about six hours, and is now  
coming on to rain and blow from the northwest.  
Delicious climate! which makes us think almost  
with contempt of your green hills and flowering  
plains.  
Yours,  
E. W. F.  
New York, March 3, 1879.

(For the California Farmer.)  
Nature and her Lessons.

SUNSHINE and gladness! Singing birds, springing  
leaves, gushing melody, dry roads, and good-natured  
farmers! Surely this is happiness! Here we have  
been wading through mud and water for many dark  
days, to the infinite discomfort of people in general,  
and "crinolined pedestrians" in particular  
(and the excellent satisfaction of croaking frogs,  
who seemed to consider us poor bipeds completely  
humbled to their part, wondering if the bright sun  
was really in contempt of our paltry sphere, or  
that we might better appreciate his condescension,  
was withholding his favor for a time to overwhelm  
us suddenly with his effulgence. Even this sus-  
pense was preferable to the cold, raw winds which  
preceded, inviting vague presentiments of a dry  
winter and lack of crops. One would scarcely  
recognize the thin, frightened countenances of *then*  
in the sleek, round-faced ones of *now*. But in  
thais is not the only perceptible change; as with  
all who pass through trials which for a time seem  
grievous, and then leave us with increased ability  
for rejoicing, so Nature, having passed "under the  
cloud," is now laying aside the garb of mourning,  
and assuming her own fine, fresh, lovely Spring  
adornings. Dear Nature! who will ever appreciate  
it: in its heavenly beauty; its God-impressed per-  
fection; its changeless purity and variegated moods.  
Ever mysterious, ever new, divinity seems breathed  
through every lineament. Human comprehension  
retires abashed in the contemplation of its simplest

truths; and as one, whom Pollock would say, stood  
on the "loftiest tops of thought" and dived to  
learnings deepest depths, expressed himself, at the  
close of life, that with all his vast researches and  
extensive acquisitions, he had only arrived at a  
"humiliating conviction of his own weakness and  
simplicity," only learned to see how little he knew;  
so all, as they advance in understanding, are be-  
wildered, mystified. One obstacle surmounted,  
reveals vastly larger regions yet unexplored; and,  
while this, in no way diminishes the thirst for  
what is unknown, it teaches most emphatically the  
importance of grasping *practical* truths and waiting  
with patient trust for the clear light of Eternity to  
reveal what a lifetime would be too short to under-  
take. To believe and love, without comprehend-  
ing, may be a difficult task; it is yet one of the  
requirements of that divine law, which though  
inexplicable, is yet so plain, that "the way-faring  
man, though a fool, need not err;" and while above,  
around, and beneath, we see evidences of infinite  
wisdom and love in the creation and guidance of  
worlds, which through long years have kept in  
their unerring course, and still greater in the  
formation of human intelligences, which superior  
to every other creation, in the reflection of "God's  
image," are singularly adapted, one to the other,  
we have no capabilities for solving the first link  
in the chain of mysteries. Revealed truth is sim-  
ple and self-evident; we may learn a lesson from  
every change in Nature; each flitting cloud, sway-  
ing bough, bursting bud, and light-winged song-  
ster; soft-pattering rain-drops, vivid lightning, deep-  
thunder, and the enduring base of majestic  
ocean, bring a lesson to our hearts, a truth to our  
minds. The first great object of life with man is  
to express his manhood, develop his God-like prop-  
erties, and become fitted in *Time* for the work and  
enjoyments of *Eternity*. To do this, he can only  
live for self that he may live for others; and he  
will live for others in the same proportion that he  
lives for self. Show me the man most willing to  
improve everything good, noble and upright in his  
own mind and heart, and you will show one most  
useful to his fellow man; one who carries impres-  
sions with him, stamps his character where he  
moves, and becomes a "living epistle, known and  
read of all men." Hence then, our lives are what  
we make them; our characters shaped by ourselves;  
and to have them something besides a passive real-  
ity, our own moral improvement stands paramount.  
And where can this be more effectually accom-  
plished than among the simplicities of Nature?  
Are we cold and selfish? Here is *great love*. Our  
hearts can hardly fail to swell with gratitude, as  
we behold. Are we sinful, stained with the dregs  
of earth? Here is freshness and purity which does  
not spurn us, and we may "look through Nature  
up to Nature's God." Are we weary, disheartened?  
The "lilies of the valley" and the contented spar-  
row, speak soothingly. Are we in uncongenial  
places, loaded with sorrows, and oppressed with  
grief? Here is light, and joy, and peace, and har-  
mony—God's alphabet to man.

CASTLE RANCH, March 27, 1879.

(For the California Farmer.)  
False Modesty.

"Who told thee that thou wast naked?"  
(GENESIS—iii—11th.)

The origin of the sense of shame should make us  
distrust its too great influence upon us, notwith-  
standing that it has been said, "when shame is  
lost, all virtue is lost," for virtue that has not its  
foundation in principle, dependent only upon this  
safeguard, is merely negative, not deserving the  
name. That "modesty is a virtue," no one will  
deny, but that the very existence of virtue depends  
entirely upon this sense of shame, I do deny, and  
think knowledge a far better safeguard, since those  
that practice duplicity shut the eye and look of  
intelligence, which the simpering smile and blush  
of false modesty but invites. I was once in con-  
versation with a lady friend, when the subject  
turned upon the deficiency of woman's education,  
which, I remarked, "was particularly so in regard  
to a knowledge of her own physiology," and feel-  
ing deeply upon this subject my voice might have  
been a little earnest and elevated, so she cautioned  
me "not to speak so loud as there were men in the  
next room." "And," said I, "for ought you know,  
are now planning the seduction of some innocent  
girl, based upon this very ignorance. And as long  
as women are content to remain so, just so long  
will they be made the dupes of unprincipled and  
designing men, who do not scruple to drag woman  
down into the lowest depth of misery and degrada-  
tion by means of the gentlest and holiest emo-  
tions of her nature, which, if rightly cultivated,  
would make earth a Paradise."

The false delicacy in the manners of lovers, in  
trying to appear indifferent to each other in com-  
pany and displaying an air of insincerity in all  
they say or do, is unnatural and absurd. Love,  
more than any other passion of the soul, pleads for  
truthful expression, but were it not that it can  
speak from the "windows of the soul," its very  
existence might be doubted of, in the hearts of  
many, from the false notion that it must be con-  
cealed. One reason of this is, that love has been  
looked upon as a weakness and ridiculed by cynics,  
while its votaries have been subjected to the tor-  
tures of envy and malice, until this noblest attribute  
of God and of humanity, has been considered more  
as the source of evil than good. Love must have  
an atmosphere of freedom and truth, or the soul  
cannot expand by its genial influence; for it ren-  
ders the mind so sensitive that a breath of ridicule  
or slander blasts its delicate unfoldings, and woo  
be unto them whose poisonous breath shall wither  
this flower of the heart forever, since then are  
closed the sacred portals of the soul to the influ-  
ence of refinement and progression!

There will be unhappy marriages so long as  
each shall seek to hide their faults from the other,  
and to appear what they are not, for the truth,  
however disagreeable to confess or investigate,  
had much better be done before than after mar-  
riage, and those who will not make the investiga-  
tion and try to understand the nature of their  
attachment, and to ascertain if it has its foundation  
in the mental and moral, as well as their physical  
natures, must abide the consequences which will

prove the cause of unhappiness to themselves and  
the harmony of their offspring.

It is high time that the mythological god  
"Cupid" was discarded, with all the heathenish  
notions attached to his worship, and the divine  
angel of God-like Love enthroned in his stead, and  
let the offerings and devotions to its holy shrine  
be in truth and sincerity, and then no more would  
broken hearts be made to bleed upon the altar of  
unhallowed love. There is a false modesty in the  
minds of some mothers which is truly pernicious,  
as it engenders falsehood and inculcates false  
ideas; for how often are the very natural questions  
of children, respecting their origin, answered in so  
fabulous a manner that it only serves to excite  
their curiosity instead of satisfying the yearnings  
of their youthful minds for knowledge, which  
should not be withheld but dealt out to them in a  
manner suited to their age and capacities? But I  
have conversed with some women of families, who  
were nearly as ignorant of the organic laws of  
life as "Topsy," who said, "that she guessed she  
was not borned at all, but 'spect she growed;"  
and some are so sensitive that they have persuaded  
themselves that they, like Minerva, came into the  
world perfect as you then behold them, and refuse  
to converse upon what they term a vulgar subject,  
verifying the adage that "there are none so blind  
as those who won't see."

It is a singular fact that the laws of life and  
death, the most important theme that can engage  
the minds of mortals, are but little studied or even  
talked of, except by the medical fraternity, and  
these might do much more good than they do, if  
they would enlighten the minds of their patients  
by telling them the causes of diseases and how to  
prevent them; and, for this, the physician should  
have a regular salary, not less than those who  
have the "cure of souls," since they, if good men,  
might often do both—and they should take pleasure  
in doing good and striving to elevate man to that  
true dignity which a right knowledge of himself  
alone can give.

Whatever we say or do, let it be with candor  
and truth, and a countenance free from those  
blushes of false modesty which become no one,  
much less a mother, and are an offense to the sin-  
cere searcher after truth. EDITH MOSTRESSOR.  
FERRIS COUNTY, March 29th, 1879.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—An old London paper,  
published in 1670, seriously recommended that an  
act should be passed by Parliament, "that all  
women of whatever age, rank, profession or degree,  
whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall, from  
and after such act, impose upon, seduce, and be-  
tray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male  
subjects, by accents, paints, cosmetic washes, arti-  
ficial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays,  
hoops, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall  
incur the penalty of the laws now in force against  
witchcraft, sorcery, and such like misdemeanors;  
and that the marriage, upon conviction, stands  
null and void."

WHEELER & WILSON  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S  
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Agencies throughout the United States.

Highest Premium again awarded by the American  
Institute, at the Crystal Palace, Nov. 5, 1867.  
Also, highest Premium awarded at the Illinois State  
Fair, and Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and  
Maine State Fair.

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Were recommended the HIGHEST PREMIUM AT  
the State Fair, Maryville, August, 1858.

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Were recommended as the BEST FOR FAMILY  
USE, at the San Jose Fair, Sept. 1853.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines  
ARE SIMPLE, not liable to get out of order, make a  
stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, turn the  
hem, use the cotton from an original spool, by use of a  
NEW TENSION, and are capable of sewing the  
FINEST AND COARSEST FABRICS, LEATHER IN-  
CLUDED.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,  
corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Opinions of the New York Press.

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.  
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.  
Works more uniformly than the hand.—*Herald*.  
Do the work of ten ordinary sewers.—*Four. Com.*  
Equal to also seamstresses.—*Am. Journal*.  
The machine, for family use.—*Adv. and Jour.*  
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent*.  
We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Evang.*  
Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer*.  
The best ever invented.—*Christian Inquirer*.  
In looking for the best, see these.—*Examiner*.  
Admirably adapted for family use.—*Chronicle*.  
Indispensable in every family.—*The Francher*.  
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intell.*  
Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbath Recorder*.  
A benefaction of the age.—*Pittman's Monthly*.  
Magical in operation.—*Mrs. Stephens' Monthly*.  
Beyond all question, the machine.—*Life Illustrated*.  
The stitches are unrivaled.—*Am. Agriculturist*.  
They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express*.  
Saves the time and health of ten women.—*Water Cure*.  
Our household is in ecstasies with it.—*Porter's Spirit*.  
Supply the fashionable world.—*Daily News*.  
Are preeminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor*.  
One of our household gods.—*U. S. Journal*.  
Unrivalled in every quality.—*Day Book*.  
Pretty, useful, magical.—*Leslie's Gazette*.  
Have no equal for family use.—*Musical World*.  
A triumph of Mechanical genius.—*N. Y. Journal*.  
Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine*.  
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize*.  
Are without a rival.—*Am. Press Journal*.  
We entirely prefer them.—*Melrose's Journal*.  
We can not tire in its praise.—*New Yorker*.

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THOMAS DAY,  
No. 138 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of FINE IVORY  
TABLE CUTLERY; also common Table Cutlery,  
for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Pruning  
Knives, and Grafting Knives; also Bowls Knives, etc.;  
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ander's, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.  
For sale, wholesale, 23-34

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

## REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases.

## FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our  
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We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

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BURNING FLUID. Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS,  
PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPBELL WORKS,  
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do., do., do.

## OLIVER &amp; BUCKLEY,

HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE, AND FOR  
sale at low rates:

3,000 kegs White Lead,  
2,000 kegs snow white Zinc,  
20,000 gallons Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),  
10,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine,  
2,500 gallons Alcohol (95 per cent) in tins,  
2,000 gallons Vaseline (English and American),  
5,000 boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes),  
700 dozen Paint and White Wash Brushes (ass'd do),  
6,700 pounds Gesso (assorted qualities).  
Together with a large stock of all articles in our line, which  
we are receiving regularly from the best Manufacturers.

WE ALSO HAVE ON HAND,  
Campbell, Sperm Oil, Polar Oil, Tanners' Oil,  
Lard Oil, and Solar Oil.

In lots to suit,  
At 86 and 88 Washington street,  
And 87 and 89 Oregon street. 13m

## APPEAL OF THE

Ladies' Mount Vernon Association,  
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A recent appointment by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham,  
Regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the  
United States," has devolved on the undersigned, the duty and  
the privilege of placing before the people of this State, the pur-  
poses of the Association.

An Act of Incorporation from the State of Virginia author-  
izes the Association "to purchase, hold, and improve two hun-  
dred acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion as well  
as the tomb of George Washington," and to receive a deed in  
fee simple, and to exercise full power over the use and manage-  
ment of the same.

Under this charter, a constitution has been adopted, which  
vests the power of management in a Regent and Vice Regent,  
selected one from each State of the Union.

In April, 1858, under the advice of legal gentlemen, a con-  
tract was executed for the purchase of Mount Vernon for  
\$200,000, of which \$18,000 was to be paid cash, \$57,000 on the  
1st January, 1859, and the balance in three equal instalments  
of \$1,566 66 each, with interest from the date of the contract,  
payable on 23d February, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Until payment in full, the proprietor is to retain possession  
but such payment may be made at any time.

The cash payment was made, and the gratifying intelligence  
has lately reached us, that the instalment of \$57,000 was duly  
met; thus securing the contract, which allows payments to be  
made, in sums of not less than \$5000, as soon as collected,  
thereby arresting the accrual of interest. All efforts, there-  
fore, are now turned to the collection of funds for the pay-  
ment of the deferred instalments at the earliest possible day,  
thereby saving a large amount of interest, and realizing the  
cherished hope of at once obtaining possession of Mount  
Vernon.

To this noble cause, the Women of the Union, desiring for  
a season the exclusion of domestic life, have brought their  
talents and all their energies. Amidst the discord of sectional  
strife, they bid us gather around the tomb of Washington as  
children of a common heritage, there recall his moderation of  
spirit and pure patriotism, and lay to heart the solemn warn-  
ings of his last public words. They know, that standing on  
that hallowed spot, the pilgrims gathered from the wide ex-  
panse of the Republic, can feel but one sentiment—reverence  
for his teachings, and devotion to the Union he so loved.

Men of high station and intellect (among whom Everett  
stands preeminent) are lending their influence and their elo-  
quence to the cause. In twenty-one States of the Union, the  
good work goes bravely on, and California is now invited to  
do her part. Youngest of her sisters, she yields to none in  
reverence for the name of Washington and devotion to the  
Union. Animated then by these sentiments and by a just  
pride, let her people bring their offerings to this common  
altar of patriotism. Shall the gold of her glittering soil be  
poured alone into the lap of Commerce, and none be devoted  
to preserve and guard with sacred care the Groves of Mount  
Vernon? Let all then rise in generous rivalry, to show that  
California lacks not the heart to sympathize, nor the hand to  
help in this work of patriotism.

To the Women of California, this appeal is especially made.  
Youngsters of the East have assumed this honorable duty,  
and claim your ready cooperation. Our State will do her  
part liberally, if you resolve to take the matter in hand. On  
you, therefore, will it depend whether she shall respond to the  
call.

Although contributions to any amount are solicited, yet the  
price of membership is but One Dollar. Concerted and sys-  
tematic action, therefore, must be adopted to canvass the State  
from the Sierras to the Pacific. The urgency of such organization  
devolves on the Vice Regent, and she proposes the following  
plan as simple and also effective, if seconded by your hearty  
cooperation.

Lady Managers will be selected, one or more, for each city,  
town, village, and mining camp, the State, who will appoint  
Assistant, leave to them Creditable authority, to receive and  
claim your ready cooperation. Our State will do her  
part liberally, if you resolve to take the matter in hand. On  
you, therefore, will it depend whether she shall respond to the  
call.

An Advisory Committee of Gentlemen has been selected,  
and their names are hereto appended.  
Louis McLane is the Treasurer of the Association for this  
State.

Communications will be addressed: Mrs. Magdalena G.  
Blanding, Vice Regent Mount Vernon Association, and for-  
warded through Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, which  
has generously offered to convey them free of charge.  
Office of the Association, No. 1, Lucas, Turner & Co.'s  
building, San Francisco.

MAGDALEN G. BLANDING,  
Vice Regent for California.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in uniting with  
Mrs. Blanding in commending to our fellow citizens the cause  
which has been committed to her charge, and will gladly  
cooperate with her in securing its success.  
Wm. Ingraham, Rip, M. H. Ackley, Harry J. Thornton,  
Oden Hoffman, Belle Peyton, Louis McLane, Edward Stanley,  
T. W. Freeman, E. D. Baker, Edward J. Fringie, F. P. Tracy,  
H. W. Hallock.

His Excellency John B. Weller, Sacramento; Hon. Joseph  
Walsh, do; Hon. W. O. Stratton, do; Hon. Stephen A. Field,  
do; Hon. M. H. McAllister, San Francisco; Hon. Oden Hoffman,  
do; Hon. S. J. S. K. Ogier, Los Angeles; Right Rev.  
Bishop Rip, San Francisco; Right Rev. Bishop Atterbury, do;  
Hon. John C. Fremont, do; Hon. Henry J. Thornton,  
Latham, Sacramento; Hon. E. D. Baker, San Francisco; Hon.  
Belle Peyton, do; Edward J. Fringie, Esq., do; Hon. Milton S.  
Hall, Esq., do; Wm. M. Lent, Esq., Santa Clara; Major E.  
D. Keyes, San Francisco; Hon. M. C. Blake, do; Hon. T. W.  
Freeman, do; F. P. Tracy, Esq., do; Hon. Ed. W. McKinstry,  
Napa; Hon. Benjamin Hayes, San Diego; Hon. Wm. McKinstry,  
do; Hon. Louis Ogier, do; Hon. Samuel Bell McKee, Oakland;  
Hon. John P. Freeman, Crescent City; Hon. P. D. Blanding,  
do; Hon. E. D. Baker, do; Hon. B. F. Myers, Alameda;  
Hon. Edward Norton, San Francisco; Hon. Charles M.  
Warren, T. Sexton, Oroville; Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, Santa  
Barbara.



## A Mountain Man on Mountains.

Ar a festival in St. Louis, Sierra county, D. T. Berry said:

The voice of the past tells us that frowning rocks and rugged mountains had often sheltered and protected the spirit of liberty after it had been driven out from verdant lawns and luxuriant vales. The pleasant valleys of Europe have, during the middle ages, been periodically overrun and ravaged by merciless foes, until, at times, it would seem that the last spark of liberty was about to be extinguished. France, Spain, Austria, and the lower countries, have shared this fate, and have been forced into many changes in their forms of government and habits of life. But where, all this while, was the Swiss Republic—the land of William Tell? There she stood, and there she now stands; perched upon the summit of her Alpine mountains and protected by their impenetrable barriers, she breathes the same spirit of liberty which she inhaled a thousand years ago. The lowlands of England and Scotland have been invaded and subjugated by the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes and the Normans, and have undergone many changes in their laws, language, manners and customs—while Grampian hills have shielded the Scottish Highlanders from the ravages of those invaders, preserved them in their ancient spirit of liberty, and the Gaelic language is still spoken on the heights of Ben Nevis. Wales, too, has suffered from England's many conquerors, and when driven to their last refuge, her people have shielded themselves within the bosom of the mountains of Snowdon; and should the despots of the old world combine against us, and gain a foothold on these shores, liberty will yet find a resting place amid the dark cañons and recesses of our lofty Sierras.

## "So Many Ways for His Money."

"TRAVELING one day in the country," says a writer, "we fell in company with a man whom we soon ascertained to be a well-to-do-in-the-world farmer. In the course of conversation upon various subjects, principally agricultural, we found that he was just returning from our town, where he had that day contracted for the sale of five hundred bushels of wheat at seventy-five cents per bushel. From this our conversation passed to that of newspapers; and upon ascertaining that he was not a subscriber to any paper, we offered him ours. But the man had 'so many ways for his money' he could not afford it. We then asked him if he would become a subscriber in case we would convince him that if he had taken the paper, he would have saved, in one bargain alone, five times the cost of it for a year. He agreed to this, and we took from our pocket one of our latest papers, in which was an advertisement, offering to contract for any quantity of wheat at eighty-one cents per bushel. This we illustrated to our farmer friend, telling him that he had been a reader of our paper, he might have saved six cents on each of his five hundred bushels of wheat; making a total of thirty dollars, sufficient to pay for the paper for fifteen years. He paid us two dollars, and left us, growling at himself for having been so negligent of his true interest."

SAVE YOUR PAPERS.—A contemporary wisely suggests that readers of newspapers are little aware what they lose by destroying the issues they are daily in the habit of reading. If preserved and bound (which could be done at a trifling expense), they would have a connected record of current events in the most convenient and comprehensive shape, which would be valuable at all times as a book of reference, besides affording great pleasure in reviving old recollections and associations in the mind of the reader. He would therein have a chain of history—essentially local, yet somewhat general in its character—growing link by link, yearly becoming of more interest and value. It would be an encyclopedia, a cabinet of literature, of information in the sciences and arts, history and biography; a volume embellished with an occasional gem of thought of the first writer, which if not thus preserved would be wholly lost. It would be a museum in which the most inveterate statistician could find deposits worthy of his attention, while at the same time it would afford a field of delights in which the most accomplished in intellectual attainments could revel for days and weeks.

In calling attention to the above, we would ask our readers, if they ever reflected upon the value of the bound volumes of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, ten years hence—and how would they like the entire Ten Volumes already completed? The only history of the Agriculture of California.

ORIGINS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Queen Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, for the first printed newspaper. It was entitled the English Mercurie, and was, by authority, "imprinted at London by her highness printer, 1588." The earliest number is preserved in the British Museum Library, dated July 23, in that year, and contains the usual intelligence, given after the fashion of the London Gazette of the present day. In these Mercures we meet with advertisements of books, and they differ not very much from the announcements of our own time. During the civil wars, periodical papers, the champions of the two parties, became more generally circulated, and were edited by writers of ability. Among the principal we may notice Marchmont Nedham, Sir John Birkenhead, and Sir Robert L'Estrange. At the restoration, the proceedings of Parliament were interdicted to be published, unless by authority; and the first daily paper after the revolution took the popular title of the Orange Intelligencer. In the reign of Queen Anne, there was but one daily paper, the Daily Courant. The first Provincial Journal in England was the Orange Postman, started in 1706, at the price of a penny, "but a halpenny not refused." The earliest Scottish newspaper made its appearance under the auspices of Cromwell, in 1652.

It is said of one of the Earls of Roden, that there stood in his stately hall a strong box, on which were painted the words, "To be saved first in case of fire." After the Earl's death, it was opened in expectation of finding some rich treasure; but nothing was found save the toys of an only and departed child, whose memory by these simple relics he sought fondly to cherish.

THE TRAPPINGS OF THE DEFUNCT are but the outward dressings of the pride of the living; the undertaker in all his melancholy pomp, his dingy bravery, waits upon the quick, and not upon the dead.

OXFORDSHIRE BITTERS.—This is a remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medicines, and extracts the disease by the roots, leaving no vestige behind.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fable that scrofula or king's evil could be cured by a monarch's touch, has long since exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and skin eruptions, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 85 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per pot.

## MUSIC, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

## Pianofortes, Melodeons.

MESSRS. MILLAR & COURTATZ, Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES and MELODEONS, Boston, have established an Agency for the Sale of their Instruments, AT MOORE'S PACIFIC FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, No. 183 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Mr. COURTATZ will superintend the fitting up and Tuning of the same. The above Instruments have been awarded the First Premium at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at Richmond, Va., 1877; and are not surpassed for tone or finish, by any Instruments of the kind in the United States; and will be offered at lower prices than ever before sold on the Pacific Coast.

All persons wishing to purchase Pianofortes or Melodeons, are particularly invited to examine those of Millar & Courtatz, which are already in store at the above place, and are being received by nearly every ship from Boston, during the coming year.

No one will go away dissatisfied with the Instruments or price.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

## PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre Organs, and Music!

Prices Greatly Reduced!

HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway, New York.

AGENT FOR THE SALE of the best Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons. The largest assortment of Music Merchandise in the United States. Pianos from five different manufacturers, of every variety of style—from those in plain rosewood cases, for \$200, to those of the most elegant mahogany for \$1000. No house in the Union can come in competition for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos, with or without iron frames, have in their new scale an improved action, in power and compass of tone equaling the grandest and the beauty and durability of the square Pianos. The Press and First Musicmasters have justly pronounced them equal, if not superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.

Horace Waters' Melodeons (tune the equal temperament), superior in each desirable quality. Can also furnish Prince's, Currier's, and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from \$45 to \$125; for two sets of reeds, \$150; two banks of keys, \$200; organ pedal bass Melodeons, \$250, \$275 and \$300, less a liberal discount. Each instrument warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

Alexandre Organs, five stops, \$160; eight stops, \$180; eight stops with percussion, \$225; twelve stops, \$250; twelve stops, etc., \$375.

Second-hand PIANOS at great bargains, constantly in store. Prices from \$30 to \$140.

Music.—One of the largest and best catalogues of Music now published; all Music and Musical Works published in the United States for sale by this House. Also, Martin's celebrated Guitars; all kinds of Musical Instruments and Musical merchandise, at the lowest prices. Music sent wherever ordered, post paid. Catalogues sent by mail. A liberal discount made to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

## TESTIMONIALS OF THE

Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons.

"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is a beautiful instrument and no mistake."—Lee & Walker, Phila. John Hewitt, of Canby, N. Y., who has had one of the Horace Waters' Pianos, writes as follows: "A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a Piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1856. My Piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more; they will be more popular than any other make." "We have two of your Piano's in use in our Seminary, one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we can testify to their good quality and durability."—Wood & Gregory, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

"I, Waters, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your Pianofortes for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument."—A. Gray, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary. Rev. Hiram Hayes, writes as follows: "Proctor Hollow, N. Y., July 22, '58. Mr. Waters—Dear Sir: I received the Melodeon safe and in good order; am well pleased with the external appearance, and the tone also. Hope I shall have occasion to order one or two more the present season."

"Tings, N. Y., Aug. 5, '58. Horace Waters, Esq.—Sir: The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satisfactory; and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very honorable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all your promises. Very respectfully, J. L. Schuch." "The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place."—J. L. Clark, Charleston, Va.

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount. Will do all I can for you in this part."

[Rev. J. M. McCormick, Parkersville, S. C.]

"The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness."—Robert Cooper, Warrenton, Bradford county, Pa.

"Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our country."—Thomas A. Latham, Campbellton, Georgia.

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent us such a fine instrument for \$250, and we shall take pains to recommend it."—H. H. Clark, Buffalo, New York.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—N. Y. Evangelist.

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters' Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—Christian Intelligencer.

"Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Horace Waters' Pianos."—(Chicago Tribune.)

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."—Advocate and Journal.

"Water's Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

"Horace Waters' Pianofortes are of full rich and even tone, and powerful."—(N. Y. Musical Review.)

"We gladly will send you the store, the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—(Graham's Mag.)

Warehouses, 333 Broadway, N. Y.

The Anniversary and Sunday-School Music Book.

CONSISTING OF 240 Songs and Hymns, just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New York. Contents in part: "The Anniversary Day," "Happy Greeting to All," "Kind words can never die," "Do Good for the Sabbath School," "I have a Father in the Promised Land," &c. &c. 240 songs, \$2.50 per hundred, postage 1c. Also, the Revised Penny Music Book, Price \$1.50 per hundred; 100,000 copies have been sold since April 1st.

NEW MUSIC.—"The Angels told me so," a beautiful duet; price 25 cents. "Grave of Roanoke," song and chorus, 25c. "A Maid's Prayer," song and chorus, 25c. "I'll back my Mountain Home!" quartette; 25c. "The Singing Schottische," with a beautiful vignette of three children in a swing; 35c. "The Empress or Rich's Quadrille," a new dance; 35c. "The Swiss Polka," 25c. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

THE Anniversary and Sunday-School Music Book, No. 2, contains 35 Songs and Hymns, many of them new and very beautiful. Contents in part: "Will you come to our Sunday-school?" "Homeward Bound," "The Angels told me so," "Make your Mark," "The Voice from Heaven," "We all love one another," "Hark! the Angels singing," "Stand up for Jesus," "Sabbath schools must have their Concert," "Gloria take my hand—give yours to me," "O! who's like Jesus?" "Come where Bible truths are spoken," "Let us walk in the Light," "Chorus—Come unto me," "The Lord is my Shepherd," etc. Price 3 cents; postage 1 cent; \$2.50 per hundred. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—The subscriber having made arrangements with the large Publishing House of DITSON & CO., of Boston, for their extensive catalogue of Music and Books, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Teachers, Seminaries, and the Public, with all the Music and Musical works published in the United States (including foreign Music) at the lowest possible prices. Martin's Celebrated Guitars, and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise, for sale at importers' prices. The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, and other superior makes, new and second hand, at prices which defy competition. Monthly payments for Pianos and Melodeons. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, at 333 Broadway.

New and very popular Melodeons with Palace Garden, or Singing-bird Polka, 40 cents; "The Singing Schottische," 35c. &c.

NEW MUSIC.—Piccolomini Polka, with beautiful vignette of a Piccolomini, price 35c.; plain 25c. The last Variations, price 25c.; both by Augustus Gail. The Empress, or Reich's quadrille, a new dance, with figures attached, music by Herr Richter, price 35c.; just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, 333 Broadway.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK, just published by Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, contains 73 songs and hymns, being the best selection ever published, many of them new and very beautiful. They are simple and carefully arranged for one, two, or four voices, and the Piano, or the Melodeon. The whole work published in Anniversary Books, Nos. 1 and 2, with several additional pieces. Price 6 cents, single; \$5 per hundred; postage 2 cents. [210]

## AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. Arthur. W. N. Arthur. J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

by late arrivals from the East, and will continue to receive,

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

## Reapers &amp; Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from

6 1/2 to 7 1/2 feet swath.

Garrett's, Manny's, Beloit's, Atkins', and all the

various styles.

## Pitt's Thrashers,

Hall's Thrashers, etc., etc.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements

for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and

Poston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods, &

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during

the season, which we can afford and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any other similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call

and see the subscribers, at their Agricultural Warerooms.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington street,

between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

73m

## GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

OF

## DR. F. G. JOHNSON'S

PATENT SELF-REGULATING

WINDMILL.

MANUFACTURED BY

D. VAN PELT.

THIS MILL IS NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF

ALL; and being constructed all of iron, is without

doubt the most perfect and durable, as well as the most

economical Windmill in the world.

The undersigned having purchased the Exclusive

RIGHT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST OF THESE MILLS IN

THIS STATE, will manufacture and keep on hand the

following sizes, and at the following prices:

No. 1—Three-quarters to one Horse-power.....\$112 00

No. 2—One to one and a quarter Horse-power.....130 00

No. 3—One and a third to one and two-thirds Horse-power.....160 00

No. 4—Two to two and a half Horse-power.....200 00

No. 5—Two and two-thirds to three and a half Horse-power.....230 00

(This power is estimated for a fair, strong breeze.)

The above prices include everything ready to erect.

## DEPOT OF MANUFACTURE,

Nos. 90 and 92 Bush Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

When any greater power is required, the prices will be

pro rata as the power is increased. They are susceptible of

being increased to 20 horse-power or more; and applied

for any purpose where stationary power is needed, and

as manageable as a Steam Engine, with no risk or

expense. These anticipating using this cheap power (the

Windmill), should not fail to examine THIS MILL,

such examination will satisfy them of its adaptation, and

ability to serve their purpose efficiently and fully. It is

unlike other Windmills that are called self-regulating;

they have stationary Fans and small reversing Fans,

which are depended upon to graduate the speed of the

mill; whereas, by Dr. F. G. Johnson's Patent Fans

revolve upon the arms and turn their edge to the wind

when a gale or sudden gust strikes it; and again, a child

can stop it at once by turning the fan's edge to the wind,

by the use of a lever pressed upon the stop-wheel, which

is upon the shaft. These Mills can be used for any

purpose where stationary power is wanted.

Please call at the DEPOT, Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH

STREET, San Francisco, where the Manufacturer will

take pleasure in showing and explaining the mechanical

principles upon which reliance is had for their superiority

over all other Mills known, or of which we have knowl-

edge.

D. VAN PELT.

25

PEACH RITS.—Fifty barrels of Peach RITS, of very

superior quality, for sale by the barrel, or bushel.

Early purchasers will secure a bargain, at Farmer Office.

73m

73m

73m

73m

73m

73m

## HOLCOMBE BROTHERS,

NEW YORK STORE,---Down Town Store,  
98 AND 100 COMMERCIAL STREET,  
THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST.



NEW YORK BRANCH,---Up Town Store,  
CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND KEARNY STREETS,  
AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

## BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.

Goods sold at this establishment are superior to any offered in this country, as regards their beauty, shape, workmanship and durability. The stock comprises, Gents', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', and Children's wear, Hunting Boots, English Shooting Shoes, etc. FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES, from the first houses in Paris. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, Custom-made work, at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, 98 and 100 Commercial street, and corner of Washington and Kearny streets, HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

12

## FORDHAM, JENNINGS &amp; CO.,

GROCERS,

Steamboat Block, - Corner Front and Jackson streets,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,

And Dealers in

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, FINE WINES, TEAS,

WOODEN-WARE, &C.,

Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers' and Ranchers' Stores,

Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

Goods delivered as usual. (9-10) FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.

12

## JOSEPH GENELLA!

AT THE--

PIONEER CROCKERY STORE,

180 and 182 Montgomery street.

Near Jackson street. SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A

NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Invites his Old Friends and Customers to call and

examine.

The Goods have been Bought at Low Prices.

They have been selected by himself, who has twenty

years' experience in the Crockery and Glass business.

THE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered before.

Looking Glasses!

A large lot of Gilded and Ornamental

Pier, Mantle, and Oval, Looking Glasses,

At

20 3m

JOSEPH GENELLA'S

180 and 182 Montgomery street.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO



## TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line  
**TO PANAMA,**  
 CONNECTING  
**VIA PANAMA RAILROAD**  
 WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE  
 United States Mail Steamship Company  
 AT ASPINWALL,  
**For New York and New Orleans,**  
 THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE ROUTE.


Departure from Folsom street Wharf,  
 THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP  
**SONORA,**

 F. W. LAFIDGE, ..... Commander,  
 Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mail,  
 Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,  
 ON THURSDAY

ON WEDNESDAY, - - - - - APRIL 20TH,  
At 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co.'s Line are landed upon their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminals, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported

By the Panama Railroad Company,



Immediately Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,

Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer **NEW YORK** at 12 o'clock (midnight), Tuesday, April 12th. No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., April 19th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to  
**FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,**  
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

**California Steam Navigation Company.**

 **ARRANGEMENT FROM**   
**MARCH 1st, 1887.**  
Departure daily from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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#### A Chemical Laboratory for California.

A SHIPBOARD might as well undertake to build a ship without tools, or a brassfounder to get up his castings without his moulds, as a State to become possessed of the treasures hid within her boundaries without the great implements of her trade. The great first duty of a State, after the wheels of her official machinery are set in motion, is to look after her citizens, to make good and wise laws, and to watch over their welfare; to learn the capabilities and qualifications of her citizens, and guide, guard, and lead them on by proper modes of encouragement to acts of usefulness that shall repay the State for the protection which theegis of her laws gives to the citizens. One great duty of the State is to become familiar with the resources of that territory upon which her citizens reside, and to aid them by every act in her power to develop the wealth of the State in every department of labor. As from the earth springs all that is good—as from the earth and what is produced from it, the great wheels of industry are set in motion, so the State should see that the implements necessary to develop that earth and all its treasures should be ready for her citizens; and as the science of Chemistry is the Alpha among other sciences, as it tends to open up the great primal foundations of the earth, it becomes the duty of the State to see that her Public Institutions are supplied with all the needed implements in order to develop the treasures within her boundaries. If the citizens cannot supply them, the State should, for her own wealth and greatness is developed thereby.

We have been led to these remarks by knowing the wants of Agriculture. The Agriculture of California has been kept back for years by want of a proper laboratory by which the soil and various substances could be analyzed and understood. Other interests would also be vastly promoted by means of a well-devised laboratory, and we were highly gratified to know a proposition had been started to have such a valuable aid to science placed in the University of the Pacific, under the charge of suitable Professors, as the property of the State.

When at Sacramento lately, we heard many persons speak with interest of the lecture which was delivered by Dr. Rowell, upon the importance of such a laboratory; and calling upon him, we asked as a favor to look over his notes of the lecture. In them we found convincing proof of the position here taken, that it is the duty of the State to procure and own such an aid to science; and we trust the present Legislature will grant the aid asked for, and thus enable her citizens to reveal the wealth yet hidden from our vision.

The following important facts we extract from the address of Dr. R., which we learn was delivered at the request of the members of the Senate and Assembly:

"Chemistry is, above all others, an experimental science. Nothing is taken for granted. Nothing is admitted until it is proved by experiment; and an experiment cannot be performed without an apparatus. Russia is making chemists, France is making chemists, England is making chemists, both in the home dominions and in her distant dependencies, the Atlantic States of our Union are making chemists, and why should not California make chemists? Does she not need them more than the older States do? Their resources are developed. There is but little, that is new, to be found out there; but California is an undeveloped State. Every year, almost every month, is bringing forth something new to be analyzed. It must be sent to New York, to Philadelphia, or to France, and no return can be had for months. The great problem, now so much agitated, of separating gold from the sulphurets with which it is found in union, a chemical problem which would be worth millions to California, if it could be solved; that is being experimented upon in Germany, in France, in England, and in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, but not in California, because there is no laboratory here. There is no apparatus. If there were, we could at least try to solve the problem of California, in California. But as it is now, specimens are sent abroad.

"Is it not due to the miners of this State, that there should be within its borders one good chemical laboratory, well supplied with apparatus? What makes our wealth, our greatness, our cities? It is the toil of the patient miner. What builds our ships and freights them, and makes trade, and commerce, and the mechanic arts thrive in our midst? All this comes from the hard hands of men who are toiling in our mountains with the pick and the

pan. This and our agriculture are the foundation of everything here. The miner strikes a new substance, unobserved before, or a modification of some substance which has before been observed, but not in the same form or combination. He wants it analyzed. With a laboratory here, a week, or perhaps a day or an hour, would be sufficient to make the analysis. But now he must send to the Atlantic States, and wait for returns. A farmer, plowing in his field, turns up in the furrow a new substance. It may be a valuable one—valuable for manure, valuable in medicine, in the arts, in commerce—but there is no laboratory here to analyze it. The farmer may not be able to send it to Germany or Philadelphia, that takes time and money, but he could send it to San Francisco."

The above truths are worthy of all consideration, and we hope the petition of the University will be granted.

#### The Electro Magnetic Engine.

JAMES S. BRADY, the ingenious inventor of this unique and curious, as well as most important machine, has brought to our office a model of his engine, to which we invite the attention of all persons who are interested in motive power. The great point of this engine consists in the rapidity of applying power, or frequency of completing the circuit on the circumference of the wheel. This invention saves space in magnets, and works several times in one revolution of the wheel. As to its power, the inventor calculates that one machine with wheel eighteen inches in diameter, will drive three sewing machines at a cost of six bits a day. This invention is worthy of special notice; and as the inventor has not means sufficient to carry out his plans as he desires, any person of requisite qualifications and some capital can have an opportunity of making a snug little sum by joining the inventor and making this new motor widely and successfully known. The model can be seen at our office.

#### Neglected Gardens.

We often see a pleasant spot around the houses of the farmers where a garden has been laid out and well designed, but, after a little, it is abandoned, and for what? Because a large quantity of water was not convenient to drench it with; this is wrong. We have often said that this system of drowning the earth is wrong, and we can convince the most skeptical of this, it is not so much the want of water as it is cultivation, the water poured over the earth in dry weather tends to injurious results, while good cultivation, after a proper preparation of the soil and gentle showers of water to remove the dust, is far more desirable—in fact, all that is needed. If any person doubts such a plan being the true one, if they will call on us, at a little garden-spot we have in charge in the city, we will prove the truth of our theory by its practical results.

KISS-PHILIP CORN.—The King-Philip or Brown Corn is an eight-rowed variety, moderate sized grain, and very highly spoken of by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, who has prepared a chemical analysis of this corn. King-Philip corn is of a deep orange color, or rather brown orange, esteemed very highly on account of its keeping quality, and keeping sweet after being ground into meal. It is very prolific. A small quantity only was tried in California the last year, and one person from sixty-five pounds, raised four tons and nearly a half, being 8,887 pounds, and of a very perfect quality. We have received a small parcel of this corn, which we shall send out in envelopes, and hope much from it.

#### Grover & Baker Company's Sewing-Machine Manufactory.

We present a very fine cut of the immense manufactory of this celebrated Sewing-Machine Company. This factory is situated in Boston, Massachusetts, and is three hundred and thirty feet long, ninety-five feet wide and five stories high. From 430 to 460 men are continually employed therein, on the various branches appertaining to the manufacture of these machines, and about eighty men more in the direct employ of the company, outside of the factory, in making moulds for casting, making the castings, cases, tables, and other cabinet work. The average number of machines finished daily, for the past year, is fifty-three, and the demand has more than exceeded the supply.

Here we have a great fountain of human industry. These are the great hives where active life prevails. Here we see one company employing more than five hundred men constantly—and for what? All doing homage to woman; making machines for to lessen woman's labor! What a picture of woman's influence and woman's industry. But it stops not here. About fifteen hundred machines a month, or eighteen thousand Sewing-Machines a year, and this is but one of the great companies engaged in this work.

But, this is in Massachusetts; how will all this industry and power affect our State? How is California to be affected by this? A large branch of this company is now established here, at 118 Montgomery street, and these machines are offered to our people, to the industrious of all classes, especially to the women of California, and these celebrated machines are now being scattered all over our State, performing various kinds of work, from the finest and most delicate to the heaviest woolen and leather work, that till this invention, it was never supposed could be performed except by the wearing, tearing, labor of the body-and-soul-destroying stitch! stitch! stitch! by woman, with needle in hand, so glowingly described by "Hood" in his "Song of the Shirt." But better days now dawn on woman in her domestic duties and labors, and now with her little foot upon the keys of a pretty parlor ornament, she can imagine she is at a piano, and singing some sweet song. This accompaniment will, as described by "Semiquavers" (in another column), produce for the artist her dresses and fancy works, and all those domestic valuables of her household linen, and without much labor or fatigue.

But there is another great good for California in store, arising from this valuable aid to domestic labor; thousands of females who, by some sudden change of fortune, or bereavement of protectors by death, are suddenly called to earn a livelihood, but whom health or situation in life would prevent from going out to service, may now secure an honorable support by the use of these great helps of female labor.

Some time since we published some facts in relation to the success of wool growing in our State and the almost immediate prospect of converting this wool into flannels, for the use of the miners and others, and this would open a great demand for female labor in making up these flannels into shirts and drawers, of which an immense amount are annually imported into our State. The Grover & Baker machines have a stitch peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of woolen and knit goods, and this is of great importance at this time, in view of the prospect we have of these manufactures in a few months. To this fact we ask the attention of all who feel interested in female labor, and in offering to woman that aid, protection, and support which the peculiar and trying circumstances of a California life have brought

to view. These changes of the circumstances of all are well pictured in the sketch of M. A. S., under the title of "Semiquavers," and we now offer, in these facts, an opening where an accomplishment can be learned that will give freedom to woman from that keen suffering arising from dependence on others, which must always destroy the noblest feelings and aspirations of woman. We have taken pains to obtain a full description of the various stitches performed by these wonderful machines, which we shall publish next week, and hope our lady readers will examine well the opening now offered to them for an honorable position and a certain support. Mothers can give their daughters no better accomplishment than a thorough knowledge of the wonderful "needle-work" which these machines can do, and which will give them useful habits now, and aid them, in after life, to become true help-meets in the domestic circle.

#### Annual Meeting of the California Horticultural Society.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the California Horticultural Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other business, was held in this city on Wednesday, April 13th. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Society met, and, on motion, adjourned to 1 P. M.; at which time the meeting was called to order by Vice President John Lewelling, the President, F. W. Macondray, being absent.

##### REPORTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The Executive Committee for the past year made a report of their doings, which was accepted. The Report represents the Society to be in a flourishing and satisfactory condition. It appearing that some business matters between the Society and the Mechanics' Institute had not been concluded, Messrs. Cohen, Gushee and Wilson were appointed a Committee to close up the unfinished business of last year, to report to Executive Committee at earliest convenience.

[Here a communication from the Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society was read, giving notice of the appointment of several Delegates from that Society to attend the Annual Meeting of the California Horticultural Society. On motion, the same was received and the Delegates invited to take seats in the meeting.]

On motion, the subject of the Reports of the last Annual Fair, etc., was referred to the old Executive Committee, with instructions to publish the same.

The Recording Secretary, W. Wadsworth, presented his Report for the past year, which was accepted; and, on motion, he was instructed to enter the record of his election (it appearing not to have been done) on the minutes, and that all minutes of previous doings be entered on the records.

The Treasurer, J. L. Sanford, presented his final Report, which having been approved by the Finance Committee, the same was accepted. It appeared that the premiums had not been all called for, and that there was a balance of the Premium Fund in the Treasury of \$155. All the premiums were paid in plate or money on application.

Secretary Wadsworth presented a bill of expenses for postage, express charges, etc., \$14, and services in preparing Annual Report, \$25—total, \$39; credit by money received, \$15—balance, \$24. On motion, the same was ordered paid.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to the Secretary and other officers for their services the past year.

A motion was made that the Secretary and Treasurer be allowed \$30 each for services; but the Treasurer declining to receive any compensation, the same was withdrawn. It was then voted that

the Secretary be allowed \$36, as compensation for time devoted to the Society.

Mr. Bond moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Alta California for publishing in full reports of meetings and doings, in advance of Annual Report; carried. [A queer distinction, it seems to us, as, if we remember rightly, several other papers did the same thing in better shape, while but one publication had the names of fruit anywhere near correct, and it was not the one above named.—Rae.]

##### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. Flint, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

F. W. Macondray, Esq., President of the Society since its organization, declined a reelection. The following officers were unanimously chosen, seventeen votes being cast:

President—J. W. Osborn, of "Oak Knoll," Napa.  
Vice Presidents—John Lewelling, San Lorenzo; H. Halle, Alameda; John Center, San Francisco; A. P. Smith, Sacramento.  
Secretary—W. Wadsworth, San Francisco.  
Treasurer—Charles R. Bond, San Francisco.  
Directors—Joseph Aram, San Jose; A. W. White, Oakland; H. Gushee, San Francisco.

##### GENERAL BUSINESS.

On motion, Voted, That the next Annual Fair of the Society be held in San Francisco, commencing on Tuesday, the 23d day of August, and continuing four days.

Mr. Humford offered an amendment to the Constitution, reducing the fee for Life Memberships from forty-five and fifty dollars, as now, to twenty and twenty-five; adopted, and laid over till next Annual Meeting for final action.

Mr. Myers, President of the Alameda Agricultural Society, as instructed by that Society, presented an invitation for the members of the California Horticultural Society to unite with them in the Floral Exhibition at Oakland, on the 14th of June next, and hoped to receive their cooperation. The invitation was accepted; and it was voted that the Society will cordially unite with the Alameda Society on the occasion named.

A letter was received from Mr. L. B. Lathrop, of San Jose, in reply to an invitation from the Secretary to attend the Annual Meeting, excusing his attendance, and objecting to giving balls in the name of the Society, in connection with the Annual Exhibitions, on account of conscientious scruples of exhibitors, etc.

On motion, Voted, That the appointment of Committees of Award be left to the Executive Committee.

President Osborn appointed the following

##### STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—A. A. Cohen, J. S. Silver, and D. E. Hough.  
Library—A. H. Myers, T. D. Woolsey, and H. F. Williams.  
Distribution of Seeds—D. L. Perkins, G. W. Fountain, and C. L. Kellogg.  
Publication—W. Wadsworth, I. B. Rumford, and J. S. Silver.  
Premiums—F. W. Macondray, G. H. Beach, and Wm. Daniels.  
Names and Synonyms—John Lewelling, Joseph Aram, Wilson Flint, A. P. Smith, and F. W. Macondray.

The Board of Managers appointed the following

##### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Osborn and W. Wadsworth, ex officio; A. W. White, H. Gushee, and J. Lewelling.  
The Treasurer elect presented his bond, which was approved, and the Society adjourned.

#### The Floral Fair at Oakland.

We learn that a very interesting meeting of the friends of this interesting festival was had at the Council Chamber at Oakland last evening. We met the President, Mr. Myers, at Oakland, who kindly invited us to attend, but pressing duties prevented our being at the meeting. We rejoice to know that there is a good feeling for this enterprise, and a determination to put it through in good style.

SALE OF MERINO SHEEP.—The Merino sheep which were advertised by Messrs. McRuer & Eldridge, were sold yesterday, and brought the following prices: One ram, \$50; one \$23; two at \$11 each; one, \$12; one, \$11; fifteen ewes at \$10 50 each. The sales amounted, in all, to two hundred and eighty-two and a half dollars, and the sheep were principally purchased by Dr. Toland of this city. These sheep were half-blood Merinos of a very good quality, and were sold low; the number of bidders was small. If those who have sheep to sell would give a more extended notice of the sale, or have the sheep advertised a reasonable time, so that purchasers in the country could have notice of the sale, a much better price would be obtained for them.

SHOWER YOUR PLANTS.—Now that the cold snap has passed away, sudden warm days may be expected; this will, of course, affect vegetation. These sudden changes should be guarded against, and the best way to sustain plants shrubs and trees, and all vegetation, under this sudden heat, is to shower them after the sun has passed away; this refreshes them and prepares them to sustain great heat the next day. The best thing to operate with that we have seen is the Garden Pump offered by J. S. Paxon, on California street, and also the Garden Engine, which works so finely. We have tried them and know their value.



### Diseases of Dairy Stock.

We copy from Flint's valuable work on "Milch Cows and Dairy Farming," the following extracts, and call the particular attention of dairymen to these important facts:

The Hoove or Hoven is brought on by a derangement of the digestive organs, occasioned by over-feeding on green and luxuriant clover, or other luxuriant food. It is simply the distension of the first stomach by carbonic acid gas. In later stages, after fermentation of the contents of the stomach has commenced, hydrogen gas is also found. The green food, being gathered very greedily after the animal has been kept on dry and perhaps unpalatable hay, is not sent forward so rapidly as it is received, and remains to overload and clog the stomach, till this organ ceases or loses the power to act upon it. Here it becomes moist and heated, begins to ferment, and produces a gas which distends the paunch of the animal, which often swells up enormously. The cow is in great pain, breathing with difficulty, as if nearly suffocating. Then the body grows cold, and, unless relief is at hand, the cow dies.

Prevention is both cheaper and safer than cure; but if by neglect, or want of proper precaution, the animal is found in this suffering condition, relief must be afforded as soon as possible, or the result will be fatal.

A hollow flexible tube, introduced into the gullet, will sometimes afford a temporary relief till other means can be had, by allowing a part of the gas to escape; but the cause is not removed, either by this means or by puncturing the paunch, which is often dangerous.

In the early stages of the disease the gas may be neutralized by ammonia, which is usually near at hand. Two ounces of liquid ammonia, in a quart of distilled or rain water, given every quarter of an hour, will prove beneficial. A little tincture of ginger, essence of aniseed, or some other cordial, may be added, without lessening the effect of the ammonia.

If the case has assumed an alarming character, the flexible tube, or probang, may be introduced, and afterwards take three drachms, either of the chloride of lime or the chloride of soda, dissolve in a pint of water, and pour it down the throat. Lime-water, potash and sulphuric ether are often used with effect.

In desperate cases, it may be found necessary to make an incision through the paunch; but the chloride of lime will, in most cases, give relief at once, by neutralizing the gas.

#### CHOKING.

Choking is often produced by feeding on roots, particularly round and uncut roots, like the potato. The animal slavers at the mouth, tries to raise the obstruction from the throat, often groans, and appears to be in great pain. Then the belly begins to swell, from the amount of gases in the paunch.

The obstruction, if not too large, can sometimes be thrust forward by introducing a flexible rod, or tube, into the throat. This method, if adopted, should be attended with great care and patience, or the tender parts will be injured. If the obstruction is low down, and a tube is to be inserted, a pint of olive or linseed oil, first turned down, will so lubricate the parts as to aid the operation, and the power applied must be steady. If the gullet is torn by the carelessness of the operator, or the roughness of the instrument, a rupture generally results in serious consequences. A hollow tube is the best, and if the object is passed on into the paunch, the tube should remain a short time, to permit the gas to escape. In case the animal is very badly swelled, the dose of chloride of lime, or ammonia, should be given, as for the hoove, after the obstruction is removed.

Care should be taken, after the obstruction is removed, to allow no solid food for some days.

#### FOUL IN THE FOOT.

Cows and other stock, when fed in low, wet pastures, will often suffer from ulcers or sores, generally appearing first between the claws. This is commonly called Foul in the Foot, and is analogous to foot-rot in sheep. It is often very painful, causing severe lameness and loss of flesh, and discharges a putrid matter, or pus. Sometimes it first appears in the form of a swelling near the top of the hoof, which breaks and discharges foul matter. The rough and common practice among farmers is to fasten the foot in the same manner as the foot of an ox is fastened in shoeing, and draw a rough rope back and forth over the ulcerated parts, so as to produce a clean, fresh wound, and then dress it with tar or other similar substance. This is often an unnecessarily cruel operation. The loose matter may easily be removed by a knife, and then carefully wiped off with a moist sponge. The animal should then be removed at once to a warm, dry pasture, or kept in the barn.

If the case has been neglected till the pasterns become swollen and tender, the sore may be thoroughly cleansed out, and dressed with an ointment of sulphate of iron one ounce, molasses four ounces, simmered over a slow fire till well mixed. Apply on a piece of cotton batting, and secure upon the parts. If any morbid growth or fungus appear, use equal parts of powdered blood-root and alum, sprinkled on the sore; this will usually effect a cure. Some also give a dose of flour of sulphur half an ounce, powdered assafras-bark one ounce, and burdock two ounces, the whole steeped in a quart of boiling water, and strained when cool; and, if the matter still continues to flow from the sore, wash it morning and night with chloride of soda, one ounce, or a table-spoonful of common salt, dissolved in a pint of water.

Foul in the Foot causes very serious trouble, if not taken in season. The health of cows is injured to a great extent. I have seen, during the present season, many instances of Foul in the Foot in dairy stock, arising from the wetness of the pastures. No lameness in cattle should be neglected.

**A Useful Hint.**—The difference between rising every morning at six and eight, in the course of forty years, amounts to twenty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety hours, or three years, one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life were added, wherein we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the dispatch of business.

"He who goes through a land and scatters blown roses, may be traced next day by their withered petals that strew the ground; but he who goes after leaves behind him a land full of fragrance and beauty, and as a heritage for his sons and daughters."

### Horse Exhibition.

The Exhibition of the Stallions of Sonoma county, which took place at the Frontier Hotel, Petaluma, on Saturday, the 2d inst., proved a very fine affair, says the Petaluma Journal, notwithstanding the attendance of stock owners was less extensive than could have been desired. Petaluma and Annapolis, in fact, furnished nearly all of the stock offered for exhibition; there being no horses on the ground owned above the lower edge of the Santa Rosa Valley, consequently, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Russian River, Sonoma Valley, and the Bodega coast, were entirely unrepresented. As it was, we greatly doubt whether any other section of the State, of the same extent of territory, could present so fine an exhibit of blood stallions.

Of old and young horses exhibited, there were nineteen, among which we noticed several particularly fine—more especially among the three and four-year-olds—a most encouraging fact, showing as it does that great pains are being taken by stock-raisers to improve the character and quality of their horse-flesh as rapidly as possible. Claiming no particular experience or soundness of judgment in discovering the fine points of a horse, it cannot be expected of us to say which one of the horses is really entitled to be considered the horse of the exhibition. We therefore close our report with the names, weight, pedigree, ownership, &c., of the various horses on the ground, commencing with the immense draft stallion,

**Young England's Glory**, imported from England about one year since by W. Hood, of Los Guilucos Valley. He is a beautiful dapple bay, seven years old, sixteen and a half hands high, with a clean pedigree, and is said to weigh 2,000 pounds. Like all English draft-horses, he is possessed of immense body and limbs, while his feet and legs are covered with a heavy coating of long shaggy hair.

**Young George**, owned by J. Q. Shirley, of Petaluma, is seven years old, chestnut color, sixteen hands one inch high; was sired by Savage's Old George, of Oregon; dam, a cross of Whip and Diana. Young George took the first premium at the late State Fair, for his class.

**Brigham Young**, owned by Isaac Baker, of Stony Point, is five years old, dark bay color, seventeen hands high, weight 1,500 pounds; was sired by Reindeer; dam, Bertrand.

**Young Kentucky**, owned by Charles Merritt, of Petaluma township, is four years old, jet black color, seventeen hands high, weight 1,400 pounds; was sired by Porter's Gilbert; dam, out of a Pack-ole mare.

**Old Medley**, owned by William Greening, of Stony Point, is thirteen years old, iron gray color, weight 1,250 pounds; of the Medley stock.

**Red Buck**, J. B. Hinkle, of Petaluma, agent, is five years old, sixteen hands high, beautiful sorrel color, weight about 1,150 pounds; was sired by Sumpter; dam, of the Fox Hunter stock.

**Young Richard**, owned by P. Nancart, Petaluma, is seven years old, sixteen hands high, a chestnut sorrel, weight 1,080 pounds; was sired by Kentucky Printer; dam, Morgan mare.

**Grey Mammoth**, owned by N. B. Wood, Petaluma, is three years old, dapple gray, seventeen hands high, weight 1,400 pounds (in this condition); was sired by Gilbert; dam, a Cleveland Bay.

**Bill Blossom**, owned by J. McNally, San Francisco, is nine years old, chestnut sorrel, weight 900 pounds; of Peacock stock.

**George**, owned by J. R. White, Big Valley, is a three-year old, roan color, weight 1,070 pounds; was sired by the Manning horse (Collier stock); dam, Canadian Stock.

**Bingo**, owned by Lamont Brothers, of Blucher Valley, is four years old, dapple chestnut color, sixteen hands high, weight 1,090 pounds; was sired by Grigby's Leviathan.

**Mike**, owned by J. Brownie, Two-Rock Valley, is four years old, light sorrel color, weight about 1,200 pounds; was sired by Morgan; dam, of Whip stock.

**The Green Valley Colt**, owned by L. Clyman, of Green Valley, four years old, black color, weight 1,100 pounds; was sired by George, of the Printer stock.

**Moss**, owned by W. H. White, of Big Valley, is two years old, blood bay, weight 700 pounds; was sired by the Manning horse; dam, Whip and Tiger stock.

**Grey Fox**, owned by Robert Crane, of Santa Rosa Valley, is three years old, dark iron gray, weight 1,000 pounds; sired by Old Red Fox.

**Young Red Fox**, owned by R. H. Crane, of Santa Rosa Valley, is four years old, dark bay, weight 1,050 pounds; was sired by American Fox.

**Morgan**, owned by A. Ward, of San Antonio, is four years old, dark bay color, weight 1,000 pounds; Morgan stock.

**John Hancock**, owned by A. W. Barnes, Petaluma, is five years old, dark brown color, of Whip and Printer stock.

**John-Go-Long**, owned by Morgan Bryant, of Blucher Valley, is two years old, brown color, weight about 800 pounds; of the Leviathan stock.

**A New Kind of Rollers for Sugar Mills.** A Mr. Dennis, of Richmond, Indiana, has recently obtained letters patent for what is considered, by different authorities, to be a most valuable improvement in sugar-mill rollers. The improvement purports to be a method of coating the rollers with a composition metal to prevent the action of the acid from the cane; it being maintained by some that the discoloration of the juice is caused to a great extent by its contact with the iron surfaces used in its manufacture. From the Richmond Broad Ax we learn that the inventor presented his improved roller, as bright as silver, to the consideration of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, where it was critically examined and unanimously recommended. The Indiana State Journal of the 10th inst., also has the following upon the subject, which may be interesting to those experimenting with the Sorgho and Imphee canes:

"Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, expressed his satisfaction with the improved roller. It showed that in the end every difficulty in the way of success with the Sorghum would be overcome. He entered into a chemical explanation of the cause which rendered the discoloration of the juice very certain when the iron roller was used, and he always had doubts of their suitability, but the roller exhibited by Mr. Dennis showed that this difficulty had been overcome."

Dr. Brown spoke at considerable length on the nature of the cause. In a green state it contained gum and acids which had been very troublesome to those who had been experimenting. He then adverted to the action of acids on iron rollers and iron rollers. The roller shown by Mr. Dennis would prevent discoloration, because these acids did not act on tin. By neutralizing these acids with lime or soda, before the juice was put into iron rollers, such rollers could be used as well as any other."

**MEASUREMENT OF HAY IN BULK.**—Multiply the length, breadth and height of hay into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will weigh a ton. Clover will take eleven or twelve yards to a ton.

### A Calaveras Orchard and Ranch.

In the vicinity of Angel's, Calaveras county (this is as definite as we can state the location from the information given), Messrs. H. Garcelon and W. D. Allen have an extensive orchard of peach and other fruit-trees, which has already become celebrated. As a specimen of what is being done in the Mountains in the way of fruit raising, we copy the description of this Mountain Orchard, with observations, given by "G.," the able correspondent of the San Andreas Independent. The proprietors have three hundred acres of excellent land enclosed as an orchard, by a neat and durable fence. This orchard contains one hundred peach trees seven years old; fifteen hundred peach trees five years old; fifteen hundred trees, comprising a variety of one thousand apple, figs, almonds, apricots, nectarines, plums, cherry and pear, which vary in age from five to seven years. Also, five hundred grape-vines four years old; three thousand, three years old; ten thousand young trees in a portion of their ground, set apart as a nursery; and twenty thousand grape cuttings, making the total number of trees and grape-vines, including cuttings, thirty-seven thousand six hundred.

This extensive orchard is situated on the rising land, east side of the valley, and close to the foot of the mountain. Mr. Allen informed me that there were several springs higher up on the hill-side than any part of their cultivated land, which supply an ample amount of water for irrigation during the summer months.

I noticed that peaches are not quite so far advanced as they are in the lower lands. Spring frosts have never done any damage to early blooming fruit trees, on these premises; although at a distance of less than four miles, peaches have been destroyed. This is probably owing to the fact that the abrupt height of the mountain prevents the sun from shining on the trees at an early hour, never shining into the orchard until the air in the valley has been subjected to solar influence for hours. This may be the cause and it may not. [That is cause enough, Geddes, and has operated the same in other places; a fact that may be for the benefit of fruit growers to take notice of.]

As I intend, if alive and in the country, to visit this valley, lake and fruit country, when the forthcoming crop is eatable, I will give you then, perhaps, a more particular description.

### The Value of Agricultural Statistics.

The following important facts and suggestions on this subject are made by John Jay, Esq., in his admirable address, alluded to in another place:

What the country now most requires in reference to its agriculture, is, that its condition should be faithfully photographed in the returns to each Federal Census, and it will be for the agricultural section of the body I am now addressing to prepare well-considered suggestions for the new schedule and submit them to the Federal Government. Such suggestions will appropriately come from the American Geographical and Statistical Society, in view of its national character and the scope of its labors; and such suggestions, judging from the past, the Federal Government will cheerfully receive and carefully consider.

Among the additional items which might advantageously be included in the schedules, I would suggest the following:

**As regards persons employed in farming.**—The proportion of the population thus employed of both sexes. Their average life, as compared with that of persons living in towns, and of other trades.

**As regards capital employed in agriculture.**—Not only the proportion invested in land, stock, and implements, but the profit thereon received during the year immediately preceding the census.

**As regards the farms.**—Not only the improved and unimproved lands, and the proportion in meadow, pasture or tillage, but the number of acres of each farm that have been drained; the number requiring draining; the number drained during the last year; the cost of draining, and the value of the land before and after.

**In regard to the improvement or deterioration of the soil.**—The average of each crop and cost of each acre; the average of bushels or tons to the acre, and the cash value of each on the spot.

**In regard to manures.**—The amount, variety and cost per acre.

Other suggestions will, doubtless, be made, a collation of which, by the Bureau of the Census, may afford us in future years, the means of tracing the progress of American agriculture, and reading its actual condition at each decade, with the same facility with which a prudent merchant reads the past and present of his business in the carefully prepared balance sheet; and if the future of America shall continue to exhibit the same steadily progressive advance that we find in her past, the tabular results of each succeeding census, dry and uninteresting as they may seem to those who shall see in them but columns of figures, will in fact develop the fulfillment of some of those prophecies of the coming wealth and splendor of the Western Continent, that when occasionally uttered by our far-seeing economists, are apt to be regarded as the careless dreams of visionary enthusiasts.

### Interesting to Settlers on School Land Sections.

The following Act was passed by Congress, and approved February 27th, 1859. It will be interesting to a large class in this State who have settled upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections (School Lands), before survey:

#### LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. PUBLIC 20.

AN ACT to authorize settlers upon sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, who settled before the survey of the public lands, to pre-empt their settlements.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, where settlements, with a view to pre-emption, have been made before the survey of the lands in the field, which shall be found to have been made on sections sixteen and thirty-six, said sections shall be subject to the pre-emption claim of such settlers; and if they, or either of them, shall have been or shall be reserved or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which the lands lie, other lands, of like quality, are hereby appropriated in lieu of such as may be patented by pre-emptors; and other lands are also hereby appropriated to compensate deficiencies for school purposes, where said sections sixteen and thirty-six are fractional in quantity, or where one or both are wanting by reason of the township being fractional, or from any natural cause whatever: Provided, That the lands by this section appropriated in accordance with the principles of adjustment and the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 20, 1826, entitled "An Act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships not before provided for."

Approved 28th February, 1859.

### New Forage Crops.

#### HUNGARIAN GRASS.

Very much has lately been said about the Hungarian Grass, which is in reality a species of millet. It is the *Panicum germanicum*, known as the Moha de Hongrie. It is grown in several parts of the country, and like the common millet, produces enormously, is very succulent, and is quite worthy of the attention of farmers. According to Mr. Dixon, of Muscatine, Iowa, where it has been grown considerably, it is luxuriant in its growth and produces hay of the finest quality. Horses and cattle eat it with avidity. Farmers in every part of the country should give it their attention, as it will make more and better feed than any other kind of grass now known in the United States. Our Western farmers, in particular, should learn its value; for its destiny is to change the agricultural products of this portion of the Union, and substitute cows, horses, mules and sheep, in place of hogs. We have raised hogs heretofore from necessity, simply because our only reliable crop was corn, and other domestic animals required hay, or its equivalent, which we could not produce with cheapness and certainty.

A good crop of Hungarian Grass is about three tons of hay and thirty bushels of seed to an acre, while it will often go beyond, and seldom fall below this. Such crops were grown last season, notwithstanding the drought.

The seed may be sown in this region from the 1st of May to the 15th of June, at the rate of a bushel to three acres. It should be put into the ground in the same manner as oats, harrowing before and after sowing. The time for cutting is when the seed is nearly ripe, and the whole plant of a fine yellow color. If cut too early, the seed will not be perfect; and, if too late, it will shell out in curing; the stalks will also be too woody. It may be cured in the same manner as other hay. As fodder, after thrashing, it is fully equal to timothy; and when fed out with the seeds in, as it generally should be, it is better than good sheaf-oats.

#### MESQUIT GRASS.

This is a Texas grass, and has been domesticated in Western Virginia. Mr. James, of Kanawha, says of it: "On comparing it with the Kentucky blue-grass, orchard-grass, clover and Timothy, as cultivated on the farm, I am inclined to rank it the most valuable of them all for this section of country. It seems to stand the climate well, completely covering the ground, and springs up soon after cutting, being less affected by drought than the other grasses. It also remains green during the fall and winter, when it is highly relished by stock. It makes a light hay, however, but is greedily devoured by cattle. Last fall, I sowed ten acres more of this grass. I consider it a most important acquisition."

#### RANDALL GRASS.

This is a species of grass discovered about thirty years ago on Doe Creek, a tributary of New River, in Virginia, by an old man named Randall Lucas. It is said to be as highly prized in that State as timothy. The Randall grass may be sown with wheat in the fall, or with oats in the spring, at the rate of a bushel to the acre. It will also do well on fresh, new land, which has never been plowed. As a forage plant, it is more valued for pasture than for hay, being one of the earliest grasses of the spring and the latest of the fall. The second summer after sowing, it may be mown and the seed saved, which matures early in July. It usually grows to eighteen or twenty inches in height.—[Springfield (O.) Ruralist.]

### A Large Reservoir.

The large reservoir at Salt-Spring Valley, built by Capt. Hanford, for supplying that section of country with water for mining purposes, we find some observations of in the Independent. It is stated, this large pond of water covers, at present, somewhere near 640 acres; a mile square. On first approaching this sheet of clear water, it may disappoint the expectation of the visitor; but coming close to its edge, the extent of the area of ground it covers becomes more apparent; yet at no single point on the land near the edge of the water can you see the whole. On account of irregularities and undulations in the ground, the water spreads out in the shape of a T. The best estimation of its extent can be formed by traversing its surface in a boat.

The length of the dam is about nine hundred feet, and twenty-five feet deep in the deepest part. There are two outlets; one in the lower part of the dam, within about three feet of the bottom, and the other near one end, which is ten feet higher than the first named. The dirt of the dam is seventy-two feet thick, fronted with a leaning wall of heavy rocks twenty-eight feet thick. Between the stone wall and the dirt there is a wall of inch plank two thick. The waste-gate is forty feet wide, besides four large outlets cut in the ground at one end of the dam, to guard against breakage being occasioned by heavy rains.

The calculation of the quantity of water contained in this reservoir, as made by Mr. Zivley, is, that it will supply twenty streams of water of twelve inches each, for two hundred and forty days. This is an estimate formed after making liberal deductions for absorption and evaporation. Sufficient water has already run to waste to have supplied an equal amount of water for the same length of time. The ditch is completed for a distance of four miles, and in the course of a week or so more, it will be completed two miles further, or to Fidler's Ranch. Capt. Hanford intends to raise the dam fifteen feet higher, which, full of water to that height (forty feet) will cover an extent of *seventeen hundred acres*. This is certainly a heavy undertaking, and when completed will, it is hoped, be instrumental in disclosing and bringing to light millions of the hidden treasures of the earth.

**WHEN TO WEAR INDIA RUBBERS.**—We have noticed that many persons wear India rubber overshoes in cold, dry weather, to keep their feet warm. This is an injudicious and evil practice. India rubber shoes are very comfortable and convenient for covering the feet during wet and sloppy weather, but they never should be worn on any other occasion—the sole use should always be simply to keep out the water. They should, therefore, be taken off whenever the wearer enters the house, and be worn as little as possible, because they are air tight, and restrain the perspiration of the feet. The air cannot be excluded from them, or any portion of them for any length of time, without sensibly affecting the health. It is our opinion, that no habit tends more to good health than clean feet, and clean dry stockings, so as to allow the free perspiration of the nether extremities.—[Scientific American.]

**WHAT A REPORT OF A BANK FAILURE WILL DO.**—A bet was made at Albany recently, that a large crowd of applicants for relief at the office of the Overseer of the Poor, at least half-a-dozen had money in the Savings Bank; and, to test the matter, a report was circulated that the Commercial Savings Bank had failed. In an instant thirteen of the beggars were rushing madly for the Bank, in order to save their money from the wreck.

### The School of Mines at St Petersburg.

Toward the western end of Vassili Ostroy stands another institution, which is unquestionably the most perfect of its kind in the world—the School of Mines. It was originally founded by Peter the Great, for the purpose of training a corps of mining engineers, and with the gradual development of the mineral resources of Russia, its importance and efficiency can now scarcely be over-estimated. Nearly the whole of the immense building is devoted to collections of minerals, models of all kinds of machinery used in mining, and the similes of all the principal mines, with their shafts, galleries and veins of ore, constructed with the most wonderful labor and skill. The minerals form a dazzling gallery of crude wealth. There is the famous nugget of the Ural—an eighty-pound lump of pure gold; a mass of malachite, weighing 4,000 pounds; a single perfect beryl, weighing six pounds, and valued at \$30,000; crushed sheets of deep violet amethysts; huge blocks of Jasper, of all imaginable hues; slabs of precious marble, and boulders of granite and porphyry, together with ores of platinum, silver, copper and iron—bright and beautiful spirits, waiting for the touch of fire to be released from their dusky prisons. The specimens are of the rarest and most costly character, filling several large halls.

After we had inspected the models of machines, buildings and mines, an old soldier conducted us into the cellar, gave us each a long wax candle, and unlocked a heavy iron door. We entered and the hinges closed behind us. As if by magic we stood in the bowels of a coal mine—in a winding, narrow shaft, traversed by a strata of clay, coal and crumbling slate rock. All the various dips, positions and characters of coal-beds are here displayed in turn. A labyrinth of mines succeeded—silver, lead, copper, gold and iron, imitated with astonishing fidelity to nature. The dampness of the soil, which filled the passages with a raw, chill air, completed the resemblance. At intervals, shafts from above (of very trifling depth) naturally penetrated this subterranean region, and illustrated the various means of communication with the surface. In fact, the School of Mines, from beginning to end, is one of the most thoroughly sensible and practical institutions I have ever seen.—[Bayard Taylor's Russian Correspondence.]

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius! from thy hand  
West shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
When waves thy potent, mystic wand  
To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle,  
And here our gods;  
But they are mortal.  
Around these fastidious halls  
The good, the great, the living and the dead;  
And yet they speak—speak all:  
"We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Fain would hold sweet converse."  
But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
We know that they are silent  
While they speak, and gaze on us.

Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
And gather round us where we stand  
Within these halls, a living throng;  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who act the noble part;  
And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall wondrous throngs come;  
Here spend a season free from care,  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For it is not a freeman's duty  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty!

Behold these flowers that gem the land,  
These little children in groups they stand,  
While here and there, like angels, soar  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand they're linked together;  
Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
They, hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O let him stand  
Before us; him who all this beauty planned.  
Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!  
Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

Daguerrean Gallery,  
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

#### SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!

"To each and all, a fair good night,  
And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Who is the man who doth keep  
A mattress the finest and best  
Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest that refreshes most true!  
The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew,  
Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Economy tells us to buy and to keep.  
The mattress that is cheapest and best.  
Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!  
If bachelors lie single, then life will not jingle  
Till they're married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go, when, when,  
Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

J. SCHRIEBER,  
Jackson street, near Hotel International.

**The Oxygenated Bitters.**—For the cure of DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Costive ness, loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Braak, Acidity, Sea Sickness, Scoury, Nausea, Headache, Ennui, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion.

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers, and others, testify are the only safe, certain and superior remedy for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race.

These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Green, and in their formula differ entirely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no stimulating—retaining their virtue in any climate; they are a "combination and a form indeed" of Medicine which knows no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its proper vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or be, no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, may be cured by the use of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is had to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.  
For sale by—JAMES MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere. 23



## Miscellany.

## Education of Sons and Daughters.

We commend the following interesting sketch, from our accomplished friend at the Benicia Institute, and shall always argue that children be educated to some calling, sons most assuredly; but we would urge attention to a country life, or an industrial trade first, as the professions everywhere are more than full. A good trade, well learned, will not do any harm to be learned first, and a profession can be acquired with wealth afterwards. The trade will stand when all others fail.

As to daughters, all accomplishments add to the ornamental part of life; music (other than vocal, that all can have without price), drawing, painting, embroidery, are all acceptable, and are to the happiness of a family what the parlor ornaments are to a household; but, if the latter is empty, or the dinner ill-cooked, pictures or music will not satisfy an empty stomach. The first and greatest accomplishments for a lady are her household, or a thorough knowledge of her plain domestic duties, beginning with the kitchen and progressing over every room in her dwelling, and the girl or woman that has not been educated in these essentials of a good education can never make a good wife, nor find a happy home, and were we to array before us the ruined homes of California, nineteen out of every twenty would be found to have originated in a neglected domestic education. Something more is wanted, friend Sarah, than a semi-quaver. We must first find the key-note to human happiness, and that originates in the family circle. Well educated daughters, daughters fitted to adorn their stations as wives and mothers, educated in all the primary laws of their being, and educated in all the domestic duties of the household, will be found to be the key-note. When that is sounded then will peal forth such a choral sound of sweet semi-quavers and demi-semi-quavers as no music-master on earth ever taught; it will prove the great harmonic anthem of human hearts, and this can only be taught by mothers, and when this is taught, there will echo over earth such an oratorical earth never heard.

## Semi-quavers, No. 1.

BY M. A. SABLES, COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BENICIA.

The year 1856 witnessed, all over the civilized world, a brilliancy of society unparalleled. Those whose property supported them launched into the most expensive luxuries. Business men, glancing over their ledgers and journals and seeing the array of figures on the profit-side of "profit and loss," hastened to follow the examples set them, and, of course, through all the grades of "good society," down to the point of its admixture with the lowest elements, all emulated the prodigality of the fortunate elite. The good old maxims of economy were scoffed at, but the most unfortunate result was to be noticed in the bringing-up of children. "Once upon a time" the wealthiest families always educated their sons to some professions; Pater familias, in those days, calculated accurately the "ups and downs" of American life, and would always insist upon his "boys," at least, having a profession, in case his "riches" should "take wings." Thus it is that some of our most illustrious men have sprung from even eminent families, and the Adamsons, Livingstons, Jays and Hamiltons have, from father to son, kept up the name and standing so honorably won for them. But "flush times" seemed to craze all classes, and in the enjoyment of an unexampled prosperity, they forgot all the warnings of experience, and disregarded all the "good old maxims," or contemptuously called them "old fogies."

Suddenly the storm, so unexpected, burst, and it was like the fall of an avalanche. Where but a short time before was the glitter and glory of sunshine, the mirth and the gaiety of undimmed prosperity suddenly was changed into gloom, and the laugh subsided into the sigh, happiness changed places with sorrow, and adversity took the reins from the fickle hand of Fortune.

All listened dismayed to the crash of the avalanche, even if they escaped; but beneath its ruins lay crushed the pampered aristocrat, the fortunate capitalist, the wealthy merchant and the aspiring mechanic. They had not prepared for the storm, they had recklessly allowed the to-morrow to look out for itself, they had cried "old fogies" to the warnings of maxims written by the bitterest experience, and, without warning, they were overwhelmed.

Now, that the crash of the panic has subsided, we can look upon the ruins. The splendid mansion is deserted, its magnificence no longer dazzles the eyes of admiring guests; the "pomp and circumstance" of its owner's wealth have passed away. His prosperity was like the name of a child written on the sands of the sea-shore; his "friends" who have escaped do not know him on the street, and, when he goes home to his miserable wreck of a wife and to his still more miserable children, it is to some mean tenement in a back street, or worse, to some hut in an out-of-the-way alley, in the midst of want and sorrow—where the very poor eke out a lamentable life by desperate resources. The physical wretchedness is not over-painted, but it fails to convey any just idea of the utter despair which has enveloped the minds of those dwellers in the haunts of the poor. Who would believe that the brilliant rotaries of fashion could be so transformed, in such a short period of time? Without a Present or the hope of a Future, what a thing is humanity.

The poverty, which is the most distressing result of the panic which has so lately spread over the world, does not fall, with all its bitterness, so heavily upon men and women as upon the youth of both sexes, who have been brought up in idleness, and who have just entered society; unlike those who have quaffed the cup of pleasure until it has lost its novelty, they have only commenced to sip its intoxicating draughts and are utterly cast down by the misfortunes which have overtaken them, and are not possessed of a solitary grain of philosophy with which to fortify themselves in their sudden "start ahead" in life.

Young persons with some profession or calling learned as accomplishments in the heyday of pros-

perity, have the golden smiles of hope to cheer them onward, and we all know that determined perseverance, urged on by want, is sure to make a living, if it does not lay the foundation for a fortune.

Those without money, and without any resources within themselves, God help them! for if the gall and wormwood of life is not a familiar cup to them it is because they are more fortunate than the generality of the human family.

These remarks lead me to the fact, which is noticed in my "home" correspondence, that "old maxims" are again religiously believed in, now that necessity, once again, proves their value. Economy is a word decidedly understood, and the "old families" who have survived the panic are again bringing up their children with a prudent appreciation of the uncertainty of wealth and position in this country.

In every family of means I hold that the boys, not only, should be compelled to fit themselves for some profession, but that girls should be carefully taught and finished in either painting or music. Literature is almost an inseparable companion of Art, and a cultivation of either painting or music will lead to a fine taste for, if not a success in, the literary world. I do not think literary ability a sure means of livelihood, but I would have it cultivated equally with some useful art, and then the two would be a safe-guard against any change of circumstances. Panics could come and would not leave such destitute, miserable creatures as are at present known to exist in all the great cities. Why, I know one family in New York who are not half as unfortunate—for they have enough to keep them alive, as too many who have fallen have not—whose "young men" hang about lazily "down town," and who are fast becoming too intolerably "sloppy" for even their kind-hearted friends who recognize them now, and the "young ladies" cry from morning till night. Kind reader, do you not think it would be a noble sight to see those young men working hard to "get up again," and those girls cheerfully "making a living?"

Young ladies, nowadays, are brought up shamefully helpless. It is not their fault, but is directly chargeable to their parents, who, intent on the business of life themselves, and in the hope of providing for their future, fail to insure it by educating their offspring properly. A profession given to a child is a fortune within itself. Parents, think, for a moment, how your darling child—your beautiful daughter—will be situated if you should die suddenly without any provision having been made for her. Listen to me, and do not be impatient and say "fudge," while I take you about and show you the temptations which we know are set for the unfortunate. If she escape these snares, let me take you into the house of her who has sold herself in marriage for wealth and position, those will-o'-wispes, tempting so many maidens, born for better things, to destruction.

If she escape this, let me take you into houses where the orphan relative is the child of charity. Shall I paint her wretched dependence? Shall I tell you how utterly broken-hearted are her stifled sons, when she goes up into her miserable little dormitory and thinks of the cruel insults which have tortured her during the day? Ah! you shrink, and to recite such facts is a painful task. Poverty the most grinding, misery the most unfortunate, temptation the most irresistible, shame the most deplorable—these are the changes which can be rung upon such a theme. Parents, look upon these words, reflect upon them, and then, if you like, you can turn from me and impatiently say I have preached you a sermon where I ought to have entertained you.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A protection against counterfeits exists in the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per box or pot.

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY is truly a balm. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, colds, and consumption, disappear under its balsamic influence. Buy none unless it has the written signature of "L. Bolls" on the wrapper.

## 1859. FREEMAN &amp; CO.'S

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

ESTABLISHED 1833. REORGANIZED 1859.  
Capital Stock, \$500,000.

HAVING APPOINTED AGENTS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND ON THE NORTHERN AND SOUTH COAST OF CALIFORNIA, AND MEXICO, WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA; also, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, are prepared to transport a

GENERAL EXPRESS, Forwarding and Commission Business.

With safety and dispatch, offering facilities unsurpassed by any Express Company for Transporting Freight, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Treasure.

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, AND ACCOUNTS, Collected, and returns promptly made.

COMMISSIONS AND CONSIGNMENTS.

Orders for the purchase of Goods, and all matters pertaining to a Legitimate Express Business, promptly attended to. GOLD DUST forwarded and deposited for assay or storage, and proceeds promptly returned.

TREASURE AND JEWELRY forwarded and insured on our open Policies, held from the best London Insurance Companies. Also, FREIGHT, PACKAGES and LETTERS, by the Steamers sailing on the 3d and 29th of each month, to all parts of the Atlantic States, South America, Canada and Europe, connecting in New York with Messrs. H. S. LANSING & CO.'S American-European Express to Europe. Also, to all points on the Northern and Southern COAST, by each Steamer, in charge of faithful and experienced Messengers; also, to Guaymas, La Paz and Mazatlan, by every conveyance.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:  
29 Broadway, New York; 102 Baltimore st., Baltimore;  
24 Washington st., Boston; 72 Camp st., New Orleans;  
320 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; 98 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

DIRECTORS:  
John M. Freeman, Freeman Cobb,  
Josiah Hedden, John K. Stimson,  
Chas. S. Higgins, L. Winchester,  
Henry Gregory.

JOHN M. FREEMAN, President.  
CHAS. S. HIGGINS, Managing Director for California.  
San Francisco, March 31st, 1859.

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,  
FRUIT  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

(Opposite Washington Market.)

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RESPECTFULLY inform our friends and the public, that we are the Agents of A. H. Myers' Pioneer Nursery, Alameda county; L. Prevost, San Jose Nursery, Santa Clara; E. W. Case's Nursery, Santa Clara; and are prepared to fill orders, large or small, for Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of every variety and description, at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms.

We are also the sole Agents of Rumford and Bro., Contra Costa county, for the sale of their large crop of Sweet Potatoes, raised from genuine Carolina Seed of the Red Variety. Messrs. Rumford & Bro. received the First Premium for their Potatoes at the late Mechanics' Fair held in this city, and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose during the past autumn.

We are also the sole Agents of Daniel L. Perkins, of Alameda county, who is the Pioneer Seed Grower of California, and who is giving his undivided attention to the raising and preparing Garden Seeds for this market.

We are also Agents for the Nurseries of D. T. Adams and Joseph Lee, San Jose. Farmers and Gardeners desiring fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, which can be warranted true to label, will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,  
Nos. 67, 69, and 71, Merchant street,  
James Graves. (21) H. F. Williams.

1858--1859.

SAN JOSE NURSERY.

FRUIT TREES,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

18'000 ROSES,

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

Grape-vines, Etc. Etc.

PALM OR DATE TREES

Perfectly hardy in California.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount.

I OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.,

That can be found in any one Nursery in California.

ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to, and the TREES carefully packed up in bundles or boxes, according to size and the distance they have to go, and delivered free on board the steamer at Alviso.

MY COLLECTION OF ROSES

IS THE LARGEST IN THE STATE;

HAS RECEIVED THE

FIRST PREMIUM

At the STATE FAIR, held at San Jose.

MY CATALOGUE, giving the different varieties, I have for this season, and other information, will be sent to every applicant. It will also be found with my AGENTS, as follows:

MONS'R DELABIGNE,  
80 Clay street, SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. GRAVES & WILLIAMS,  
67, 69, and 71 Merchant street, SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. STOUT & SARGENT, STOCKTON.

MONS'R JACQUIER, SONORA.

L. PREVO

SAN JOSE, Nov. 15, 1858.

CALIFORNIA TUBS,

AND

California Pails!

CALIFORNIA WINES,

AND

California Ales!

COLLINS WADHAMS,

WOULD SAY to those interested in the

welfare of California, which is no more

than self-interest, to call at

112 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

And see what "can be done in California," before sending their millions to some far-off country, never to return.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER and CALIFORNIA PAIRS are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well. 74

The Genuine Dry PULU

IS IMPORTED FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,

AND SOLD ONLY BY JACOB SCHRIEBER,  
180 Jackson street,  
Next door to International Hotel.

DRY PULU is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest, and most Durable material for Bedding now in use. Fleas will not live in Pulu Bedding. 25 3m

## SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.

New-York Seed Warehouse.

ALFALFA,  
New Crop;  
HUNGARIAN GRASS;  
Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.

THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer, are grown by experienced Cultivators in the Atlantic States and Europe, and we have taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost satisfaction.

Agricultural and Scientific Books,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds, put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation. Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.

All orders by mail or otherwise (with remittances), will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through the mail (postage paid).

O. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

111 SANSONE STREET.



7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER

SEED, crop of 1858;  
25,000 lbs SEED CORN (choice varieties);  
1000 lbs SHAKES HERBS and HERB SEEDS;  
10,000 lbs SEED PEAS;  
10,000 lbs SEED BEANS, choice varieties;  
100,000 CHOICE FRUIT and SHADE TREES;

Garden Seeds, Grass Seeds, &c.

500 lbs Orange seed; 20 bush Kentucky Blue Grass

400 lbs Yellow Dutch Onion seed; 50 bush Timothy;

300 lbs French Sugar-beet seed; 25 do Mixed Lawn Grass;

300 lbs Turnip seed, assorted; 20 do Hungarian Grass;

100 lbs Yellow Danvers Onion seed; 20 do Mesquit Grass;

100 lbs Red Onion seed; 20 do Red Top Grass;

150 lbs Radish seed; 5000 lbs White and Red Clover;

100 lbs Cabbage seed, assorted; 5000 lbs Millet;

300 lbs Carrot, assorted; 1000 lbs Canary;

1000 lbs Rape;

1000 lbs Hemp;

Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes,

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS,

JAPONICAS,

And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES, and rity of Horticultural Implements,

And receiving by every Express from the States, and Europe, a general assortment of

Field, Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree SEEDS, &c.

N.B.—Catalogues furnished on application by mail or express, or otherwise; and all orders directed to S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, will meet with prompt attention. A liberal discount made to the Trade.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Crop of 1858.

Just Received by Express, on the steamer John L. Stephens,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS, Selected by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society, from responsible Growers, and warranted to be the CROP OF 1858.

TAKE NOTICE,

The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation, and being aware of the imposition that has been practised on Farmers, think proper to state, that he has not to Old Seed in the Store. All Seeds sold guaranteed true to name. Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to secure GOOD, RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as they would have to pay for worthless trash.

Have also on hand and for sale, a very desirable assortment of

Foreign and Fancy Grape Roots,

Peach and Cherry Trees,

Together with a full and complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For sale by

J. L. PANGBURN,

83 Washington street,

1-2m Between Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Fresh Arrivals

AT THE

Agricultural and Horticultural SEED STORE,

NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa,

3000 lbs. Red Clover,

600 lbs. White Dutch do,

3000 lbs. Timothy Seed,

50 bushels Blue Grass,

50 " Red Top Grass,

20 " Hay Grass,

20 bus Mixed Lawn do,

500 lbs Vetches,

3000 lbs. Early Kent Peas,

50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Double Hyacinths,

Narcissus, Anemones,

Crown Imperial,

Dahlias,

Ranunculus,

Tulips, Tuberoses,

Crocus, Iris,

Giladias,

Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can warrant.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Budding and Pruning Knives, etc.

N.B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & CO., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

17 3m 108 California street, San Francisco.

WILLIAM THURNAUER,

Importer of French and German FANCY BASKETS,

English and American Willow-ware, Cane and Willow Chairs, Ladies' Work-stands, TOYS, ETC.

No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay, 19 3m San Francisco.

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERB CLOTHING

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS,

Corner of J and Second streets, SACRAMENTO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND Arranged.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Corner of J and Second streets, SACRAMENTO.

AND LATEST STYLES.

The Undersigned

PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for Purchasing, they can present one of the

BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Their aim has been and ever will be, to give their patrons the Best MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES, and THE TRUEST NATURAL FIT OF THE GARMENT.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,

9-3m Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

WOOL WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL PAY CASH FOR WOOL,

THE ENSUING SEASON.

THOSE HAVING WOOL TO SELL WILL FIND it to their advantage to call on the Subscriber, before making sales. Inquire at OFF







## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

One day lately, says the Shasta Courier, a Chinaman working on Flat Creek, five or six miles from Shasta, on the Sacramento trail, took out a lump of gold worth \$700.

On a trial of Matteson's Improved Reaper at Stockton, on Tuesday last, it was pronounced superior to any other implement of similar character.

The Nevada Democrat says that one pan of dirt, taken from the Nebraska claim on Monday last, yielded thirty-three ounces of gold.

The "Heroes and Martyrs of Science" was delivered by Andrew J. Moulder, Esq., before the Stockton Society of Natural History on Tuesday evening last.

A bill has passed the Legislature, and will doubtless become a law, for the suppression of Obscene Publications in this State.

A large fire occurred at San Jose, on Monday night last. The block of buildings next south of the Catholic Church was entirely destroyed.

The Hay season has commenced early in San Diego county. It is said a number of farmers are now engaged in cutting grass. Usually, mowing does not begin there before the 9th or 10th of April.

A surgical operation upon the body of a Chinaman, who has been for some time past afflicted with dropsy of the abdomen, was performed at Placerville, and two large pailful of water ran from the incision.

It is reported that a rich strata of coal has been discovered near Crescent City, and that a company has been organized for the purpose of working it, under the name of the McGruder Coal Company.

A Post Office has been established at San Antonio, Monterey county, and Mr. Francis Sylvester appointed Postmaster. Persons having correspondents in San Antonio, Alameda Co., must be especially careful in addressing their letters, giving the name of the county in full.

At the election in San Jose, under the new charter, the following were the successful candidates: Thomas Fallon, Mayor; J. D. Gonn, Marshal; W. R. Davis, Assessor; A. Pfister, C. W. Pomeroy, J. M. Williams, R. G. Moody, and James Morrison, Councilmen.

A KEEPER, indicted by the Grand Jury of Sacramento for an assault upon Samuel Norris, has been held to bail in the sum of \$3000. It will be remembered that Mr. Norris' injuries were so severe that for many days his life was despaired of.

A WEEK of the most delicious weather (says the San Juan Press of the 9th inst.) was succeeded on Thursday night and Friday by one of the heaviest rains which has fallen this season. It is still coming down, but is very warm, and full of encouragement to the agriculturist.

SEVERAL of the principal business men of North San Juan have entered into a written agreement to close their stores upon the Sabbath, on and after the 17th inst. The Press remarks: "That is the way to do it. If the people wish to observe the Sabbath they can easily do so without compulsory enactments; and, if they do not so desire, such enactments are tyrannical."

THE Act to grant the right to improve the Navigation of Petaluma Creek has become a law. The City of Petaluma is authorized and empowered to raise funds, build a lock, straighten and otherwise improve the navigation of Petaluma Creek, and collect nine cents toll per ton on all shipping passing through it, for a period of twenty years; at the expiration of which, the stream to be free.

THE Legislature has passed the bill granting to the counties of Sonoma, Mendocino, Napa, Trinity, Siskiyou and Humboldt, the State's portion of the Poll Tax, for the years 1859 and 1860, for the object of constructing a wagon Road from Cloverdale to Humboldt Bay. As this Road will be of great benefit, we hope it may soon be completed.

THE Celestials have hit upon an admirable method of liquidating the funeral expenses of their defunct countrymen. The Placerville Observer is informed, that whenever one of their number dies, they immediately send word to the Coroner that a suicide has been committed. The Coroner holds an inquest on the body, and no money being found upon the same, the official humbly furnishes the corpse with a coffin, and gives him a burial free of charge to his sharp friends.

NEW DISCOVERIES.—Rich placer diggings have been discovered between the Forks of the Stanislaus River, about eight miles from American Camp, and fifteen northeast from Columbia, says the News of the 7th, and there are from fifty to sixty miners working there, who are making good wages. There is an abundance of free water. It is thought that these diggings will prove of great extent and value. The "Philadelphia Diggings" is the name of the new locality....The claims around Columbia, now that the miners have plenty of water, are paying exceedingly well. We hear that many of the claims at American Camp are paying remarkably well; in fact, from all quarters the accounts are very encouraging. The bankers in Columbia have bought nearly \$50,000 worth of dust between the 1st and 7th of the present month. The Stanislaus River Flaming and Mining Company's works are making great progress, being constructed in a good and substantial manner.

ANTICIPATED ARRIVALS.—Quite a bevy of important personages are passengers on the Sonora, now due. Among them we could name our Honorable Senators, Messrs. Gwin and Broderick and Representative McKibben and Gen. Denver. As in duty bound, we should welcome back again those who have been laboring for the great interests of the State. But we would more particularly welcome one whose mission has been of particular interest to our State, and in whose efforts we have been more than usually interested. We mean Col. Turner, who went East to procure the machinery for the first woolen manufactory in California. That mission has been completely successful, and that machinery was shipped on the clipper Cyclone, on the 27th February, and we trust to see this manufactory under full power, the spindles buzzing, by October next. To an enterprise of this kind, every lover of California should bid God speed, for it is intimately connected with the prosperity and glory of our State.

THE ELEPHANTS ARE COMING.—These notables are looked for with much anxiety. Every day now may be the day when the first elephant will step upon our shores, although there are hundreds of our citizens who aver they have "seen the elephant."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE FARMER.—We have a good carrier, who will leave it at your houses—only a bit a week, and full of matters of interest to all who love California.

LOW PRICE OF PASSAGE ON THE RIVER STEAMERS.—CROWDS OF PASSENGERS.—We were on board the steamer Queen City on her upward trip two weeks since, and should guess there were from 600 to 1,000 passengers. Price, \$1, cabin; 50 cents, deck—and such a crowd, and such an atmosphere as one was required to breathe, was more than one dollar's worth. We heard many persons say they had rather pay \$5 and go in less crowded boats—feel safe and comfortable, than go in such a jam; it shows, however, that people will travel when it costs but little. All was done that could be by officers in such a crowd—but we could not but reflect upon the risks in case of any damage to the steamer, as there were not boats enough to carry one-eighth of the passengers. We would suggest that the owner of the Queen City should cause the windows above the saloon to be opened for fresh air, as the ventilation is bad, and if this steamer is to go loaded with such numbers, to have more small boats. We would hope also, that the saloon be kept free, if possible, from the fumes of tobacco, as several ladies were made sick by persons who had not good manners enough to keep them from smoking, even directly at the entrance of the ladies' saloon. There is also a great want of good breeding manifested by many persons traveling on steamers; they seem to forget that it is ill manners to stand or promenade in a ladies' saloon, with hat on; they forget, also, that their courtesy and good manners to woman, and their respectful conduct to her sex is always a tribute to their own mother.

FROM SALT LAKE.—The mail arrived at Placerville on Sunday last, bringing dates to March 30th. Affairs are daily becoming more complicated at Provo City. Over one thousand soldiers are in attendance at that place to assist Judge Cradlebaugh in dispensing justice, and protect the Grand Jury. Five hundred of the citizens of Provo petitioned for the removal of the troops, and a long and spirited correspondence has passed between the Mormon authorities and Judge C. Several officials have been charged with crimes, and fled to the mountains. Judge C. refuses to naturalize any foreigners who have borne arms against the United States within three years. The male portion of the inhabitants of Springville have fled since the appearance of the troops in that vicinity. The usual course of threatening the lives of all witnesses is carried out. Their property in many cases, has been seized on trivial pretext. All parties are of the opinion that this state of affairs cannot long exist. All was discord when the mail left.

ARE THE STARS INHABITED.—If in the universe, there are worlds so vast in their dimensions, is it reasonable they would be uninhabited? Are they the regions of eternal silence? Does no eye behold their beauties; no heart breathe its adoration to the Giver of all good, in those distant worlds? If the earth, insignificant in comparison, is filled with created intelligences, and teeming with life in every form, from man that is "a little lower than the angels," to the worm that he treads beneath his feet, from the Leviathan and Behemoth, to the smallest variety of Animalcula; if every leaf is a "colony of insects," and every drop of water contains myriads of creatures, and every hollow in a grain of sand is inhabited; is it not altogether reasonable that those shining worlds that gem the brow of night are the abodes of innumerable beings? Not fallen ones as we are—heirs to pain and sorrow; but happy intelligences, who join in ceaseless praise to Him, "who telleth the number of the stars, and calleth them all by their names." [West Tenn. Argus.]

The entire cost of the Government buildings in Washington, including statutory and paintings, has been \$14,709,339 09.

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME ELEVEN.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER has now entered upon the New Volume, numbering the Eleventh, and the highest attained by any weekly journal on the Pacific Coast, and while we do not arrogate to ourselves the honor of having been longer engaged in the publishing of a journal than any of our contemporaries, several having been longer before the public than our own—among which stands the venerable Alta California, the Golden Era, and the San Francisco Herald—we do claim to have been as long or longer steadily pursuing our calling, without change of the original founder; having now been five years pursuing, with an unflinching faith, the claims of an interest which we believe the greatest, noblest and best in our land.

As the founder and proprietor of the first Agricultural and Mechanical Journal on the Pacific, we believe we can claim with some degree of pride and satisfaction, a just share of support from the citizens of this State, for our steady advocacy and adherence to the great industrial interests of California. It is not necessary for us to enumerate all the good things we shall do in our New Volume, nor promise wonderful things, for we trust the character of the FARMER is too well known to require this at our hands. But this we do promise:

We mean the New Volume shall be superior to all its predecessors, and our aim shall be to make every Volume bear evidence of improvement. We mean the California Farmer shall be the true and fearless advocate of the great interests of the Agriculturists of California; it shall also be the bold and zealous advocate of our "home manufactures," and earnestly battle for Mechanics and Artisans, as the brethren of the FARMER. We shall ever advocate the cause of Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts, as the basis of our wealth, prosperity and happiness. We shall advocate the cause of Education, as a means of perfecting our happiness. We shall, above all things, advocate the Blessedness of Home, Education for Home, Beautifying and Protecting Home and the Homestead. These are the principles that will guide us in our labors, and as the guiding star and great light of home is woman, so we shall ever plead for the education of woman as the sure way to elevate and purify the world.

These are the cardinal principles of our journal, and with these we desire to place it on every farm, in every workshop, manufactory, warehouse or place of business in our land; and we further desire, to have it in every family circle in our glorious State—it is there we would plead for the cause we advocate, there we hope to find our truest friends; to them we look, on them we rely for the continued success of the work in which we are engaged.

As we hope to have a large increase to our list with our New Volume, we may not appeal to all our friends for their generous co-operation in this work. As we wish to offer a just return for any exertion made in our behalf, we will offer the following:

BOUNTY TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS: Every single subscriber, with \$5, shall be entitled to seeds we shall distribute in February, consisting of several thousands of packages. Each new subscriber to receive five packages.

Clubs of three subscribers and \$15, will receive the splendid colored plate of California Fruits and a copy of the Little Pilgrim, for one year.

For five subscribers and \$25, we will send five copies of the FARMER, the Atlantic Monthly and Arthur's Home Magazine.

For ten subscribers and \$50, we will give ten copies of the FARMER, Atlantic Monthly, Arthur's Home Magazine, Harper's Monthly, the Little Pilgrim, and an extra copy of the FARMER mailed to any friend in the Eastern States.

Thus, by a little exertion, our friends may kindly favor us, and at the same time secure to themselves a valuable library of home literature, such as ten subscribers would secure to them.

We have made arrangements to receive the above publications for a Club that we hope to receive, and we now leave the work in the hands of our friends, with the grateful thanks for many favors in the past years of our FARMER. WARREN & CO.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We return our heart-felt thanks to those kind friends who have so quickly responded to those base innuendos against the FARMER and its correspondents, as alluded to in our editorial of last week, under the caption of "Gloves Off." These letters will have prompt attention and prominent place. The spirited response from our gifted correspondent, N. B. H. entitled "Domestic Innuendos," will have place in our next.

The communication from J. F. E., from the "Sunny South," has afforded us most sincere pleasure; the tone and spirit of that letter show the impress of a strong and vigorous mind, a lofty aspiration, high resolve and exalted virtue. We shall avail ourselves of the opportunity to extract portions of these "good thoughts" and present them with other gems that we find scattered over every page. For the tribute to our journal and its influence we are profoundly grateful.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing. We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the State, and at all the Fairs been awarded the highest Premium, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 118 Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best style of the art.

BOLTING CLOTHS prepared for Flouring Mills, with neatness and dispatch.

The following Complimentary Notice from the Committee of Awards at the State Fair at Marysville, was sent to the Executive Committee, and thence to MRS. ROGERS. This will testify her ability to please those who may be disposed to offer their patronage:

"We unanimously request that the highest mark of distinction in your gift, be awarded to Mrs. ROGERS, as being the Best Operator on Sewing Machines."

We understand that with most commendable enterprise, she was the first Lady to introduce a Sewing Machine in operation into our State, and the beautiful specimens of her work exhibited to us, show with what perseverance and intelligent industry she has mastered perfect practice of these Machines.

Signed: P. Toogrey, Chairman.  
Mrs. S. H. Copeland, Messrs. Henry Willis, 10-3m  
Mrs. R. L. Stratton, James Devore, George B. Davis."

TO PURCHASERS OF FINE STOCK.—All persons who may desire to import the best kinds of Stock—either Horses, Horned Stock, Sheep or Swine, or Domestic Fowls—can do so during the present month, and have them come out in charge of the AGENT we have just dispatched for the purpose of bringing out some of the finest Stock that can be bought. This is a rare chance, as we can save to purchasers considerable expense, while we secure great care of the Stock and an assurance of safety.

WE ARE AGENTS OF THE BEST STOCK BREEDERS in the Eastern States, and can secure to purchasers rare bargains, as we have special advices by last mail, of the best Stock offered for sale. 10

## CUT THIS OUT AND PRESERVE IT, AND WHEN YOU WANT THE

Best Double-Acting, Lifting and Forcing

## PUMPS

TO BE HAD IN THE STATE,

YOU WILL KNOW WHERE YOU CAN FIND THEM.

THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR SHALLOW OR DEEP

TWELLS, to be worked by Hand or Power, for

House, Factory or Mining Use,

AS WELL AS FOR

Fire-Engines, and Irrigation.

Prices according to size, from \$15 to \$250. Every Pump warranted to give satisfaction.

## DOUBLE-ACTING

## COPPER PUMPS,

Made to order, for Salt-Water, Distilleries, Etc.

Three-ply Rubber Forcing Hose,

All sizes Lead-Pipe, Couplings, and other Fixtures.

Also—the celebrated GRENABLE HEMP ROSE.

For sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,

48 California street, San Francisco.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers.

Descriptive pamphlets may be seen at this Office. [11-3m]

## SALT!! SALT!!!

## WASHINGTON MILLS,

Corner Market and Beale streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO CALL PUBLIC

attention to the SALT now prepared and furnished

from these MILLS. Particular attention is paid to

furnishing

## SALT

Of a superior quality, for Table Use.

Merchants, Traders, Hotel-keepers, and all purchasers,

are invited to give us a call, as we shall deal with them

on the most favorable terms.

## To Dairymen,

Also, this SALT will be found of great value, as it

is prepared with reference to PURITY from all

deleterious substances.

## PROVISION PACKERS

will find our SALT very excellent for packing Provisions.

In order that the REAL VALUE of our SALT may

be known, we invite Purchasers to visit the

MANUFACTORY, where we shall be happy to show

them the various qualities.

B. T. CHAO & CO.,

11-3m Corner of Market and Beale streets.

## EAGLE HOTEL,

OAKLAND.

(ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.)

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOTEL

has again taken this Old and well-known

House,

and has re-fitted the same, and the Rooms hard-finished.

They are in the best and most convenient style, having

reference to the comfort of Guests.

LARGE PARLORS, convenient Sleeping ROOMS,

a fine RESTAURANT—all kept in the best order.

Every Language is spoken here, so that Guests of all

Nations can be well cared for.

The Undersigned again invites his old friends and the

public to visit him, assuring them nothing will be left

undone to suit them.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

OAKLAND, April 14, 1859. 11-3m

## GROVER &amp; BAKER SEWING MACHINES.

## REMOVAL.



THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY having

assumed the business heretofore conducted by

MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,

For the Sale of our Machines in this City,

Take this occasion to announce their REMOVAL from the

premises lately occupied by him, to the more

COMMODIOUS and CENTRAL STORE,

No. 118 Montgomery Street,

AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF

Ladies,

And all who have an interest in

DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the

wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the

NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

The superior Excellence and unmistakable Advantages

of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot

fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer.

We have lately perfected, and introduced into this

market, several

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,

Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive

qualities secured by the Original

GROVER & BAKER PATENT,

Have in addition many New and Valuable Improve-

ments, and are more simple in construction;

make less noise, run faster, and perform

A Greater Variety of Sewing,

than any other Sewing Machine extant.

The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any

particular description of Cloth Sewing, but ex-

ecute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicely,

Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing,

UPON ALL FABRICS.

A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT

Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of

Family Machines.

That our Machines may dispense their benefits through-

out the State, in the shortest possible time, we

HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION

from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce

our Prices—from

\$75 to \$160;

Varying, according to size and finish. 24

For Bag-making,

And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our

MANUFACTURING MACHINES

stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well

known to require comment.

Samples of Work and Descriptive Catalogs of

Machinery, Prices, etc., sent post mail. All Machines

warranted. All orders for NEEDLES, DUPLICATE

PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY,

No. 118 Montgomery street.

R. G. BROWN, Agent. 11-3m

## ELLIOT &amp; BELL,

Corner California and Montgomery streets.

SAN FRANCISCO;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

TEA!

COFFEE, BUTTER, LARD,

SUGARS, MOLASSES, CHEESE,

CANDLES, EGGS,

FISH, OIL, PORK,

MEALS, HAMS,

And various Farinaceous Preparations.

Spices, Seasonings,

Dry Fruits, Wooden Ware,

Preserved Fruits, Stone Ware,

Pickles, Etc., etc., etc.

We sell at the lowest Market Prices, whether at Wholesale

or Retail, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them

to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods

delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

CHOICE FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED.

Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood.

MANFIELD & WOOD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,



## Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

## The Appropriate Sphere of Woman.

The dignity and virtue of the female character cannot be too highly estimated, nor too securely protected. It is often remarked, and we must acknowledge as justly so, that woman was first to transgress; but was she not first to obey. As she was first to introduce sin, so she is first to expel it. In view of these facts, every person must see the important position she occupies before the world. Her influence upon society is great, as peculiar and positively indispensable to its highest elevation. She is capable of exerting an unbounded and almost irresistible dominion over the affections and conduct of the other sex. That this is right, and as it should be, all will admit. It should be the ambition of every true, intelligent woman, to see that she is exerting the right kind of influence, always keeping in her appropriate sphere, never departing from her characteristic graces. Modesty is her greatest and brightest ornament. See the woman who may have a beautiful face, a form which might serve as a model for the sculptor, conversational powers without limit, everything, apparently, to make her attractive; but if she lack the requisite share of modesty, how unlovely she seems; and when woman loses her loveliness, her influence ceases over the other sex as well as with her own. But the woman with a plain face or even "ugly," a form perhaps really ungainly, if spoken to, blushes for a reply, driving her wits all away, never saying anything witty, wise, or smart, but if she acts the modest woman, it never remains unnoticed or unspoken of. She is often referred to as exemplary; in her deportment alone rests her charm, her loveliness.

An act that would be delicate and modest in a man would not become so in a woman; so, on the other hand, what would fall delicately and modestly on a woman, would be decidedly tame in a man. On this principle, if we see a man partake of the feminine character we call him effeminate; and also of the woman who partakes of the characteristics of man, we call her masculine. These terms, so applied, never express admiration but the reverse, something out of place, undesirable, unlovely.

It is easy to conceive of positions that woman may be placed in, where acts more suitable generally for man to perform, would rest as gracefully and with as much propriety upon herself. In the case of a widow, who has been left with a family of children, and only a small property to depend upon, perchance a little home, which, if judiciously managed, would give her a comfortable support, without means to employ talent, she feels the necessity of going before the bar, and modestly, shrinkingly pleading her own case. The wife of the soldier on the frontier, who has accidentally heard of a move or some stratagem about being taken by the enemy, that she knows would be to the advantage of her husband to be made acquainted with immediately, she reflects a moment, then mounts her charger, putting the whip on, gliding swiftly along over plains, fording streams, enduring the heat and cold with a look of triumph and satisfaction in knowing that she will be the means of great assistance, or perhaps will be instrumental in bringing about peace. In the battle-field, too, there is a place for woman: "Not where man strives fiercely with his brother man is he seen—not with clamor and noise, bearing fire and sword, does she come; but quietly bearing water, and oil, and lint, and soft-lined bandages, to soothe, heal, and bind the bleeding, festering wounds."

To define the position of man and that of woman, just where the masculine ends and where the feminine begins, would be as difficult as to point out the horizon of the setting sun just where the light of day ceases to exist and that of night takes its place; but that the result is equally plain, that there is a difference, as the light of the sun differs from that of the moon.

I would not assume any authority in giving instructions as to the appropriate sphere of woman, but rather prefer to be allowed to refer you to Divine wisdom in this delicate as well as important subject, so will proceed to give some extracts from the "law and testimony."

"Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience as also saith the law. And if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home, for it is a shame for a woman so to speak in church."—1 Cor. xiv, 34, 35.

Here is a plain command and declaration that females should be silent in churches, and act in subordination to the authority of man. It is stated in unmistakable terms, that it is neither modest nor delicate for a woman to speak in the church; and if it is not safe and proper for her to hold forth before a congregation of church people, where can there be a place more proper? If, as we have shown, it is not proper for her to ask a question in public meetings, but ought to do it at home, much less ought she to advance her own views or interests, or assume dictation what others should do. "That the aged men be sober, grave, temperate, sound in faith, in charity, in patience. The aged women likewise, that they be in behaviour as becometh holiness; not false accusers, nor given to much wine, teachers of good things; that they may teach the young women to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children, to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed."—Titus ii, 2-5. The same Apostle sees it necessary to allude to those who are "wandering about from house to house; and not only idle, but tattlers also, and busy-bodies, speaking things which they ought not."—1 Timothy vi, 13. The following strong language to wives, showing the duty to be subject to their husbands; at the same time instructing husbands to love their wives as their own bodies, instead of treating them as heathen do: "Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord; for the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church; and he is the Saviour of the body. Therefore as the church is subject unto Christ, so

let the wives be to their own husbands in everything. Let every one of you in particular so love his wife even as himself; and the wife see that she reverence her husband."—Ephesians v, 22-24, 33. "But I would have you know, that the head of every man is Christ; and the head of the woman is the man. Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man. For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head because of the angels."—1 Cor. xi, 3, 9, 10.

The foregoing and many others might be produced to show inspired views upon the delicacy and propriety respecting her reverence to the other sex, and her appropriate reverence and homage to her husband; and still further, she is represented as the glory of her husband, as he is the glory of God: "For as much as he is the image and the glory of God, but the woman is the glory of the man." After investigating the scriptures upon this subject, seriously, I do not see how one can come to the conclusion that a marked distinction is not made between the duties of the sexes. Yet I am aware that many look upon it as unchristian, artificial, prejudicial, something that ought to be broken up. With but a few exceptions, all readers of the Bible understand that its meaning is that the man shall sit at the helm, guide public sentiments, control public movements; while woman was to move in another, though no less important or honorable sphere. The physical constitution of the sexes clearly indicates a difference as to their proper calling. The more manual labors, business that would be out of doors, where they would come in contact with the world in various positions, as far as the labor is concerned might often be performed by a woman; yet the surrounding circumstances would render it improper and her finer feelings liable to be wounded: the toils of the field, the mechanic arts, the cares and anxieties of trade, the duties of the learned professions, all naturally devolve upon man; while the more delicate and retired labors rest upon the woman in her own household, about her own fireside. As clearly it is shown in the Bible that all affairs of State, both civil and political, all affairs of the church, of its government, of public teaching, every mode of evangelizing and reforming the world, all the more public literary and religious instruction, especially those embracing both sexes, should be headed and controlled by man. While doing this woman is not robbed of opportunities of influence. She has as many mediums through which to express her sentiments as man. In her circle of acquaintances and friends, among her neighbors, through the press; in all these ways the fruits of her intellect can be committed, and generally with much more force than they are aware of.

Then in the language of one author, "her first duty is to give herself up to God, then take care of her house." Let her well consider how much influence a well regulated household has in her circle; of the importance of a bright, neat fireside to greet her returning husband and family after their fatigues of the day; of the necessity (which is easier accomplished than many imagine) of wearing a smile and exercising patience to listen to the oft-told doubts and fears of different enterprises, the anticipated wreck of this scheme or that, to encourage the faint hope he may have of some desired object. In such hours a word from a wife has a magic effect. To look well after the household, watch all the little avenues of waste, to see to it that the table is well and comfortably spread, making everything furnished tell to the best advantage; this is not all, or the most important claim upon her: the care and nurture of her children should stand prominent; their young and plastic minds are to be moulded by somebody; if a mother does not do it, somebody else will do it for her; as likely as any, they will receive their early lasting impressions at the corner of the streets, if the mother does not do her duty.

Much has been said and written in regard to woman's rights and woman's wrongs; that they are not allowed to put their vote into the ballot box, etc. I would like to ask what better opportunities, more direct, need woman have upon things of this character than she now has, should she make all of the means within her reach. Her little children are ever around her, she hears them in their little conversations, little trades, schemes, disputes, must know their inmost nature, all their motives, their natural inclinations, and often times with one word can direct them from wrong to right. What "my mother" says, with the child is truth, and if truth can be added to it, it becomes doubly so in after years with the same child. Her everyday instructions should rest upon their minds like the dew upon the tender plant in the morning sun. In imparting her own intelligence upon her little son, is she not at the same time planting the same principles that are dear to her in him? If she pursues this course through life with delicacy and modesty, she will not fail to see her own sentiments and principles expressed in that son's vote, as he goes to deposit it in the ballot box, in all his walks of life, his religious views; in short, every act of life will show the character which she has helped to form. And the daughters too are to be reared to fill as important stations as the sons, to be so educated as to diffuse around her as she mingles in society, the pure and mighty influence of female piety, always savoring with modesty, delicacy, good sense, intelligence, and benevolence. The taste of music, among other accomplishments, should not be neglected. It is all this that makes woman a "help meet" for man. It is these virtues that make woman what she should be. The more cultivated, more refined, the better educated, in the broadest sense of the term, the better wife does she make, better mother, better neighbor, more capable of doing her duty, filling the position she may occupy in life.

But when woman steps aside from her own position, goes out into the world to form societies, get together gatherings, attempts to preside over meetings, making gross blunders that the dullest one among them discovers, raising her feeble voice to promote her own particular interest or notions,

making bombastic speeches, asserting once in every five lines that nothing can be right, unless "the women rule," "until woman takes the lead," what a sad wreck of woman's loveliness is she then!

It would be hard for her to conceive how she is looked upon by honest, intelligent, Christian men. To advise her, or to attempt to correct her, would but tend to inflame her; at once considering such gratuitous notice as persecution, such as the righteous must suffer. I would speak tenderly upon this subject, knowing that many, in embarking upon things of this character, are honest at heart, and their motives benevolent and pure; but they fell among bad teachers. Some flaming lecturer, or plausible magazine, or some diplomaless doctor, or an unfinished lawyer, thinking to manufacture popularity out of it, have started the project; and, as sober, decent people see the ridiculousness of their position, they expostulate with them; but all to no purpose. They pursue the onward course, supposing that everything said to the contrary, is "nothing but what they must expect," and that "they must certainly triumph in the end."

Far be it from me to impugn motives, so long as any favorable construction remains for them; and those persons, who are actuated by such views and motives as these, are surely rather to be pitied than reproached.

To visit the poor, never forgetting to take with you some article of clothing or some delicate food for the invalid, or some book that is not needed in your own family (in which perhaps you may have the satisfaction of knowing, in after years, the little student found the first round of the ladder to fame); to privately assist in benevolent and humane objects; to be employed as teachers, either secular or religious; these, and other kindred acts, can be performed by woman, and becomingly, modestly and delicately. A more heavenly influence is she exerting in this way than in any other, and "in her beautiful garments."

The magnitude of the subject, is my apology for encroaching so much upon your columns with this yet unfinished article. Volumes might be added to those that are now in the hands of the public, and the theme not exhausted. That the mantle of charity will be thrown over the readers and critics of the foregoing, is the hope of your new correspondent.

March, 1852.

[We shall always be most happy to hear from "Ivy Dell" upon the theme she has so well presented—"The Appropriate Sphere of Woman" is Home. To this point we have ever aimed; while we would urge the highest intellectual attainments for woman, so as to fit and prepare her to preside over that Home, and make it a little Heaven below.

"Ivy Dell" has brought strong arguments to support her position. And all that we have ever said or published in this journal, has tended to this most desirable end. The more woman is educated and fitted to preside over the household, to fulfill the duties of wife and mother, the more influential will she become; not only in her own household, but wherever her influence is felt; and the brighter she shines in the "Home circle," the more beautiful will her character appear everywhere. And when woman has been truly and properly fitted to be a wife and mother, then she will, in deed and truth, speak in our churches, speak in our councils, and control our ballot-boxes—for the Mother will speak and act through the Son.]

## Stories from Real Life.

[We mentioned in our eighth number the story from Mother Ruth. We now present this as one of a series. We have on hand several valuable Stories, which truthfully and vividly portray scenes from Real Life, as they have occurred and are occurring daily around us. These Stories emanate from one whose position in life, as a wife and mother, and her extended intercourse among the best of our land, enable her to give life-like pictures, which will not fail to interest our readers. The writer will bear the *nom de plume* of MOTHER RUTH.]

FRIEND FARMER! A leisure hour or two of time, furnishes me with the desire to write something for employment in mental exercise; but I am somewhat at a loss as to what shall be the subject on which to write. Never mind! I shall write, nevertheless, whatever happens to be reflected in the mental department of my being; and, if anything worth reading is produced, my time will not be lost.

The work of life! Is it pleasure or pain? or is it diversified—pleasurable at one time, under certain circumstances; painful at another, under different circumstances? Then, are we, to an extent, creatures moulded by circumstances? See a contented self-controlled, happy woman; perchance, the mother of happy, because healthy, children; the wife of a man self-ennobled, because self-controlled; a placid smile beams on her countenance; her words are tender, her accents mild and soft, and well attuned to grace her every movement; in her domestic sphere, all look up to her as a presiding spirit in the family, almost divine; she is blessed with affluence, with ease, with refined luxury, with beloved friends who wait with love-tokens—all is joy and peace with her; the work of life is all of a happy cast. Why? She is in the midst of happy circumstances; she is, I may say, compelled to be so; because, she cannot be otherwise, under the circumstances that operate upon her. But, change those circumstances, and I greatly fear the character of the individual would undergo a like change. How few, comparatively, can bear reverses; how few can bear the hard places in life's work, without exhibiting almost opposite phases of character; and how often has it been that I have heard the remark, that such a woman was always in trouble, always out of humor, or something of the kind, when all originated in a train of circumstances, operating directly upon her, calculated to disturb her equilibrium—all making the work of life hard to perform; and others, by a want of sympathy with, or for her (which some call charity), only add to her already perplexing circumstances by finding fault; when the only work we should do, ought to be, as far as possible, to aid her to overcome or remove that which makes the work of life painful and hard.

O, I deplore a want of this sympathy for the sufferings of others in our world! Are not all of our race susceptible of happiness? But all have not the power to be even comfortable, under cer-

tain circumstances; and, foremost among them, is limited means—small property, the money-want specter—haunting the imagination from morn till night; the money-lack influence thrust upon them daily, without the power of gold to ward it off, or protect them from the ten thousand unpleasant mockings or scourgings forced upon them by the thoughtless multitude. O, this has slain many, degraded many more! made them victims, because they were not so wealthy as some others, who felt themselves better than they were, by reason of wealth, and could not associate with them because they were poor. Yes, you little spring is diminutive, compared to the mighty river; but, thank heaven, its waters are as refreshing to the thirsty; as if drank from the mighty river! Behold, the little rose by the wayside can give forth its sweetness, though no culture is bestowed upon it; it is as good as the loftiest tree in the forest. All have their place: the pure lily will rear its head in a pond or slough; and some of the most delicately beautiful flowers we have, are only made less beautiful by a very highly stimulated soil—just as some people are spoiled by wealth; they overgrow themselves, and lose their natural loveliness, as flowers do when they become gorgeous. The charm of beauty is gone in both: that of a well defined character of its own.

Yes; and in your neat little dwelling, in cottage form, there dwells, perchance, one who is far more what God designed woman to be in our world, than the occupant of that spacious mansion; one perhaps who, had she been cradled in the lap of splendid luxury, would have been a benefactress to the country which gave her birth and the age in which she lived; with a large soul, she is rich in good works, but her means are scanty. Her rich neighbors may toss the head and call her a poor woman! Will she heed it? I hope not.

I would strive to infuse into the soul of woman a spirit to bear all such things. The grave is a leveler of all such distinctions between rich and poor, and we must all go there; worms wait for all alike; all the trappings of wealth, in the grave, are not respected by them.

See again, the sun-burned sons of daily toil passed by with a sneer, by one who happens to be able to live without work, or is a professional man, or has more wealth—no matter how he came in possession of it, he has it, and that is sufficient to give him importance.

Look once more, at the children of the two; even there you will find this corruption, in its baneful effects—one mocking at the other because not so well dressed, not so well off.

O, it works everywhere! In the hearts and acts of some; and it makes misery in our world among earth's sons and daughters—amongst the old and the young. I wish human beings could see how much misery; how much corruption and degradation, it has caused in our world.

No wonder Jesus, the Savior, called only the poor, the lowly ones, to follow him in the regeneration; and, to them he committed the divine principles of life to redeem the world; to them he declared mankind a brotherhood, and all the members valuable in themselves. Never once teaching that wealth gave preeminence, or made people worthy of exaltation. It is man who made distinctions, based upon false principles, which have produced a false state of society, reversing the order of nature. There should be no distinction, other than that of true worth; and it should be recognized in either the man or woman of wealth, and those without it. It is too much mixed up in all our institutions; too much considered in almost all of the marriages entered into, is this moneyed distinction. The wrong is not in the money or property, but the estimate we place upon it and its power. If in the hands of a selfish man or woman, it seldom brings happiness, but often makes misery, even for themselves, and becomes a source of misery to others, begetting a spirit of envy. And there is no way to overcome this blighting effect, but to go to work in right good earnest, and lessen the distance in this respect between those who are wealthy and those who are not. It is too much the case, if a man or woman has attained to a position of wealth, that they can accomplish almost what they undertake by the force of money; and all are ready to lend a hand, influencing favorably their every undertaking. But as to those of less means, who will uphold them by their influence to accomplish any object in business? Not many.

FRIEND FARMER, don't think I am writing about something of which I am ignorant. I wish I never had been in a situation where such knowledge could be obtained; but I have been. And I was there voluntarily, on purpose to know how persons in different circumstances were treated by those in opposite circumstances. I also know the deference paid to fine silks, paraded so as to betoken the wearer of silks, laces, and the various paraphernalia of wealth. And I write it with a pang, that I bear witness, that even here, in free California, there is too much importance attached to fine clothes, fine houses, fine everything, instead of that which makes rational human happiness; and it requires a considerable amount of moral courage, in women especially, to be plainly dressed.

It would cause less misery, if wealth did not make such a vast difference, such a vivid contrast, in point of apparel. Behold the rich in splendid apparel, splendid environments! Behold the poor neighbor, spend his life when, perhaps, more intelligent, more observant of the laws of life, fulfilling more faithfully the duties of their earthly relationships, doing the work of life with stricter fidelity than the more wealthy; but they are passed by. Do they feel this? Yes; many do. I wish none did feel it; that none had ever been influenced by it; none ever crushed; none ever driven to crime, to appear as others, to become rich in appearance.

O, how hard some mothers toil to keep their girls from the marks of small means, in their dress, while at school. Why, reader, that mother has seen and felt the difference in the treatment, between those who were able to be well dressed and those who were not. Is it the fine clothes which does the mischief? No; it is the spirit that finery and costly adornment begets in the wearer; the spirit that influences them in act, towards others,

more plainly or cheaply clothed. How much of this has come directly under my own observation! It is an evil. No wonder some are striving for reform in dress—FOR A NATIONAL COSTUME.

O, it means everything important to a thinking woman, in reflecting that it would be a grand step towards lessening the wide distance between what men call a superbly dressed woman and one more plain, and, of course, more modestly dressed.

But, I am writing too much; so good-by! I trust my sex will think on the subject.

MOTHER RUTH.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SEWING MACHINES.

343 Broadway, New York.

Agencies throughout the United States.

Highest Premium again awarded by the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, Nov. 6, 1857. Also, highest Premium awarded at the Illinois State Fair, and Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and Maine State Fair.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are simple, not liable to get out of order, make a stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, turn the hem, use the cotton from an original spool, by use of a NEW TENSION, and are capable of sewing the FINEST AND COARSEST FABRICS, LEATHER INCLUDED.

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We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.  
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Do the work of ten ordinary sewers.—*Jour. Com.*  
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The machine, for family use.—*Adv. and Jour.*  
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent*.  
We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Evening*.  
Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer*.  
The best ever invented.—*Christian Inquirer*.  
In looking for the best, see these.—*Examiner*.  
Admirably adapted for family use.—*Chronicle*.  
Indispensable in every family.—*The Freeman*.  
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intell.*  
Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbath Recorder*.  
A benefaction of the age.—*Piscataway Monthly*.  
Magical in operation.—*Mrs. Stephens' Monthly*.  
Beyond all question, the machines.—*Life*.  
The stitches need no unraveling.—*Am. Agriculturist*.  
They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express*.  
Saves the time and health of ten women.—*Water Cure*.  
Our household is in ecstasies with it.—*Porter's Spirit*.  
Supply the fashionable world.—*Daily News*.  
Are pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies Visitor*.  
One of our household gods.—*U. S. Journal*.  
Unrivalled in every quality.—*Day Book*.  
Pretty, useful, magical.—*Leslie's Gazette*.  
Have no equal for family use.—*Musical World*.  
A triumph of mechanical genius.—*N. Y. Journal*.  
Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine*.  
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize*.  
Are without a rival.—*Am. Phos. Journal*.  
We entirely prefer them.—*Mother's Journal*.  
We can not tire in its praise.—*New Yorker*.

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## LAWRENCE &amp; HOUSEWORTH, No. 117 Clay Street, OPTICIANS,

## Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Importers of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical INSTRUMENTS.

The wants of the EYE particularly attended to, and the finest GLASSES, PEBBLES, and improved Periscope Glasses, in every style of frames.

Stock-Hunting Spy Glasses, Marine Opera, Telescope, Microscope, Eye Proectors, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Magnetic Machines, Drawing Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Pocket Compasses, Spectacle Cases, Stereoscopes.

## MAGNIFYING GLASSES. Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers &amp; Sons, CUTLERY,

Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Razor-strops.

## Billiard Balls, OF ALL SIZES.

For sale by LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, OPTICIANS, 117 Clay street.

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

## REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases,

## FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our establishment, before laying in their winter stock.

WE will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

LARD OIL, Is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

WINTER SPERM OIL, Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.

DINNACLE OIL, Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

CAMPENE, Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL, In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent.

BURNING FLUID, Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS, PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPENE WORKS, 93m 48 Front street, near California.



## HOLCOMBE BROTHERS,

NEW YORK STORE,--Down Town Store,  
98 AND 100 COMMERCIAL STREET,  
THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST.NEW YORK BRANCH,--Up Town Store,  
CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND KEARNY STREETS,  
AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

## BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.

Goods sold at this establishment are superior to any offered in this country, as regards their beauty, shape, workmanship and durability. The stock comprises Gents', Ladies', Misses', Youth', Boys' and Children's wear, including Boots, English Shooting Shoes, etc. FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES, from the first houses in Paris--New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Custom-made work, at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, 98 and 100 Commercial street, and corner of Washington and Kearny streets, HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.,  
GROCERS,

Steamboat Block, - Corner Front and Jackson streets,  
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,

And Dealers in  
FLOUR, PROVISIONS, FINE WINES, TEAS,  
WOODEN-WARE, &C.,

Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers' and Ranchers' Stores,  
Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

Goods delivered as usual. (9-10) FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.

## JOSEPH GENELLA!

AT THE--

PIONEER CROCKERY STORE,  
180 and 182 Montgomery street.  
Near Jackson street. SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A

NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF  
GOODS,

Invites his Old Friends and Customers to call and  
examine.

The Goods have been Bought at Low Prices.

They have been selected by himself, who has twenty  
years' experience in the Crockery and Glass business.

THE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES  
Than ever offered before.

Looking Glasses!

A large lot of Gilded and Ornamental

Pier, Mantle, and Oval, Looking Glasses.

At 20 3m. JOSEPH GENELLA'S  
180 and 182 Montgomery street.

## JONAS G. CLARK &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS

## FURNITURE,

128 Washington street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR  
FINEST FURNITURE,  
and would invite the attention of the public to  
OUR PRESENT STOCK.

The Largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast  
Oct. 1. 93m. JONAS G. CLARK & CO

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

## WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,  
NO. 58 HALLECK STREET  
(Near of American Exchange),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
BRASS, ZINC,  
And Anti-Friction or  
Habbit  
Metal Castings,  
Cylinders and  
Steamboat Belts,  
FORCE  
AND  
LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,  
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles  
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. 710-93m

## COAL YARD.

C. H. EASTMAN,  
(LATE R. BUCK & CO.),  
Wholesale and Retail Coal Dealer.

Corner of Battery and Oregon Streets,  
Opposite the Custom-house.

Lackawanna, Newcastle (Steam), Cumberland, Schuykill,  
Chile, Lehigh, Liverpool (Oral), Scotch, and other  
descriptions of

COAL,  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Also--Best No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON. 710-93m

## MUSIC, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

PIANOS, MELODEONS,  
Alexandre Organs, and Music!

Prices Greatly Reduced!

HORACE WATERS,  
No. 333 Broadway, New York.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE best  
Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons.  
The largest assortment of Music Merchandise  
in the United States. Pianos from \$100 to \$1000.  
In plain rosewood cases, for \$200, to those of the most elegant  
Gothic for \$1000. No house in the Union can come in competition  
for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments,  
nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos, with  
or without iron frames, have in their new scale an improved  
action, in power and compass of tone equaling the grand, with  
the beauty and durability of the square Piano. The Press and  
first Music-masters have justly pronounced them equal, if not  
superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand  
the action of every climate.

Horace Waters' Melodeons (tune the equal temper-  
ment), superior in each desirable quality. Can also furnish  
Pianos, Cartrains, and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from \$45  
to \$125. For two sets of reeds, \$150; two banks of keys, \$200;  
organ pedals has Melodeons, \$250, \$275 and \$300, less a liberal  
discount. Each instrument warranted to give perfect satis-  
faction, or purchase money refunded.

Alexandre Organs, five stops, \$160; eight stops, \$180;  
eight stops with percussion, \$225; twelve stops, \$250; twelve  
stops, size larger, \$250; twelve stops with percussion, \$300; fifteen  
stops, etc., \$375.

See and hear PIANOS, at great bargains, constantly in  
store. Price from \$30 to \$140.

Music--One of the largest and best catalogues of Music  
now published; all Music and Musical Works published in the  
United States for sale by this House. Also, Martin's celebrated  
Guitars; all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Musical mer-  
chandise, at the lowest prices. Music sent wherever ordered,  
post paid. Catalogues sent by mail. A liberal discount  
made to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

## TESTIMONIALS OF THE

Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons.

"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is a  
beautiful instrument and no mistake."--L. S. Walker, Phila.  
John Smith, of Carriage, N. Y., who has had one of the New  
Horace Waters' Pianos, writes as follows: "A friend of mine  
wishes me to purchase a Piano for \$150. She likes the one you  
sold me in December, 1856. My Piano is becoming popular in  
this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more;  
they will be more popular than any other make."

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary,  
one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we  
can testify to their good quality and durability."--(Wood &  
Gregory, Mt. Carroll, Ind.)

"H. Waters, Esq.--Dear Sir: Having used one of your  
Pianos for two years past, I have found it a very superior  
instrument. [A. Gray, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.  
Rev. Hiram Haynes, writes as follows: "Preston Hollow, N.  
Y. July 1857. Mr. Waters: I received the Melodeon you  
sent me in good order; am well pleased with the external  
appearance, and the tone also. Hope I shall have occasion to  
order one or two more the present season."

Tops, N. Y., Aug. 5. Horace Waters, Esq.--Sir: The  
Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am  
now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satis-  
factory, and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very hon-  
orable manner in which you have fulfilled and more than ful-  
filled all your promises. Very respectfully, Geo. L. Smith.

"The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfac-  
tion. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place."  
[J. L. Clark, Charleston, Va.]

"The Melodeon has been duly received. I feel obliged to you for  
your liberal discount. Will do all I can for you in these parts."  
[Rev. J. M. McCormick, Parkersville, S. C.]

"The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent con-  
dition, and is very much admired by my numerous family.  
Accept my thanks for your promptness."--(Robert Cooper,  
Wareham, Bradford county, Pa.)

"Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our coun-  
ty."--(Thomas A. Latham, Campbellton, Georgia.)

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent us such a  
fine instrument for \$225, and we shall take pains to recommend  
it."--(Frank, Held & Co., Buffalo, Democrat.)

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very  
best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with con-  
fidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and  
durable quality."--(N. P. Evans, Jr.)

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters' Pianos  
from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."  
[Christian Intelligencer.]

"Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in  
any department than Horace Waters' Pianos."--[Churchman.]

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most  
thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers  
can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house  
in the Union."--[A. J. F. Evans, Jr.]

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with  
the finest made anywhere in the country."--[Home Journal.]

"Horace Waters' Pianofortes are of full, rich and even tone,  
and powerful."--[N. Y. Musical Review.]

"Our friends called at Mr. Waters' store, the very best  
assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United  
States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give  
him a call whenever they go to New York."--[Graham's Mag.]

Warerooms, 333 Broadway, N. Y. [2]

The Anniversary and Sunday-School  
Music Book.

CONSISTING OF 32 Tunes and Hymns, just published by  
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New  
York. Contents in part: "The Anniversary Day," "Happy  
Greeting to All," "Kind words can never die," "Do Good for  
the Sabbath school," "I have a Father in the Promised Land,"  
etc. Price 3 cents, 50¢ per hundred, postage 1 cent.

Also, the Revival Penny Music Book, Price 1¢ per  
hundred; 100,000 copies have been sold since April 1st.

NEW MUSIC--"The Angels told me," a beautiful  
song and chorus, price 25 cents. "Grave of Rosalie," a song and  
chorus, price 25 cents. "A Mother's Prayer," song, 25¢. "Oh, give me  
back my Mountain Home," quartette, 25¢. "The Swinging  
Schottische," with a beautiful vignette of three children in a  
swing, 25¢. "The Empire or Rich's Quadrille," a new dance,  
price 25¢. Price 25¢. Just published by HORACE  
WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.
THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC  
Book, No. 2, contains 32 Tunes and Hymns, many  
of them new and very beautiful. Contents in part: "Will  
you be true to me," "The Anniversary Song,"  
"The Angels told me," "Make your Mark," "The Voice  
from Heaven," "We all love one another," "Hark! the Angels  
sing," "Stand up for Jesus," "Sabbath schools must have  
their Concert," "Come let us have a love feast to me,"  
"O! who's like Jesus?" "Come where the Bells are ringing,"  
"Let us walk in the Light," "Chorus--Come unto me," "The  
Lord is my Shepherd," etc. Price 3 cents; postage 1 cent;  
50¢ per hundred. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent,  
No. 333 Broadway.
MUSICAL--The subscriber having made arrangements  
with the large Publishing House of DITSON &  
CO., of Boston, for their extensive catalogue of Music and  
Books, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Teachers, Seminaries,  
and the Public with all the Music and Musical works published  
in the United States (including foreign Music) at the lowest  
possible prices. Martin's Celebrated Guitars, and all  
kinds of Musical Instruments, and Music Merchandise, for sale  
at the lowest prices. The Horace Waters' Pianos and  
Melodeons, and other superior makes, new and second hand,  
at prices which defy competition. Monthly payments for  
Pianos and Melodeons. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, at 333  
Broadway.

Also very popular Music--"The Bells of the Garden," or  
Singing Bird Polka, 40¢; "The Swinging Schottische," 35¢.

NEW MUSIC--Picolomini Polka, with beautiful  
vignette of Mile. Piccolomini, price 35¢; plain 25¢. The  
last Variations, price 35¢, both by Augustus Call. The Em-  
pire or Rich's quadrille, a new dance, with figures attached,  
music by Herr Kichler, price 35¢, just published by HOR-  
ACE WATERS, agent, 333 Broadway.
THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC  
BOOK, No. 1, just published by Horace Waters, 333 Broad-  
way, contains 73 tunes and hymns, being the best selection ever  
published, many of them new and very beautiful. They are  
simply and carefully arranged for one, two, or four voices,  
and for Piano, Organ, or Melodeon. This book contains Ann-  
iversary Hymns, No. 1, and 2, and several additional pieces.  
Price 8 cents, single; 5¢ per hundred; postage, 2 cents. [210]

## Pianofortes, Melodeons.

Messrs. MILLAR & COURTAZ,  
Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES and ME-  
LODEONS, Boston, have established an  
Agency for the Sale of their Instruments,

AT  
MOORE'S PACIFIC FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,  
No. 180 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Mr. COURTAZ will superintend the Fitting up and Tuning of  
the same. The above Instruments have been awarded the  
First Premium at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at  
Richmond, Va., 1857; and are not surpassed for tone or finish,  
by any Instruments of the kind in the United States; and will  
be offered at lower prices than ever before sold on the Pacific  
Coast.

All persons wishing to purchase Pianofortes or Melodeons,  
are particularly invited to examine those of Millar & Courtaz,  
which are already in store at the above places, and are being  
received by nearly every ship from Boston, during the coming  
year.

No one will go away dissatisfied with the Instruments  
or price.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

ST. GEORGE  
HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY  
RENOVATED,

RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,  
IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,  
Proprietor.

## REMOVAL.

DR. D. BURBANK,  
DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE  
TO--

No. 125 Montgomery Street,  
(Over J. W. Tucker's Jewelry Store),

Where he will be glad to see his friends and former  
patrons, and all those who wish to have

THEIR WORK WELL DONE.

(10-3m)

## GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

OF--

## DR. F. G. JOHNSON'S

PATENT SELF-REGULATING  
WINDMILL.

MANUFACTURED BY  
D. VAN PELT.

THIS MILL IS NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF  
ALL; and being constructed all of Iron, is without  
doubt the most perfect and durable, as well as the most  
economical Windmill in the world.

The undersigned having purchased the EXCLUSIVE  
RIGHT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THESE MILLS IN  
THIS STATE, will manufacture and keep on hand the  
following sizes, and at the following prices:

No. 1--Three-quarters to one Horse-power.....\$112 00.  
No. 2--One to one and a quarter Horse-power.....130 00.  
No. 3--One and a third to one and two-thirds Horse-  
power.....162 00.  
No. 4--Two to two and a half Horse-power.....200 00.  
No. 5--Two and two-thirds to three and a half Horse-  
power.....230 00.

(This power is estimated for a fair, strong breeze.)  
The above prices include everything ready to erect.

DEPOT OF MANUFACTURE,  
Nos. 90 and 92 Bush Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

When any greater power is required, the prices will be  
pro rata as the power is increased. They are susceptible of  
being increased to 20 horse-power or more; and applied  
for any purpose where stationary power is needed, and  
as manageable as a Steam Engine, with no risk or ex-  
pense. Those anticipating using this cheap power (the  
Windmill), should not fail to examine THIS MILL;  
such examination will satisfy them of its adaptation and  
ability to serve their purpose efficiently and fully. It is  
unlike other Windmills that are called self-regulating;  
they have stationary Fans and small revolving Fans,  
which are depended upon to graduate the speed of the  
mill; whereas, by Dr. F. G. Johnson's Patent the Fans  
revolve upon the arms and turn their edge to the wind  
when a gale or sudden gust strikes it; and again, a child  
can stop it at once by turning the fan's edge to the wind,  
by the use of a lever pressed upon the stop-wheel, which  
is upon the shaft. These Mills can be used for any pur-  
pose where stationary power is wanted.

Please call at the DEPOT, Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH  
STREET, San Francisco; where the Manufacturer will  
take pleasure in showing and explaining the mechanical  
principle upon which reliance is had for their superiority  
over all other Mills known, or of which we have knowl-  
edge.

D. VAN PELT.

HUCKS  
&  
LAMBERT.

Patent Anti Friction  
AXLE GREASE.

FACTORY NATOMA ST  
DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH for Paper  
Rags at the Office of the Pioneer Paper-mill, No. 25  
California street. Our friends in the country are invited  
to send in their Rags, and send them to us. Printers,  
publishers, book-binders, etc., can be supplied with extra  
used Paper, at short notice.

9-16 3m

## Rags Wanted.

PEACH PITS--Fifty barrels of Peach PITS, of very  
superior quality, for sale by the barrel, or bushel.  
Early purchasers will secure a bargain, at Farmer Office.

## AGRICULTURAL.

No. 125

## McCormick's Chicago Reapers!



Three Sizes--5, 6 and 7 feet Cut,  
WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PAT-  
TERNS, from 1853 to 1859. [Agent for the Manufac-  
ture for the Pacific Coast.]

2500 sold in 1857. | 4000 sold in 1857.  
4000 sold in 1858. | 4300 sold in 1859.  
15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single Establishment in the world can truthfully claim  
to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number  
of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same  
time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my ma-  
chine in 1831, having been actively and exclusively engaged in  
their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more  
largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than  
ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not  
hesitate to warrant my machine as Reaper, Mower, and  
Harrow, superior to any other for simplicity, dura-  
bility and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers  
who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through-  
out the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one pre-  
ferred. The position of the Reaper in my machine (as pat-  
ented), upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and  
where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the  
only right one. Other makes have to haul their Reapers on the  
platform, where he must submit to having the dirt thrown in  
his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over  
the clods by the little platform-wheel over which he rides,  
necessarily recking the durability of his machine. This accounts,  
in part, for the great durability of my Machines  
as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.  
Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.  
Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.  
Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in '57.  
Highest Prize of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in 1857.

## As the best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the *Manny*  
machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Uni-  
versal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FAKE.  
The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is  
its highest praise; while the awards of Premiums, generally,  
are worthy of no confidence, although Reapers-makers make a  
business of laboring and scheming to secure the little Annual  
One-horse Premiums of the country. Although it may not be  
generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these ma-  
chines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and  
but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by  
thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufac-  
turers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from Farmers and  
others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and  
much more. I may further remark, that all of the Reaping  
Machines of any prominence in the country, are more modifi-  
cations of my machine; all other manufacturers having neces-  
sarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer,  
that in point of durability, my machine is far superior to  
all others; besides several important advantages, referred to in  
my regular Annual Circular in pamphlet form, which will be  
furnished those who desire further information, by addressing  
me, or any one of my Agents.

P. S.--To correct a misapprehension from recent news-  
paper reports, I may say, that, while the Commissioner re-  
solved to extend my PATENT of 1845, that of October, 1847, will  
not expire for several years to come, and that this has been my  
most important Patent; and further, that Reapers-manufac-  
turers can not copy more nearly my machine than they have  
done heretofore. They must still carry their Reapers on the  
back of the platform, and submit to other consequent im-  
perfections.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Thrashers and Separators,  
Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 32 and 36 inch  
cylinders, with trucks and full extra.

U. S. Patent Office, January 3, 1859--Sir: J. A. & H. A.  
Pitts' Patent, dated June 20, 1837 (machine for Thrashing and  
Cleaning Grain), was only extended for a term of seven years  
from June 20, 1851. It has consequently expired. Respect-  
fully, yours, J. HOLT, Commissioner.

Southworth & Co., San Francisco, California.

Pitts' Patent-Double Fluted 8 and 10 Horse-Powers.  
To whom it may concern--This may certify that we have  
a certificate of authority, of which the following is a true copy.

To whom it may concern--This may certify that A. Gordon  
& Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved  
Pattern Double-Fluted Horse-Power," in any of the States or  
Territories secured to me by letters patent. (Signed)  
Buffalo, October 20, 1858. JOHN A. PITTS.

We are this month shipping Horse-Powers of the above  
patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he  
is hereby authorized to sell. A. GORDON & CO.  
Rochester, N. Y., October 28, 1858.

A. Gordon & Co.'s Iron Planet Powers,  
8 and 10 Horse.

NOURSE, MASON & CO'S  
IRON PLANET POWERS,  
8 and 10 Horse--with full Extra.

Forty Ketchum's Mowers--Iron Frame.  
Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

TWENTY NOYES' MILL-STONES,  
Different Sizes.

One Hundred Revolving Horse-Rakes,  
Eight, Ten and Twelve Feet.

200 dozen Hay-Rakes, 100 dozen Batchelder's Hay-Forks, 100  
doz "Blood's" Mirror-Blade Scythes, 50 doz "Harris' Silver  
Steel," 100 doz Samson's Scythe-Saubs, 200 Thermometer  
Burns, 100 Peoria Flows--(to arrive for Fall trade).  
Also, several assortments of Agricultural Implements, etc., etc.  
Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing.

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,  
No. 44 Battery street,  
Between California and Pine streets.

## AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. Arthur. W. N. Arthur.  
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
by late arrivals from the East,  
and will continue to receive,  
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,  
Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.  
Reapers & Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:  
The celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from  
6 1/2 to 7 1/2 feet swath.

Burrill's, Manny's, Beloit's, Atkins', and all the  
various styles.

Pitt's Thrashers,  
Hall's Thrashers, etc., etc.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements  
for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and  
Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods, &  
well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during



## BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail arrived at San José at 8:45 this morning, bringing dates from St. Louis to March 24th.

A Washington correspondent, writing March 21st says the question of an extra session of Congress is at last decided. The President has authorized a telegraphic dispatch to be sent to Senator Gwin, stating that there will be no extra session.

A dispatch dated Washington March 21st, says: An official telegraphic dispatch to New York, this morning, to go out by the California steamer, announces that there will be no proclamation issued for an extra session of Congress. There is much speculation as to how the Post Office Department will be sustained. In quarters usually the best informed on such subjects, it is said that the law authorizing the issue of contracts will continue to be carried out, embracing the issue of treasury warrants as usual, but as there is no money with which to pay them, they will, in the hands of contractors, serve as the basis for loans. It is not known that any other evidences of indebtedness will be issued.

In reply to a note of George Wattingly, the Postmaster General informed him that Congress had, for the first time since the organization of the government, failed to make provision for the Department. Had all the members of the next Congress been elected, the President might, on the 4th of March have called an extra session, and the omission of the late Congress been supplied, but it was impossible to do so without disfranchising fifteen of the sovereign States. This was most unfortunate. There ought to be no time when a full Congress could not be convened, and it is hoped that such a state of affairs may never again occur. The unpaid balance accumulating on the 31st of December, and the 28th of February, will be paid by the Department within sixty days. The Postmaster General makes other statements to show that it would be impossible to convene Congress in time to meet the great bulk of the responsibilities without virtually excluding from Congress the representatives of several of the States. In the judgment of the President the lesser evil was to wait until the first Wednesday in December.

An accident happened on the Great Western Railway. The storm washed away the bank, and the engine ran into a chasm nearly twenty feet deep. The scene was a horrible one. The cars were completely wrecked. About eight or ten were wounded.

Eighty miles of the Cuban telegraph are completed.

There was a riot in the New York State Prison, in which Mr. Kirkpatrick, the warden, shot three men.

Arrangements are being made by Mr. Lamontaine of Troy, N. Y., for the manufacture of a balloon, with which he intends to cross the Atlantic. It is believed to be the most complete article of the kind ever made.

Major General Winfield Scott arrived in Louisiana on Sunday, March 20th.

The chess match is progressing at Paris—Morphy against Mongrellien, President of the London Club. Four games have been played, Morphy winning all. The winner of the first seven games is to be the victor of Spain.

It was expected on last Monday that the Grand Jury who made a presentment a week ago against Sickles for murder, would return a true bill; but so far nothing has been done.

The mail from St. Louis, March 21st, arrived in this city Tuesday afternoon. Ten treaties with the Indians of Oregon and Washington have been ratified. As this took place during the late extraordinary session of the Senate, after Congress adjourned, no appropriation could be made to carry them into immediate effect. By these treaties the title to fifty millions of acres of land will be extinguished, at a cost to this government of 84 cents per acre.

George P. Morris, editor of the Home Journal has been appointed Minister to Havre.

## Letter from Indiana.

MILAN, March 10, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: Your paper came along the other day, looking like an old friend dressed up in a new suit. I looked, was pleased, and looked again; before I could tell why, I was pleased. Uncle Sam's boys kept it a moving too, for I received one the fourth of March, one short month from the day of its publication. I need hardly tell you that the "Ladies' Department" was the first sought for, and with what pleasure I communed with those old friends which I met there. I most cordially accept Alice's kind wishes. May a rich legacy of happy New-Year's days be in store for her, and on their annual return, may she resume her pen to wish, not only the correspondents of the CALIFORNIA FARMER a "Happy New-Year," but all its readers; but more especially those who are battling for the right—the elevation of woman to her true dignity.

Alice, in speaking of your marriage and departure for the land of gold ten years ago, you reviewed in my mind scenes upon the Plains, which, perhaps, we may have both looked upon; scenes incident to crossing the Plains in '49. What a panorama of nowadays life did we see then! Everybody struggling on, eager to grasp the golden "pile." How impatient of delay; all must be sacrificed to the "golden calf"—health, comfort, friendship, and even manly principle was too often piled upon the altar of mammon. I know there were noble exceptions, but I saw acts, and committed some myself, which now make me shudder. My first heartless act was leaving a loving wife and three interesting children, two sons and a daughter, to the tender(?) mercies of others. I was poor and in debt, and could see nothing but California's gold, night or day. But now, when Pike's Peak is turning the heads of thousands, there has not one solitary idea crossed my brain of going there. Gold does not tempt me now to separate from my family. On the plains I used to frequently see mothers and little children, which would remind me of dear ones at home. Then it was that I made the discovery, that my heartstrings would vibrate to a touch softer than gold, and my eyes would moisten, and I would feel to be in the neglect of duties I had promised to perform.

I never shall forget what I saw at the crossing of Kansas river: We had overtaken two or three families of Oregon emigrants, a few miles before reaching that crossing. We all ferried together. We had some difficulty in getting our stock over, in consequence of their having passed below the ford and getting into a pile of drift. It was dark long before we got ready to go to a convenient place to camp. While waiting, one of the children was taken sick; the others were tired and sleepy, and all cried together; and, I must confess, I felt

a good deal like crying too. But the mother (one of those take-the-world-easy sort of persons) seemed as composed as though at home and nothing the matter. How those people got along afterwards I never heard, but know they must have suffered a vast amount of hardship, as they were but poorly supplied with either provisions or help, a little boy just able to guide a horse, having to drive the loose stock.

I might relate many scenes of inhuman conduct which I witnessed on the way and after I got through, but time and space will not permit; but probably no one who traveled over the plains that season, escaped seeing by far too much crime and wickedness. Profanity was indulged in by almost everyone, especially the teamsters, who appended an oath to almost every word said to their teams. It is with shame that I say it, I was amongst the worst of this class.

There were but two deaths amongst my intimate acquaintances; one out of our mass, of cholera, on the Little Blue, the other, a very fine young man, was drowned in Carson river while bathing. I have often looked upon death in his remorseless work, and thought, as we have to become his victims sooner or later, it makes but little difference at what period of our lives he asserts his claim; but as often as I have looked back to this lamentable instance, I have felt as though he stole this victim.

At noon, on the eighth day of September, 1849, we reached Pleasant Valley—anything but a pleasant valley at that time, you may rest assured; not a vestige of grass to be seen, willows and every green thing browsed off; water was obtained in very small quantities, a short distance below where we camped. We were not yet in the gold mines, for none of the rich gulches, so far out as this, had been made to disgorge as yet. We pushed ahead, and some time after dark came to the dry bed of a fork of Weaver creek, about half a mile above the town of that name. Early in the morning I went forth to "prospect," and barely saw the precious stuff I had come so far to see, and was—no, not satisfied, but much disappointed. If ever I saw a picture of desolation, it was then. But, one sin I was not guilty of; I did not curse the country, while others vented their disappointment in imprecations loud and long. What a mighty change we saw before another year rolled round.

We built the first cabin in Ringgold, near where we spent the first night in the gold-diggings. In this cabin I saw some of life's checkered scenes; amongst the hills, the scurry.

New Alice, I should like to hear something of your Redwood home, if you are willing, and the Colonel is disposed. Good night. B. C. A.

P. S.—Spring is with us in a kind of incipient state; the weather very fine.

**SPEEDY CONVEYANCE.**—The Overland Mail which arrived here on the 12th, brought letters from Boston to our merchants, postmarked "March 18th." This is the most speedy mail overland conveyance we have yet had, being only twenty-five days on the journey.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly by Loomis, Hall &amp; Co., Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

Wheat, per cwt.	\$2.50	\$2.75
Barley, .....	1.50	1.55
Oats, .....	2.00	2.25
Corn, .....	2.00	2.25
Buckwheat, .....	5.00	6.00
Flour, per bbl., .....	7.50	10.00
Hay, per ton, .....	10.00	12.00
Grain, .....	8.00	10.00
Turnips, .....	1.00	1.25

Butter, per cwt.	\$1.00	\$1.25
Common coarse wool, .....	1.00	1.25
Best quality, .....	1.50	1.75
Extra Merino, .....	2.50	3.00

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

There is no change to notice since our last report, the market remaining about the same. There are a considerable number of cattle in the lower country, but they are not sent up in sufficient quantities to affect the present rates.

We quote slaughterer's prices, as follows:  
BEEF—American, first quality, 12¢ per lb. Spanish, first quality, 10¢ per lb. 3d quality, 8¢ per lb. 3d quality, 5¢ per lb. Pork—Choice, 15¢ per lb. 1st quality, 12¢ per lb. 2d quality, 10¢ per lb. 3d quality, 8¢ per lb. 4th quality, 6¢ per lb. 5th quality, 4¢ per lb. 6th quality, 3¢ per lb. 7th quality, 2¢ per lb. 8th quality, 1¢ per lb. 9th quality, 10¢ per lb. 10th quality, 8¢ per lb. 11th quality, 6¢ per lb. 12th quality, 4¢ per lb. 13th quality, 3¢ per lb. 14th quality, 2¢ per lb. 15th quality, 1¢ per lb. 16th quality, 10¢ per lb. 17th quality, 8¢ per lb. 18th quality, 6¢ per lb. 19th quality, 4¢ per lb. 20th quality, 3¢ per lb. 21st quality, 2¢ per lb. 22nd quality, 1¢ per lb. 23rd quality, 10¢ per lb. 24th quality, 8¢ per lb. 25th quality, 6¢ per lb. 26th quality, 4¢ per lb. 27th quality, 3¢ per lb. 28th quality, 2¢ per lb. 29th quality, 1¢ per lb. 30th quality, 10¢ per lb. 31st quality, 8¢ per lb. 32nd quality, 6¢ per lb. 33rd quality, 4¢ per lb. 34th quality, 3¢ per lb. 35th quality, 2¢ per lb. 36th quality, 1¢ per lb. 37th quality, 10¢ per lb. 38th quality, 8¢ per lb. 39th quality, 6¢ per lb. 40th quality, 4¢ per lb. 41st quality, 3¢ per lb. 42nd quality, 2¢ per lb. 43rd quality, 1¢ per lb. 44th quality, 10¢ per lb. 45th quality, 8¢ per lb. 46th quality, 6¢ per lb. 47th quality, 4¢ per lb. 48th quality, 3¢ per lb. 49th quality, 2¢ per lb. 50th quality, 1¢ per lb. 51st quality, 10¢ per lb. 52nd quality, 8¢ per lb. 53rd quality, 6¢ per lb. 54th quality, 4¢ per lb. 55th quality, 3¢ per lb. 56th quality, 2¢ per lb. 57th quality, 1¢ per lb. 58th quality, 10¢ per lb. 59th quality, 8¢ per lb. 60th quality, 6¢ per lb. 61st quality, 4¢ per lb. 62nd quality, 3¢ per lb. 63rd quality, 2¢ per lb. 64th quality, 1¢ per lb. 65th quality, 10¢ per lb. 66th quality, 8¢ per lb. 67th quality, 6¢ per lb. 68th quality, 4¢ per lb. 69th quality, 3¢ per lb. 70th quality, 2¢ per lb. 71st quality, 1¢ per lb. 72nd quality, 10¢ per lb. 73rd quality, 8¢ per lb. 74th quality, 6¢ per lb. 75th quality, 4¢ per lb. 76th quality, 3¢ per lb. 77th quality, 2¢ per lb. 78th quality, 1¢ per lb. 79th quality, 10¢ per lb. 80th quality, 8¢ per lb. 81st quality, 6¢ per lb. 82nd quality, 4¢ per lb. 83rd quality, 3¢ per lb. 84th quality, 2¢ per lb. 85th quality, 1¢ per lb. 86th quality, 10¢ per lb. 87th quality, 8¢ per lb. 88th quality, 6¢ per lb. 89th quality, 4¢ per lb. 90th quality, 3¢ per lb. 91st quality, 2¢ per lb. 92nd quality, 1¢ per lb. 93rd quality, 10¢ per lb. 94th quality, 8¢ per lb. 95th quality, 6¢ per lb. 96th quality, 4¢ per lb. 97th quality, 3¢ per lb. 98th quality, 2¢ per lb. 99th quality, 1¢ per lb. 100th quality, 10¢ per lb.

## Retail Prices at Washington Market—April 15.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, old, per bush.	1.00
do new, .....	1.25
Sweet Potatoes, per bush.	1.00
Onions, per bush.	1.00
Carrots, per bush.	1.00
Beets, per bush.	1.00
Cabbage, per bush.	1.00
Brussels Sprouts, per bush.	1.00
Green Beans, per bush.	1.00
Green Peas, per bush.	1.00
Green Corn, per bush.	1.00
Green Okra, per bush.	1.00
Broccoli, per bush.	1.00
Egg Plant, per bush.	1.00
Canfield, per doz.	1.00
Cranberries, per gal.	1.00
Horse radish, per doz.	1.00
do in jars	1.00
Pumpkins, .....	1.00
Turneps, .....	1.00
Onions, .....	1.00
Rhubarb, .....	1.00
Marrow Squash, .....	1.00
Mushrooms, per gr. doz.	1.00
do cultured	1.00
Parsley, per doz. bunches	1.00
Parrot, .....	1.00
Springs, per basket	1.00
Salsify, .....	1.00
do per doz.	1.00
Cress, .....	1.00
Red Peppers, per doz.	1.00
Green Peppers, .....	1.00
Dried Beans, .....	1.00
Green Corn, .....	1.00
Celery, per bunch	12 to 15

## POULTRY.

—Stir-fry, tenderloin, .....	25c
and rib pieces, P D 20@25c	
Pork—rib, etc., .....	25c
Veal, .....	20@25c
Veal Cutlet, .....	25c
Corned Beef, .....	12c
Smoked Beef, .....	25@30c
Pork Chops, .....	25c
Mutton Chops, .....	25c
Mutton, P D .....	20@25c
Lamb, .....	25c
Pig's Tongues, each, .....	18c
Bacon Imported, P D .....	35c
do California, .....	25c
do Oregon, .....	25c
Ham—Cal and Oregon, .....	30c
do Imported, .....	20@25c
Tongues, each, .....	75c

## MEATS.

Beef, per lb.	10¢	12¢
Pork, .....	8¢	10¢
Lamb, .....	12¢	15¢
Mutton, .....	10¢	12¢
Veal, .....	12¢	15¢
Chicken, .....	10¢	12¢
Turkey, .....	15¢	20¢
Duck, .....	10¢	12¢

## POULTRY.

Geese, per pair.	2.00	2.50
ducks, .....	1.50	2.00
Chickens, per pair.	1.00	1.50
Turkeys, .....	2.00	2.50
Hens, .....	1.00	1.50

## MEATS.

Beef, per lb.	10¢	12¢
Pork, .....	8¢	10¢
Lamb, .....	12¢	15¢
Mutton, .....	10¢	12¢
Veal, .....	12¢	15¢
Chicken, .....	10¢	12¢
Turkey, .....	15¢	20¢
Duck, .....	10¢	12¢

## POULTRY.

English Walnuts, ½ lb	25c	Almonds, ½ lb	..	..	25c
	25c	Crab Apples	..	..	—

**B. F. ROUNTREE,**  
115 CLAY STREET.  
**BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!**  
I HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE, AT GREATLY reduced prices:  
300 firkins Choice TABLE BUTTER,  
100 firkins Cooking BUTTER.  
... ALSO ...  
Bacon; Clear and Mess Pork;  
Lard, in kegs and cases;  
Hams; Crushed Sugar;  
New Orleans Sugar, Coffee, Sugar;  
Coffee, Tea, Candles, Soap, Dried Apples, etc.,  
And all other goods usually found in a Grocery Store.

The trade of grocers, families, boarding-house keepers, and farmers, is respectfully solicited.

My goods are generally bought at forced sales; consequently I am enabled to sell at prices to suit the times.  
25 3m

## FARM STOCK, &amp;c.

**The Fine Thorough-bred Stallion**  
**Prince Morgan,**  
WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON,  
AT  
**MOORE'S RANCH,**  
San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa County.  
At the following low Rates:  
To insure, .....

For the season, .....

Single Service, .....

WM. MOORE.

San Francisco, April 5th, 1859.

## MORGAN BLACK HAWK COMET

WILL MAKE A SEASON AT  
**MAYHEW'S RANCH,**  
near CENTREVILLE, from March  
20th, to August 1st—where good Pasture can be obtained for MARES.

## COMET

Was sired by YOUNG BLACK HAWK, sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, gr. g. sire Sherman Morgan, gr. g. sire Justin Morgan; dam by Morgan Tally-Ho, dam by Andrew Jackson.

Mares sent to 50 Pine street, San Francisco, care of B. F. FISKE, will be attended to.

CHARLES COCKRIN, Agent.

## French Merino Sheep

## AND

## DURHAM CATTLE.

## JOHN D. PATTERSON,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

## French Merino Sheep and

## Thorough bred Durham Cattle.

Can supply the California market with Animals of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE, and at prices as low as the SAME QUALITY can be obtained, either in America or Europe. All Stock sold by him will be delivered in New York Free of Charge.

COL. WARREN, Editor of the California Farmer, San Francisco, is authorized to act as Agent for the sale of my STOCK in California, of whom Circulars and further information can be obtained.

JOHN D. PATTERSON,

18 WESTFIELD, Chautauque county, New York.

## Splendid Durham BULL For Sale.

A SUPERB DURHAM BULL, OF VERY high character, and perfect pedigree, is now offered FOR SALE. This is a rare opportunity to those who wish to acquire a fine stock.

Letters addressed to COL. WARREN, will be responded to promptly.

## Southdown Sheep.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, splendid Southdown Sheep, of the noted Webb breed of England. These Sheep we now offer for sale from the collection of J. C. Taylor, Esq., from whom those splendid Bucks came that were exhibited at the State Fair, and Young York, the finest Southdown Sheep on the Pacific coast. The two Sheep are now owned by Messrs. J. H. CARROLL & CO., and are with their flocks at Colusa, N. D. Stanwood, Esq., is one of the principal owners.

Persons in want of splendid Sheep of this breed, are invited to call on us and examine our schedules, before making their purchases.

WARREN & CO.

## Sheep Wanted.

AMERICAN EWES, of the best quality, wanted immediately. One lot of 100 Ewes, of two and three years old, to suit lot of 700 Ewes, of same age. A small lot of Chinese, half breed.

Persons having Sheep, will do well to consult us, as we can always put them up in the stock for sale, and supply them with the best in the market.

WARREN & CO.,  
Farmer Office.

## Domestic Fowls.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing splendid GAME FOWLS, of good quality, for laying, can be supplied by calling at the Farmer Office. A few of extra kinds for sale. They are a cross of the BRAHMA POOTRA, and of very superior kind, valued at \$40 to \$50 per pair.

## South-Downs.

A FINE LOT OF FIVE HALF-BLOOD South-Downs, from the Webb South-Downs, of superior cross, and very handsome animals—can now be engaged, deliverable in September next, by application to the Editor of the California Farmer.

## Sheep Wanted.

ANY PERSON HAVING 1500 OR 2000 AMERICAN EWES, of good quality, with Lambs at side, or prospective, can find a ready purchaser for them, by addressing Editor California Farmer—stating the number, sale, age, condition and price; also, where the flock is situated. Letters addressed as above, will receive immediate attention.

## Table and Pocket Cutlery.

**THOMAS DAY,**  
No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,  
HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of FINE IVORY TABLE CUTLERY; also common Table Cutlery, with Coarse Rip, Bone and Stag Handles, etc., suitable for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Pruning, Bunting, and Grafting Knives; also Bowls, Knives, etc.; received by every steamer, of Wootenholm & Sons, Alexander's, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.

For sale, wholesale.

## Gas Fixtures.

**THOMAS DAY,** Importer, is constantly receiving GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail.

All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted.

**THOMAS DAY,**  
188 Montgomery street (near Jackson street),  
San Francisco.

## To Ranchmen.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WANT A HOME ON a desirable tract in the Country—wages a secondary consideration, the object to live in the Country. To any person who has no family on his place, this is an excellent chance. The Woman is a good Housekeeper, and does all kinds of Sewing. The Man will be able to milk cows, take care of stock, or do any light jobbing about a Ranch. Address

MR. & MRS. J. F. ENLY,  
San Francisco,  
(Care of California Farmer).

## GROCERIES, DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC.

**J. Bryant Hill & Co.,**  
COMMISSION DEALERS IN  
**FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC.**  
63 Merchant Street,  
(Opposite Washington Market),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES—J. C. Fall, G. G. Briggs, Maryville; Gen. C. L. Hatchman, Sacramento; Col. Lansing, J. Smith, C. W. Kirtland, Oakland; N. W. Palmer, Alameda; Cutler Bros. & Co., Thos. Fallon, San Jose; W. F. White, Fresno; Judge Blackburn, H. W. Peck, Santa Cruz; J. G. Maxwell, W. B. Atterbury, Santa Rosa; A. H. Tibbels, G. L. Grandall, Tuba; Fred. Palmer, A. G. Oaks, Sonoma; John R. Scott, Napa; L. G. Hill, Sulphur Springs; A. & G. Moad, J. S. Brackett, Maria County; John Center, San Francisco. 94f

## SAMUEL PILLSBURY,

DEALER IN

## BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

Hams, Bacon, Lard,

APPLES, CRANBERRIES,

And all other kinds of FRUITS in their season.

No. 48 Washington Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TO DAIRYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

Refers by permission, to—

Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., Mr. H. G. Blandell,  
Benchley & Co., Mr. T. Ogg Shaw.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at lowest market rates. Articles delivered free of charge.

## ALAMEDA COUNTY MILK

DEPOT.

138 Kearny street (between Sacramento and California).

## PURE MILK

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied, by leaving their orders at the Depot, or giving them to the Driver of the Wagon, who is one of the Proprietors.

## Fresh Ranch Butter and Eggs

Constantly on hand, and delivered to Families at any part of the city.

A. STAPLES. H. A. BROWN. W. GOLDEN.

3 3m

## A. L. EDWARDS &amp; CO.,

NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

## GROCERIES,

At 81 Clay street, above Front,

A. L. EDWARDS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED

a fine assortment of

## Choice Family Groceries,

which they offer at the lowest rates:

FLOUR—Superior brands of domestic.

CORN-MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb sacks.

BUCKWHEAT-MEAL—Hominy, coarse and fine.



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1859.

NUMBER 12.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 139 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.  
TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$4 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

#### Tap-Root Revived.

We present our readers with No. 1 of a series of letters upon the "Tap-Root" question. This is a subject that we have given our own opinion upon some time since, and had supposed that all reasonable persons had concluded that *ridicule* was the best argument for it; but we learn from several sources, from several nurseries, that many amateurs and new beginners had been led astray, and that nurserymen themselves thought that it ought to be revived and then buried deeper; send it down so deep that it could be pulled through the "other side." The letters we now lay before our readers, have been prepared for the best interests of the cause of horticulture, unsolicited by us. These letters will be found of great value, based upon reason and common sense, and supported by the practice of every successful nurseryman, either in Europe or America. The response given to our view of the subject by the editor of the *Cultivator*, was so devoid of courtesy and fairness that our course was plain. "Against such a mind a thousand arguments were lost; 'twere labor lost when man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still." But these letters, coming from a scientific and practical nurseryman, whose life from boyhood, has grown, like trees from seedlings, into full bearing manhood among trees, will, we are sure, carry with them conclusive evidence of the absurdity and folly of this "new doctrine" of the *Cultivator*.

That all may know whence these letters are derived, we give the author, J. B. SAUL, Esq., who for years has had the charge of the nurseries and orchards at Smith's Gardens, Sacramento. Mr. Saul is the brother of Mr. Saul the distinguished nurseryman at Washington, D. C., and also Mr. Saul of the Newburg Nursery at Newburg, N. Y., the grounds of the lamented Downing, and all the brothers are pupils and friends of Downing, whose name and authority would be added to the above doctrine, could he speak. But enough; we leave the subject in the hands of Saul, and are very much mistaken in our view if he don't prove among those who have advocated the absurd doctrine of "tap-root planting," as bold and fearless and convincing as did his namesake of old.

The editor of the *Cultivator*, in its November number, made the assertion that in our particular climate "in which little or no rains fall for several months in the summer, to secure the most perfect fruit, shade, or ornamental trees, it would be better, if equally convenient, to plant out the seeds of trees where they are to remain." The readers of horticultural, or other scientific magazines, are supposed to look upon the remarks or teachings of the editor with attention and respect. His opinion, with many, is an authority, and if an editor's opinion carries not with it a certain amount of authority and respect, his area of usefulness will be very circumscribed, and as the fact becomes to be generally known, it soon gets to be "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." The assertion of the editor of the *Cultivator* has provoked remarks, and authorities have been produced in support of the arguments on both sides. The editor has inserted a *proviso* in the words "if equally convenient," for it certainly would be very inconvenient "in our particular climate," "to plant out the seeds of trees in the places where they are to remain," supposing it to be a case where an orchard of many acres is desired.

To bring it up more in detail, and to show the points to be observed, I will divide the subject by separating my remarks upon the fruit trees from the shade or ornamental, and proceed first with the fruit trees. The practice of cultivating trees in nurseries is very ancient, and in modern times, to become an expert nurseryman, is the study of a lifetime. Of course I here allude to the nurseryman proper, for there is as much difference between the professional man, who from youth to manhood or middle life, has made the business his study, or the enthusiastic amateur, whose natural inclinations or tastes have led into the pursuit; between these men and that class of individuals who have stepped aside from other occupations, tempted by the opportunity of making a speculation; between these men there exists as wide a difference as between the eminent jurist and the common petty-fogger.

There must have existed a cause for the origin, the rise and progress, of the nursery business, which is now one of immense extent in Europe and the United States, absorbing many millions of dollars capital, and giving employment to thousands of persons, and requiring as much intelligence and ability in its conduct as almost any of

our most learned institutions. The business owes nothing, certainly, to such reasoning as that of the editor of the *Cultivator*, who asserts "that to secure the most perfect fruit, shade, or ornamental trees, it would be better, &c., &c., to plant out the seed of trees in the places where they are to remain." If such reasoning be correct, how absurd for any one to patronize the nurseryman, when seed can be obtained and planted at such an infinitely smaller cost.

This is not a "new doctrine," peculiar to the *Cultivator*, for upon its face it has a decidedly *primitive* cast, and the "opinion, based on both observation and experience," is not in my opinion "considerably in advance" of the crude and imperfect "modus operandi" of the most ancient record, to say nothing of its negative position toward the more advanced and enlightened views of modern cultivation. Intelligent horticulturists are supposed to be well acquainted with the functions of the roots of plants and trees. In the article of Prof. J. W. Darby, copied into the *Cultivator*, to support the views of the editor, the Professor says:

"Nature has made the roots of cultivated trees on two models or types, and to one or the other of these types they may all be referred. One of these is a main root running perpendicularly downwards, and sending off new branches from the top to the lowest extremities, the central axis being always the predominant one through which the nourishment passes. The other type is a more or less complete subdivision of the roots, immediately beneath the soil, there being no main axis penetrating downwards. The first kind is represented by the branching of any tree from the main trunk; the latter like that of some shrubs that send up numerous stems with no main axis. The first of these seeks its nourishment deep down in the soil; the latter near the surface. The first draws its nourishment from immediately beneath itself; the other literally from a distance. The first is not much injured by removing the surface roots; the latter wholly depends upon them, the upper being always the most vigorous. No matter how many varieties there may appear to be, nor how many different names the botanists may give to these varieties in describing plants, yet all fall within one or the other of these classes, or approach more or less clearly these types. The deep feeders called *tap-rooted*, the surface feeders called *fibriculated*. There is an evident design in these structures, relating most certainly to the conditions of growth and development of the plant."

Such is the language of Prof. Darby on roots, in the article quoted by the *Cultivator*, and which is quite correct. Most fruit trees, when grown from the seed, are tap-rooted; so also most large growing forest trees. Those trees if permitted to remain many years undisturbed in their original position, become exceedingly difficult to remove, by reason of their having rooted so deeply in the soil, the whole life of the tree being concentrated in the tap-root, as Prof. Darby justly says, "the central axis being always the predominant one through which the nourishment passes." Such being the case, and it being clearly impossible or impracticable for planters to adopt the "new doctrine" "based both upon (the) observation and experience" of the editor of the *Cultivator*; he next consideration is how shall we grow these "tap-rooted" trees, that they can with safety be transplanted to other and distant places from where they have been grown, with a certainty of their living and making flourishing and profitable orchards.

There is nothing like fact, in advocating and argument; and before proceeding any further, in order to give the reader an idea of the kind of tap-rooted trees will make in our deep, rich California soils, I will state that I have frequently had occasion to remove seedlings of one year's growth from the seed beds, and, in many instances, the tap-roots exceeded the length of the tree itself. Very recently, in removing seedlings, I selected a few that I have preserved for any of the curious who may desire to see them, and which were but an average of the whole lot. They are now before me; and, by exact measurement, a pear seedling of one year's growth, *twenty-eight inches in height*, has one single tap-root, which is *five feet in length*, and when cut off at the extremity, is a quarter of an inch thick—making it more than probable, that had it been got out entire, it would have been over seven feet in length, or, three times the length of growth above ground. This is not a single case, it is but a sample of several thousand.

In another instance, where some such had sprouted in an old seed-bed, where they had lain dormant the previous year, they having attained sufficient size, were "budded" the same year, in the bed where they had sprouted, with the intention of removing them into the nursery rows the following winter; but, having been neglected at the planting season, they stood over, and made a year's growth in their original position where they had sprouted; and, as may be supposed, they made a fine growth, ranging from five to ten feet in height, and, being in a moist place, they received no irrigation. In digging up those trees, it was quite impossible to get the whole root; but in very many instances, where very special pains had been taken, the roots were got out, when they exceeded by one, two, or more feet in length, the growth of the trees themselves; and, in no one case, did we get the entire root; they would break off when they came to the size of small twigs.

A specimen of the above trees I caused to be



MALE CASHMERE GOAT.  
Live weight, 155 pounds; weight of fleece, 7 pounds; property of Richard Peters, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.

sent to the Editor of the *FARMER*; and it was but one of a thousand; the only difference being, that a little more of the root had been got out of the ground. Your notice of those trees, the Editor of the *Cultivator* attempts to ridicule, in a very unfair manner, stigmatizing it as a "miserable subterfuge," etc. etc.; and denying, also, that such a tree as you (Editor of the *FARMER*) described, ever was grown at this establishment, "by planting the seed in the place where it was intended the tree should remain," etc. etc. That they did grow, with about one thousand others, in the manner I have already described, I can prove by scores of witnesses; but, that the seed was planted "in the place where it was intended the tree should remain, in open ground, at a distance from all other trees, sufficient for orchard culture," etc. etc., the Editor of the *Cultivator* is quite correct in saying "no one but him who chooses to swallow humbug and misrepresentation, will ever believe." Nor did you, Mr. Editor, try to make any one so believe—the Editor of the *Cultivator* being the only advocate of this "new doctrine."

I will give you one more instance of tap-roots, and then pass on. In removing a lot of young cedars, pines, and firs, that a year ago had been brought from the mountains, and had been planted out in nursery rows; and this spring, in giving them their usual annual transplanting (our usual practice, but of which more anon) we discovered to some of them tap-roots of an enormous length, in proportion to size of top. We succeeded in securing one of them unbroken, the ground being quite soft after the rains; by carefully digging deep around them, the root pulled out tolerably easy; but it was quite out of the question to get the whole length of the root, as the fine thread-like "continuation" would break off, in spite of all precaution. The dimension of the one I speak of is as follows: the top, or growth above ground, is just *eight inches*, and the length of the unbroken root *eight feet*. This, with some other specimens of tap-roots, on small trees, I have carefully preserved, and can be seen by the curious, or incredulous, who may take the pains to inquire for them, when they visit this establishment, where they will find them carefully hung up in a conspicuous position in the office, subject to any one's inspection. These are facts, which I wish to be remembered, as I wish to show how those trees can be grown without such roots, so as to make better trees, and trees that can be transplanted with safety and success.

According to Professor Darby, "the central axis being always the predominant one through which the nourishment passes," the question now is, how shall this class of trees be cultivated, without endangering their vitality, and at the same time produce a fine, healthy, and, in every particular, well developed tree.

In a previous article, in describing the process of cultivating trees in the Nursery, it will be recollected that the trees, before they are in a saleable condition, receive one or more transplantings. In removing seedlings from their beds to the nursery rows, the tap-root is shortened with the knife; the top being also shortened in, in proportion.

This very process has arrested the progress of the tap-root; and if, in a year thereafter, you dig up this young tree, you will find, instead of one long tap-root, it will have several roots; and that same tree, re-planted, if examined again, at the end of another year, it will be found to have increased the number of its roots more than ten-fold. At the end of the roots, where they had been cut, by the previous year's transplanting, it will be observed that a great many new roots have branched out, and spread in all directions; and, as Professor Darby says, "the tap-root is the predominant one, through which the nourishment passes." I ask how much worse off has the tree become, by having the number of its feeders, and its nourishment, increased?

Another writer says: "A growing plant gains a

new mouth and stomach with every additional root and new leaf. The moisture of the soil, which forms the sap of the plant, is taken into it by the extremities of the roots, or rather by the spongioles which terminate the ends of the fibrous roots."

Clearly, then, the tree is in a much better condition, having gone through a series of transplantings in the nursery, before finally planting out in the orchard; and it is not either *essential* or *desirable* that the tap-root shall be preserved.

"All the various phenomena of nature are the results of fixed laws; and no other reason can be assigned for their existence, than the will of the Creator—He hath so ordained it." If it is natural for some trees, when left to themselves, to grow downwards, with only one single root, drawing most of the nourishment through that one; if while the tree is still small, the tap-root is cut, causing several others to grow instead of one as before stated; those roots will all be still inclined to follow the downward tendency of the original tap-root. It will be readily seen that trees which have been once or more transplanted, for the purpose of increasing root and fiber, are not only easily removed with but slight loss of roots, but, if well taken care of while out of the ground, there is but little danger to be apprehended from the change. It is equally certain that trees with long tap-roots are not the kind either to be desired, or easy to be removed after they have attained size.

It is used as an argument in favor of tap-roots, that they are needed to establish the tree more firmly in the soil, as a protection against high winds. You will remember, Mr. Editor, I am still talking of fruit trees, not shade trees. Of the latter I will have my say *poco tiempo*. Now I would like to ask, how often do we see fruit trees blown down by the winds? Is it not a more common occurrence to see them break down under the weight of their luscious crop? If any one can recollect of seeing a large fruit tree having been felled by the winds, if he or she will think a moment, it will probably appear that such trees "originated from seedlings that mere chance had given locality in other positions than orchards, or cultivated grounds, and which never suffered removal or injury of the tap-root;" or else some large overgrown tree, such as are generally to be found in old places in the East, where they have probably grown for a half century or more, during which time they have had ample time to develop the tap-root. Go into the well-cultivated garden or orchard of the skillful culturist, and you will not be likely to find any of their well-cared-for trees blown out of the earth root and branch. It is a well-known fact, that if a tree, which from a seedling has been permitted to grow on in the same spot, roots undisturbed, and if the subsoil is favorable to the development of the tap-root, it is also the case that the tree itself will grow upwards in a similar manner to the tap-root downwards.

Only those who are acquainted with the almost fabulous growth of trees and roots in our rich soils, can appreciate fully the importance of counterbalancing the natural inclinations of some trees to grow in a manner and shape foreign to the purpose for which they were planted. I have seen trees, the stocks of which were planted four and five years ago, and which were budded or grafted where they still remain. The tap-roots, no doubt, have run down into the soil after the fashion of the trees of whose roots I have given the measurement, and the tops of the trees have grown precisely in the same manner; that is, the few side shoots have run up in the same lengthy form, and the few fruit buds that would "set" would be at the ends of the limbs, which, as they began to feel the weight of the fruit, would sway about in the most unaccountable and "unscientific" manner. Who has not observed this scores of times upon entering the gardens of individuals who have nursed and petted their fruit trees, would not permit a limb to

be touched by the pruning knife, and when at last their anxiety and their vanity at the same time, is gratified at the sight of a profuse bloom, they soon after find the tall, "shanky" limbs unable to bear up under the weight of fruit, and the whole tree either breaks down, or has to be propped up with a lot of unsightly lumber and cords to fasten the limbs, and the trees forever spoiled, so far as concerns their after appearance of beauty of shape.

JAS. B. SAUL.

SMITH'S POMOLOGICAL GARDENS, Sacramento.

#### Glory Flower.

That gorgeous and beautiful flower that is now scattered over our State, bearing its pendant branches, and graceful racemes of bright crimson flowers, is one of the most valuable as well as ornamental plants adapted to the climate of California. We allude to the *CLIANthus MAGNIFICA*. This plant was introduced into California by that early and devoted friend and patron of the Goddess Flora, Mrs. C. V. Gillespie. We saw it first in bloom at her former beautiful mansion on the Mission Road, as early as 1853. It was to the early zeal of this lady that California was indebted for the introduction of some of the brightest gems that now adorn the garden parterres of our best and richest homes.

We are glad to know that the Glory Flower is being quite extensively planted in our gardens here, and elsewhere. We would call particular attention to it, as it blooms nearly all the year round, and nothing can be more gorgeously beautiful. Walker, of the Golden Gate Nursery, has fine plants. We find this plant highly recommended by a writer in Hovey's Magazine, C. M. A., who says:

This magnificent ligneous evergreen shrub seems to be either little known or appreciated here. In Europe, especially in England, it is universally esteemed, and alike adorns the humble cot of the poor, the shrubbery, the wall and conservatory of the proudest gardens; it is also eminently beautiful in flower and graceful in foliage. It readily adapts itself to circumstances, and admits of a variety of styles of training. Being of a procumbent habit, it is really a charming object amongst rock-work, but, like all other plants, the charm is more heightened and the effect more beautiful in the hands of a person of true poetic taste. I once saw in an extensive and well arranged piece of rock-work, a plant placed on a jutting ledge at an elevation of eight feet; it was about eight feet wide, and its own weight drew it in a graceful curve over the ledge, and its tops swept the surface of the ground; it was a perfect gush of floral beauty, and had it been water, its outline could not have been more natural.

It belongs to the Leguminous order of plants, and is closely associated with the *Wistaria*, *Swainsonia*, *Caragana*, &c., &c. Its leaves are about four inches long and unequally pinnate, each consisting of eight or ten pairs of leaflets generally opposite. Its flowers spring from the axils, and are pendant racemes; each flower is from two to three inches long, and of a rosy crimson color. Its time of flowering depends on its situation; out of doors, against a wall, in the south of England, it is June and July.

As a pot plant, it should be trained as a standard, by selecting the most promising shoot, tying it to a stake, and judiciously cutting away all others until it reaches the desired height, say six or eight feet. With very little further assistance it will form a graceful, curved head; its pendant branches, several feet in length, will be literally loaded with its gorgeous racemes. As a wall plant it is rather expansive, for, with tolerable management, it will cover in a couple of years, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty superficial feet, producing thousands of flowers.

There are three species, *C. punicea*, *C. magnifica*, and *C. Dampieri*. The latter is of somewhat new or recent introduction, and is decidedly the best. It is either to Sir Joseph Banks or Dr. Solander, or both, that the English are indebted for it, who sent seeds from New Zealand. It thrives well in a compost of one half loam and the other half of equal parts leaf mould and peat. It seeds freely and is readily propagated from cuttings.

#### The Cashmere Goat.

We present our readers, this week, with a cut of the real Cashmere Goat—a *fac simile* of those now raised by R. Peters, Esq., of Atlanta, Georgia. We figured these Goats a considerable time since. We perceive that Mr. Peters has increased his flock, and is making sales for Texas. [See article headed "Cashmere Goats for Texas," in another column.] We hope some parties will feel sufficient interest to bring them into this State. We shall be glad to aid any person wishing to do so; and feel confident the importation would prove profitable. A few hundred of such Goats, giving fleeces of four to five pounds each, and worth eight dollars the pound, would prove a very pretty income. Who will own the first Cashmere Goat in California?

The London Chronicle announces that the secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and that power may, therefore, now be considered as the sole motor henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of one hundred shots per minute—without flashing, smoke, or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinist nor combustion.

In selecting an agricultural paper, always inquire whether the editor is, or ever has been, a practical farmer, in order that you may know whether what he writes and selects are of knowledge, or of faith, for in agriculture the former only gives power.



## CALIFORNIA NOTES.

## About Locusts and Grasshoppers.

EDITOR FARMER: The following extracts and notes on the *Locusta* are highly interesting and well worth preserving. They are made in addition to the notes on the same subject, which appeared in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from January to March, 1858.

ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

MONTEREY, April 12, 1859.

THE Southwestern newspapers of August, 1858, state that the Grasshoppers committed great damage to the grain and other crops in Louisiana and Mississippi during the summer, visiting those sections of the country in millions.

A curious matter about the *Gryllidae*, is that they are subject to the infest of minute *Acaride* (parasitic mites). On looking at some Grasshoppers jumping about, near Monterey, in August, 1858, they seemed to be a new species, from the high color of their lower parts and legs. But on examining, with a microscope, the legs and belly were found covered with minute vermilion-colored lice.

The following extracts from the Atlantic papers, of the summer and fall of 1858, are well worthy of being preserved for reference, as relating to the strange appearance of the Locusts in Texas and the Mississippi States, and even as far North as New York and Pennsylvania. From some remarks in the Ohio papers of March, 1859, it would seem that they threaten to make their appearance in the same States during the present year. The extract on California Crickets is a curious piece of our strange natural history:

**The Grasshoppers.**—The vast swarms of grasshoppers, which have been devastating the prairies of Texas, started a northeast course upon their departure thence, and as they rose to a great height from the ground, as though for a long journey, it is a melancholy conclusion that they are coming up this way. Myriads of them are now eating up vegetation in Ohio. It is therefore no very violent supposition, that Pennsylvania, with a rather milder climate than Iowa, is not unlikely to be visited by them. These insects are not like the common grasshopper, which are every summer found in our fields and roads, but are of the size of a locust, with the same gregarious habits. The ordinary grasshopper is weak of wing, and never rises to a great height, whereas the locusts which have so repeatedly devastated Utah and Texas rise far into the upper air, and move off together to great distances, like wild geese. They appear in innumerable hosts, and instead of scattering, alight in a body upon some devoted locality, which they attack and destroy with the systematic movement of an army. They will thus eat up a crop of corn or cotton in a very short time. In Utah, this plague visited the growing cereals with utter destruction as often as three times in one season, so that the afflicted Mormons were reduced to extremities for food. They seem now to have attacked our frontier States, and to be moving gradually into the body of the republic. The horrors of famine have never been felt in our country, and, accustomed to the most prolific abundance, it is a calamity to which no one has ever looked; yet these grasshoppers are a terrible visitation in a region.—[Philadelphia American, June, 1858.]

**Habit of Grasshoppers.**—A Goliath correspondent of the Colorado (Texas) Citizen gives some curious facts in relation to the grasshoppers which have recently swarmed in that region. He (in May, 1858) says: "They have an especial fondness for wheat and cotton, but don't take so kindly to corn. The only vegetable they spare is the pumpkin. The most deadly poisons have had no effect upon them; fumes of sulphur they rather like than otherwise; muskato-nets they devour greedily; clothes hung out to dry, they esteem a rarity; blankets and gunny bags, they don't appear to fancy. They swim the broadest creeks in safety, sun themselves awhile, and then go on. The whole mass appear to start and move at the same time, traveling for an hour or two, devouring everything in their way, and then suddenly cease, and not move perhaps for a week, during which time no feeding is noticed; and, finally, they carefully avoid the sea coast."

**Fight with Grasshoppers.**—The Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer has an amusing account of the invasion of that city by grasshoppers (in June, 1858), and the attempt of the citizens to repel the intruders: "Everybody turned out—men, women and children; white and black—everybody, with fire and sword, brushes and brooms, blankets and buckets, carried on the deadly conflict; but to no avail. The 'hoppers' hopped on, and the defending forces were obliged to beat an inglorious retreat, leaving the barbarians in possession of the conquered city."

**The Grasshoppers all drowned in the Red River of the North.**—The following grasshopper story we find in the St. Paul Minnesiotian, of September 14, 1858: "By the last train from Selkirk Settlement, we learn that the previous reports of the destruction of the crops and herbage by the grasshoppers are entirely unfounded. Judge Johnston, the Recorder of Rupert's Land, who came down by this arrival, states that the crops were most plentiful, and that, in respect to supplies of provisions, the colony was never better off. The reports of the destruction by grasshoppers originated in this wise: When the Red River train left Selkirk, about the 15th of June, the whole country was filled with young grasshoppers just hatched, and the fear and supposition was that another such devastation by them as formerly created a famine in the colony would be experienced again. Under this belief, pork, flour and other provisions were ordered from here both by the Hudson Bay Company and by private traders, and the returning cars were loaded with provisions. It seems, however, that about the 20th of June the grasshoppers rose in the air and in a body attempted to emigrate east of Red River; but to no avail! Their ambition exceeded their ability, and down they all fell and were drowned in the Red River, whose surface they covered to the depth of three or four inches! This has improved the fisheries on Red River, and the fish now caught, it is said, are gloriously fat. The drowning of the grasshoppers, therefore, not only rejoiced the hearts of all the people of Red River, but even the fish thereof must have shined with gladness at the plentiful feast spread before them. 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

**The Grasshopper Plague in Ohio.**—Mr. Schenck, of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, writes to the Ohio Farmer, that the grasshoppers are making their appearance there in vast numbers. He says: "Last year we had millions of them; this year we have hundreds of millions." For five years, he says, they have been increasing on his farm, and he fears that, unless some means are discovered for their destruction, they will totally ruin his own and his neighbor's clover fields.

The speed of the Central Railroad locomotives is considerably decreased by the immense swarms of grasshoppers between Lancaster and Philadelphia. One engineer stated that his train was forty minutes behind, owing to the number of grasshoppers on the track, and that he used twenty buckets of sand, which was thrown on the rails in front of the driving-wheels, to enable him to get along at all. Improbable as this story may appear

its truth is vouched for by the engineers above alluded to.—[Pennsylvania paper of September, 1858.]

**A Plague of Crickets in the North.**—Crickets are making their appearance in countless numbers in the vicinity of Yuba, and throughout Shasta Valley. The Yreka (California) Chronicle remarks that they are far more destructive to the crops than grasshoppers, and though the latter insect has frequently made its appearance in that vicinity, this is the first advent of the huge crickets which now literally cover the ground for miles in the level country east of the town, devouring everything which comes in their way that is not large enough to resist their attack, frequently even eating other insects. They are of the same species as those in the Snake River country, which are used as food by the Diggers. The Indians about Yreka have recently gathered many bushels of them to Shasta Valley for the same purpose. A person from Table Rock says that the crickets have attacked his barley fields, and that he fears his own crops, and all in the vicinity will be entirely destroyed.—[June 12th, 1858.]

**California Crickets.**—A friend says positively that the lower end of Shasta Valley is overrun with crickets as large as mice, and that the Indians on Shasta river have collected a pile as large as any hay-stack in this vicinity.—[Yreka Union, July 20, 1858.]

In speaking of the pampas between Mendoza and Buenos Ayres, and their Indian inhabitants, Padre Ovalle says (about 1640), in his 7th Chapter of 3d Book, "They make bread of the cods of a tree, which we call, in Spain, *Algazobah* (Mesquite), and, because that does not last long, they have invented a strange sort of bread, made of locusts; for the locusts used to be in such vast quantities in those great plains called the *pampas*, that, as I traveled over them, I often saw the sun intercepted and the air darkened with flights of them. The Indians observe where they alight to rest, and those plains being here and there full of thickets, they rest in them and choose the highest for shelter. This the Indians know, and approaching softly in the night they set fire to the thicket, which, with the high winds that reign in those plains, is soon reduced to ashes, and the locusts killed; of these they make great heaps, and, as they are ready roasted, they have nothing more to do but to grind them to powder, of the flour of which they make a sort of bread which maintains them." Ovalle was a Jesuit Missionary, a native of Chili, who had resided in these countries for many years, and published his history of Chili at Rome in 1846, an abstract of which appeared in English in Churchill's Collection of Voyages, published in London in 1745.

The London Illustrated News of October 13th, 1858, contains the following curious note on a visitation of the Locusts to the Philippine Islands in 1858:

"Swarms of locusts have appeared in several of the Philippine Islands, and have caused immense damage in the plantations. Public prayers are being offered up and the common people are employed in the fields in collecting and destroying them, the authorities paying so much for every basketful presented to the Alcaldes. It does not appear that the natives of the Philippine Islands eat the Locusts, as the Riff Arabs do. The latter, when they see a cloud of Locusts hovering in the air and clouding the sky, watch them anxiously, and if they descend near their *adairs*, receive them with shouts of gratitude to God and Mahomet, throw themselves on the ground and collect them as fast as possible. Previously deprived of their heads, legs and wings the Locusts, well boiled in butter and served up with *aleuzca*, are considered by the Riff Arabs a delicious food. Their camels eat them greedily."

## The Filling-up of Harbors.

It is customary for geologists, in estimating the age of this globe, says the Scientific American, to base their calculations on the formations of deltas, the deposits of rivers, such as the Nile and the Mississippi. They take the thickness of the deposit made yearly as the radical of their estimates, and from this assume that it required myriads of years for all the principal deltas in the world to be formed. If the deposits of rivers were uniform, such conclusions would be inevitably correct, but the fact is, that in some seasons, as much sediment will be carried down in a few months as in others during centuries. A circumstance of this character has just taken place in the harbor of Greytown, the port so celebrated for its filibustering notoriety. The San Juan river flows out to the Atlantic in this harbor, and was formerly of a depth suitable for the largest men-of-war and steamships. Two months ago, the entrance to it was thirty-six feet deep, now it is only eighteen. The whole harbor is rapidly shoaling up, and where American steamers anchored in five fathoms of water four years ago, row-boats now get aground, owing to the vast deposits of weeds and mud. Vessels which formerly found an easy entrance are now compelled to anchor outside, and there is every prospect of this once excellent harbor becoming a lagoon in the course of a very limited number of months.

## Instruction and Science for the People.

The government of Great Britain has a department of science and art which takes charge of a school of art, where the best masters teach at a trifling cost to the student, and where all the facilities of a picture gallery and models are afforded; and it also cares for a museum of geology and mining school, a college of chemistry and a technical museum.

During the winter months, the professors give courses of six lectures to the workmen, on their special branches of knowledge, and the charge of admission is but twelve cents, to each course, thus placing information of the truest kind within the reach of all. By them, the brilliancy of an experiment or illustration is never thought of, its aptness being their only care, and as the audience go to the lecture room to learn, and the professors to teach, such secondary considerations are dispensed with, and yet the lectures are by no means dry, on the contrary they are very pleasant, for each lecturer being fully imbued with the spirit of his subject, he cannot fail to be always interesting and entertaining. Will not some of our well-known philanthropists endeavor to arrange for courses like this by the next season? Cheap and good, it would be a novelty for which they would receive the gratitude of thousands. Prof. Wagner of Philadelphia gives free science to the people; why cannot our other cities have it at least accessible to all? We give them some to read, who will give them some to hear?—[Scientific American.]

## Value of our Mountain Timber.

Whoever has lived in the mining districts of California from the years of 1850, or '61, or '62, to the present time (says the San Andreas Independent), cannot but have noticed the rapid disappearance of the oak and pine timber which once covered our hills and flats. Where Placerville now stands, deprived entirely of forest shade, in 1849 and '50 the lofty pines waved their branches, and the grand old oaks interlocked their boughs, almost as densely as they do now eight or ten miles to the eastward of that place. The necessities of the miner, and the increasing demands of a thriving town, have swept them all away. The hills around are bare and desolate. So it was, at a still later date, with this place; with Mokelumne Hill; with Nevada; and, in fine, with all the middle range of mining towns, from Shasta to Mariposa. We have only the decaying stump to remind us of our ancient forest grandeur. In those districts where much tunneling and drifting are conducted, the scarcity of that kind of timber which is demanded for the purposes of the miner, is beginning to be felt as a serious and growing inconvenience; it has often to be hauled for miles. Even fire-wood is becoming difficult of access, and the price, in the last three years (if we count the difference in the price of labor) has risen seventy-five per cent. In the neighborhood of San Andreas and Mokelumne Hill, we do not believe that the amount of available fire-wood, within three miles of either place, will serve the wants of the citizens over five years; for it must be remembered that very much of our natural supply of this kind of wood is located in deep gorges and rough, inaccessible cañons, where it is useless for these purposes.

But, it is of the timber that we wish especially to speak. This has all disappeared up to the region of the sugar-pine, which is not abundant west of Nevada, Placerville, Volcano, Mountain Ranch, or Sonora. Henceforward, all our fencing and building lumber must be brought from that region where the sugar-pine grows.

It is somewhat astonishing, that the many excellent sites for farms and timber claims are so long neglected by our people. Every acre of this timber-land, which lies anywhere along the lines of canals that tap the sources of our rivers, will, in a very year, become of the greatest value; because, if we wish to build barn, house, fence, or flume, we shall have to appeal to our upland neighbors for the lumber and timber necessary to the work. Thousands of princely fortunes are lying dormant in those mountain regions, inviting the hardy and enterprising to rescue them from the wilderness.

Every county in the mines has been provided by nature with all the building timber which the necessities of society, under almost any form of civilization, will demand. This timber, fortunately, is so located that, in hauling it, the teams are constantly going down an inclined plane, and can carry large loads with an inconsiderable motive power. Whatever facilities our valley and lowland neighbors may possess, through the aid of river navigation and prospective railroads, for securing an abundance of cheap lumber, is nothing to us. For a quarter of a century, perhaps, we shall have no railroads in these mountains, and must, therefore, be dependent upon the local provisions which nature has made for our wants in this respect.

There are numbers of healthy, vigorous young men in the State, constantly deploring the evil fortune which has cast them in a land where there is no employment for willing muscle; they imagine that all the roads to wealth or competence are blocked up; that the springs have been exhausted by the early pioneers, etc. If such will only turn their faces towards the snowy regions, and settling down permanently, upon a hundred and sixty acres of this splendid timber land, go earnestly to work to make farms and homes, after years will convince them that all the chances for fortune are not yet exhausted.

## Peculiar Bricks.

Bricks which are glazed on the outside are unfit for building purposes, because they cannot be cemented by common mortar, and therefore require to be porous. But this porous quality involves another evil, namely, that of absorbing moisture, hence brick walls in wet situations or when exposed to severe rain storms, become very damp. Could bricks be so made that their inside would become glazed or vitrified, they would prevent the absorption of moisture, while at the same time they would be perfectly adhesive. The London Builder states, that such bricks have recently been made in that city by Wm. C. Forster, and that he has taken out a patent for them. It is not stated how they are made, but we can easily divine a method for accomplishing this, namely, by placing some flux, like borax or soda, in the heart of each brick, whereby the interior will become vitrified, with a heat much lower than that of the outside. Such bricks cannot be made so cheaply as the common kind, but for some purposes it may be well to manufacture them even at considerable extra cost.

**To Prevent Potatoes Sprouting.**—If your readers are aware of the following process, which, as I am informed by Dr. J. M. Wilson, is practised in Scotland, I presume they will have no objection to giving it a second perusal, and to make the experiment at least on a small scale: "Diluted ammoniacal water in the proportion of an ounce of the liquor of ammonia of the druggist to a pint of river or rain water, has of late years been successfully employed for checking the vegetative power of potatoes, and prolonging their suitability for food. Potatoes immersed four or five days in this liquid, retain all their edible properties unimpaired for a twelvemonth, improved in flavor and mealiness. The effect of the liquid is to consolidate their substance and extract their moisture. After immersion the potatoes should be spread so as to dry, and will then keep good for ten months; contributing in this way not only to the comfort of families, but also to the health of mariners exposed to long voyages at sea."—[Forest Shepherd.]

**USE OF THE AXE.**—There is a species of savage little insect quite abundant in the pine woods of California, called the lion ant, the bite of which is almost as poisonous as that of the rattlesnake, says the Placerville Observer. These little monsters are of a dirty red color, about three-eighths of an inch in length, are covered with a coat of tiny bristles, and resemble more the fly spider than the common ant. These insects are the mortal foes of the tarantula, and invariably come out inordinately large in proportion to their bodies. Their jaws are armed with formidable fangs, and as they are altogether ugly little varmints, people who have business in the bushes had better look out for them.

BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

[A glorious song on a glorious theme. Let us no longer slander the Golden Pippin and Bellflower as apples of discord, but hereafter look on them as forerunners of peace, as the "Early Harvest" of good things.]

## The Apples of New England!

How hang their loaded boughs,  
Over the gray stone fence;  
In reach of the dappled cows;  
O! every red cheeked Baldwin,  
Hath a merry song to sing  
Of some old moss-roofed cottage,  
Where the farmer is a king.

Yes, whose grain takes a thousand hues  
Whose grain takes a thousand hues  
In the wonder-tinting sunshine;  
Yes, king in his cobbled-shoes;  
King of the sturdy plowshare;  
King of the sickle keen;  
King over God's full meadows;  
Budding in white and green.

The rascals of New England!  
What ruddy fires they see,  
Where the crack of the viney walnut  
And the crack of the pine agree;  
Where the herbs hang high in the chimney,  
And the cat purrs on the hearth,  
And the rollicking boys guess riddles,  
With many a shout of mirth.

And they hear the fearful stories  
That trouble the children's sleep,  
Of ghosts seen in the valleys,  
And speeters on the deep;  
And they burst their sides with laughing,  
And fling their rich wines round,  
Or dance to a cunning piping,  
As the corn pops white at a bound.

Oh! the sweetings of New England!  
Of the old Rhode Island stock—  
Brought from the English gardens  
To grace the land of rock;  
As fair as Briton's daughters,  
As hardy as her men,  
But fairer lads and lassies  
Have plucked their fruit, since then.

O! the Pearmain of New England,  
With its blended milk and rose,  
There's a smell of Albion's orchards  
Wherever the good tree grows;  
A stout old pilgrim brought it,  
And to cradle its seed he broke  
The sacred soil of Hartford,  
By the roots of the Charter Oak.

O! the pippins of New England!  
What lover's smiles they see,  
When their yellow coats in letters  
Tell tales at the apple tree;  
What rosy cheeks at the gallings!  
What kisses in busking time!  
That soon lead off to the parson,  
Or end in a wedding chime.

O! the apples of New England!  
They are famous in every land;  
And they sleep in silver baskets,  
Or blush in a jeweled band;  
They swell in delicious dreaming  
On a beautiful, crimson lip,  
And taste of the nectared blisses  
No lover has dared to sip.

They go to the southern islands,  
They go to the western wild,  
And they tell of their glorious birth-place,  
To every frolicking child;  
Of the home where men are noble,  
And women as good as fair—  
O! the apples of New England,  
They are welcome, everywhere!

## The Frost and Fruit in the Mountains.

Our cotemporary in Calaveras county, the Independent, on the 9th inst. gives a summing up of the effects of the rather severe frosts on the fruit. The writer is, we think, one competent to judge, and his observations are of value. We are also gratified to find the opinions we have heretofore advanced, sustained by such good authority. The writer says:

The late unwelcome visits of Jack Frost came very near playing the deuce with the fruit crop in the mountains. However, after a close and pretty general inspection of the bloom and partially unfolded buds upon the peach, apricot, almond, apple, pear and cherry trees in this vicinity, we are satisfied that the apple and pear are nearly all right; whilst the peach, apricot, almond and cherry, on the south hill-sides, where the bloom was very far advanced, nearly one-half of the fruit has been destroyed. On the north hill-sides, where but few of the trees had yet blossomed, the loss will (so far as anything yet has transpired), not exceed one-fourth of the bloom. So far, the injury sustained is not worth complaint, as all manner of trees in this climate usually produce more fruit-bearing buds than the tree can nourish and ripen into good fruit. Most orchardists are in the habit of knocking off at least one-third, and often more, of the young fruit, for the improvement of the quality of that which is left to ripen. We are glad the injury sustained is no greater, for the products of our orchards, aside from the convenient luxuries they furnish us, will this year yield somewhat to the wealth of the mining counties. An unlucky frost just now, would operate as a serious setback to our horticultural industry.

**GARDEN WORK.**—Strawberries should be weeded out thoroughly, and a chance given for runners to strike root, if more plants are needed—and more always are, for a new bed should be laid every year; and besides, if you have valuable kinds you should either sell or give away roots. Remember, the plant nearest to the parent plant, is the only one that should be used; all others should be prevented from growing. The watering of everything which can be conveniently showered, should be kept up diligently, and the ground stirred in time of drought as often as possible.

[Plants can be set at all times of the year.]

**WORKING UP SAWDUST.**—The ingenuity of Parisian cabinet-makers, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, has found use for common sawdust, which raises the value of that commodity far above the worth of solid timber. By a new process, combining the hydraulic press and the application of intense heat, these wooden particles are made to reform themselves into a solid mass capable of being molded into any shape, and presenting a brilliant surface, a durability and beauty of appearance not found in ebony, rosewood or mahogany.

## AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. Arthur. W. N. Arthur.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

by late arrivals from the East,

and will continue to receive

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Reapers & Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from

6 1/2 to 7 1/2 feet swath.

Unrivalled, Manny's, Beloit's, Atkins', and all the

various styles.

Pitt's Thrashers,

Hall's Thrashers, etc., etc.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements

for a full supply of Agricultural Implements to New York and

Eastern, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during

the season, which we can afford, and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any other similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call

and see the subscribers, at their Agricultural Warerooms.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

Nos. 3, 4 and 6 Washington street,

between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

73m

125

McCormick's Chicago Reapers!



Three Sizes—5 1/2, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PAT-

TERNS, from 1852 to 1859. [Agents for the Manufact-

urers for the Pacific Coast.]

2500 sold in 1857, 4000 sold in 1858,

2500 sold in 1855, 4500 sold in 1856,

4000 sold in 1853, 4500 sold in 1854.

15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I can quote more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and, with my improvements for 1850, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, durability and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Reaper in my machine (as patented), upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their Reapers on the platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform-wheel over which he rides, necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts in part, for the great durability of my Machines as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855, at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be F.A.I.E.

Highest Prize at the French Agricultural Society of England, in '57.

Highest Prize of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in 1857.

As the best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Menck machine, claiming that they were the best, at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be F.A.I.E. The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is its highest praise; while the awards of Premiums, generally, are worthy of no confidence, although Reapers-makers make a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little Annual Odesseum Premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these machines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from Farmers and others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and much more. I may further remark, that all of the Reaping Machines of my prominence in the country, are mere modifications of my machine; all other manufacturers having necessarily limited experience in comparison with my own. A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer, that in point of durability, my machine is far superior to all others; besides several important advantages, referred to in my regular Annual Circular in pamphlet form, which will be furnished, with checks and full instructions, by addressing me, or any one of my Agents.

P. S.—To correct a misapprehension from recent newspaper reports, I may say, that while the Commissioner refused to extend my PATENT of 1845, that of October, 1847, will not expire for several years to come, and that this has been my most important Patent; and further, that Reapers-manufacturers cannot copy more nearly my machine than they have done heretofore. They must still carry their Reapers on the back of the platform, and submit to other consequent imperfections.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Thrashers and Separators,

Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 22 and 36 inch

cylinders, with full extras.

U. S. Patent Office, January 3, 1859.—Sir: J. A. & H. A.

Pitts' Patent, dated June 23, 1857, (machine for Thrashing and

Cleaning Grain), was only extended for a term of seven years

from June 23, 1851. It has consequently expired. Respect-

fully, yours,

J. HOLT, Commissioner.

Sotriworth & Co., San Francisco, California.

Pitts' Patent-Double Flinn 8 and 10 Horse-Powers.

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that A. Gordon

& Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Patent-Double

Flinn Horse-Power," in any of the States or Territories

secured to me by letters patent. (Signed,

Buffalo, October 20, 1858.

JOHN A. PITTS.

We are this month shipping Horse-Powers of the above

patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he

is hereby authorized to sell.

A. GORDON & CO.

Rochester, N. Y., October 23, 1858.



## Stories from Real Life.

BERTHA AND PHEBE:  
OR  
THE INFLUENCE OF WEALTH.  
BY MOTHER RUTH.

FRIEND FARMER: Are you fond of scenes in real life? Do you like a narration of facts occurring every day around us somewhere? It need make no difference where, or with whom, is it not better than fiction? or is it too full of real human life to suit the refinement of the age in which we live? Well, I take it for granted you are willing to hear, in order to judge whether you are pleased or not; and also your readers. But, friends, I am not only anxious that you should be interested, but I desire most sincerely that all may be benefited by after reflection and observation.

In a neighborhood, no matter where, so it happened to be in our own loved land, and amongst just such people as are to be found in every city and village, there lived a family, in moderate circumstances, not considered wealthy, for they had none of the outer insignia of wealth about their quiet home, or in their appearance. The mother was a woman of matured judgment; one who had seen much of the world; one who had learned lessons of wisdom, enabling her to choose the good and refuse evil; one who was correct in her manner of living; one who possessed a heart to live for others as well as self. To enable others to be happy was her great object in life. She was all content; no proud distinction of the world which gold could procure would have been sufficient to make her a votary at the shrine of wealth or fashion; only so far as wealth had a tendency to develop virtue and intelligence, it was of importance in her esteem. There was enough she knew for comfort, but none for extravagance. The father was a plain, calculating, business man, industrious and energetic. There were three daughters. During their childhood all were happy. The parents were in possession of a peaceful home. They were prospered, if good health, happy hearts, and time well employed in domestic affairs, with time and opportunities for education and discipline of the mind, is prosperity. All these that family enjoyed. They were all, to appearance, happy. By and by there were changes in the neighborhood; more wealthy persons located there for home residences. Some large and really elegant buildings were seen rearing their heads above the neat little cottage of the happy family. The mother was the first to speak of it: "Well," said she, "I am glad to see such substantial dwellings going on around us."

"Yes," said the husband, "this one near us is the property of a very wealthy man, and one who rather keeps himself above all except those who are in as good position in money matters as himself. His wife and family are living in the best style wealth can purchase in America."

"Very well," said the wife, "if they are only happy in a life of splendor, it is all right; and if they are sensible people, they have it in their power, from their position of wealth, to do a great deal of good in life."

"Do good," said the husband, "in what way, I wonder, do you suppose such people do good? in getting all they can by grinding the poor? or giving entertainments to those of their own set, as they are termed?"

"Neither," said the good wife, "did I mean. It seems to me that people can be rich, and not grind the poor as you call it, or oppress them."

"Yes, they could, but few do. They almost always cause more or less of unhappiness by their exercise of the power which wealth gives."

Each passed on, pursuing their regular contented course at the cottage. After a brief space of time, the individuals composing the family at the wealthy settler's, in the newly erected dwellings, were brought, with considerable display, to their new home. All the preparation (at one of the dwellings) for their reception, could be seen for a number of days going on; and when the splendid carriage drew up in front of the house, it was imposing, such a parade as was made. There were three children—one boy and two girls. Some time after, one of the girls of our happy family at the cottage was in the garden among the flowers; she observed one of the little girls looking at her from the veranda of her house. Presently she came down the steps, and motioned to her to come to her. The inmate of the cottage, whom I shall call Bertha, passed across the garden to the child, who immediately exclaimed:

"Will you sell me some flowers?"

"O, no," said Bertha, "I will give you some!"

"No, no," said the child, "I don't want you to give them to me; we buy what we want. I love flowers. We shall have a garden soon, and O! such grand flowers. Mother don't care about these kind of flowers that poor people have, but I love them all!"

"What kind of flowers are they that poor people have?" said Bertha.

"O, those that are in the garden where you are. But you don't look like a poor girl; are you poor?" said the little one, all innocent as she was of the confusion of her listener.

"I don't know," said Bertha, "what if I should be? I suppose you are not poor, of course?"

"No, indeed," said little innocence, "don't you see how well I dress? Don't you see everything we have is of the best? We are rich."

Bertha offered her some flowers.

"No," said she, "let me smell of them, that will do; my mamma won't let me take them if you don't sell them. Do you make bouquets to sell?"

"Mamma thought you did."

"No," said Bertha, "we give them away." And thus they parted. The little one had been thus innocently planting a thorn in the mind of Bertha that was eventually to pierce her soul with many sorrows, and also those of her friends who tenderly loved her. She was easily excited, of an impulsive character, and possessed many amiable qualities; but the mother often saw exhibited a something in the countenance, a haughty, restless expression; and in her converse with her sisters there was more or less sad expressive of a mind not at rest in the sunshine of happiness; still there was nothing very definite.

After a brief space of time, her mother often found Bertha in some spot in the garden, observing closely whatever happened to be passing at the residence of Mr. M.; such as visitors calling and departing. Mrs. M. was often seen near the window of her back parlor, which overlooked the garden surrounding the cottage. Bertha seemed to take a strange pleasure in looking directly toward the window, where she could see Mrs. M. In vain her mother's affectionate chiding not to allow herself to do so; sometimes the curtain would be put down while she was in the garden, and raised when she went in. Her mother charged her not to be guilty of such a breach of good manners, as to be seen looking in at a window; that it was right enough for the curtain to be dropped, to give her a hint that it was considered idle, or impertinent. Who can portray the astonishment of the mother when her daughter, who, until that moment, was to her a little girl, turned toward her with a countenance almost fiercely irradiated with passion (the flashing of the eye, the scornful curl of the lips, compressed tightly, as a woman fully developed in the strong passions of the mind), saying: "Ma! if they are rich and we are poor, I am determined that they shall know and feel that Bertha does not fear to look at their splendid house, or at them either, or at any who come to their house, as much as she chooses and, Mamma need not blame me if I do; for it is all the pleasure I now have. Their coming to live there has roused me to think; and little Ella's questions about being poor, and her mother's remarks about poor people's flowers, which she repeated to me, has stung me deeply; and now I only want to be rich. Nothing but magnificent clothing, plenty of money and jewelry, with servants to wait upon me; and a more splendid house and more costly furniture than they have, can ever satisfy me, poor as I am, now; though I never knew we were poor, until they flung it in my face. Poor; yes, poor! but no longer am I to be contented with poverty!"

The good mother laid by her work; Bertha glided out of the room—the mother followed her child. What passed between them, in that interview, is too sacred to narrate. All the deep feelings of a mother's soul were gushing up within, for the child of her deep affection had been strangely transformed before her; and she now knew the danger; and how her heart was made to ache with fear for the future of one she so much loved. No longer could the mind free itself from the conviction, that Bertha was in possession of a strong will, and of passion deep and abiding, to urge her onward in her future destiny. She was no longer a child; she was for the future to be reasoned with as a woman, young as she was (fifteen years and a few months told the brief period of her life); and now she was beginning the work of life—whether on correct principles, or those infused into her by the force of circumstances, the sequel will show.

She allowed the innocent prattle of a little child to make such an impress, through the intellect, as to suspend the natural action of the moral attributes of the soul; and, in the fierce manifestation of purely selfish propensities, she had deeply wounded a tender mother; strangely forgotten all her previous impressively pious lessons of humility and love—love to all mankind.

Reader, cast about your mind a constant and eternal watchfulness, that you err not as young Bertha did. Why need she be so sensitive on this subject? Why could she not have pursued her own tranquil course, without being turned aside by such trifles? Instead of doing so, she seemed rather to invite further encroachments upon her already inflamed passions. We will leave her for a short time, while we look at the course of a younger sister, little Phebe; her age was twelve—a mild, sweet-tempered child.

Directly in front of the garden, on the opposite side of the street, another wealthy man had settled himself with his family, in as good style as Mr. M., in a few months afterwards. Somehow the little girls had made some advances toward Phebe; but how, exactly, was not known. After having spoken to them a number of times, rather distant, she was beckoned to come across the street to them. She hesitated; but at last said: "I will ask mamma;" running into the house, she at last, after passing through her mother's room, found her with Bertha, in very earnest conversation, which ceased as she approached. Her mother requested to know what she wished. She made her request; and, with some reluctance, succeeded in obtaining permission to cross over and see what they wished; but to come back immediately. She passed out, wondering why she was required to return immediately. As she crossed over, the two little ones at the door clapped their hands, saying: "Mamma, mamma! the little lady is coming! Come, mamma, see here she is!" Each taking her by a hand, urging her onward to the door; just inside of which they were met by their mother; who said: "Children, dear, don't be rude, in your haste to get the little lady into the house."

Poor Phebe was somewhat surprised, and said to the mother (whom I shall introduce to the reader as Mrs. Stirling): "I have to go back immediately; mamma told me to do so. The little girls beckoned for me; I came to see what they wish."

"I will tell you, for them, what they wish: It is to make your acquaintance. They are lonely; they wish you to come, as often as your mamma will spare you, to visit them; and to know, if it would annoy your mamma for them to come sometimes to see you. If your mamma gives them leave, they will come. And now, my dear, as your mamma told you to return so quickly, it is best to go. We hope to see you again very soon!"

Did Phebe feel that she was honored, because they were rich? No; she felt happy; for she had come within the atmospheric influence of a noble-minded woman, who loved children; indeed, one whose large soul loved all; when she returned to her home, it was with happiness beaming in her countenance; and yet, there was a shadow on the mother's, as she drew her towards her, saying:

"My dear, have you been to take lessons, which will cost you sorrow and pain to forget? or, are you more fortunate than your sister? She is becoming very determined that nothing can make her happy but to be rich; and I fear, with her

ungoverned passions, she would make a sad use of so dangerous a responsibility as wealth gives to its possessor."

"Mamma," said Phebe, "you always taught us that true riches was joy, and love, and peace, with a good heart to do right. This is all I understand about riches; I ask no other. We are very happy in our home. We have enough; and I am sure you always find to spare to aid the poor and needy."

"My darling," said the mother, "may you always feel as you now do on this subject. But now tell me what those little girls wished of you."

Phebe told her all that had passed; and exclaimed: "Dear mamma, do say to me now, will it annoy you for them to come, and may I go to see them?"

"Certainly," said her mother, "you may, occasionally; and you may go now and tell the lady, that it will be no annoyance to me, but a gratification, to see your little visitors at our house."

Off went Phebe, and all was perfectly well with all concerned. This group were happy.

Phebe was naturally of a more loving and lovable disposition than her sister Bertha; and yet, Bertha had many sterling, prominent features of character, more marked than the younger one; which is generally the case with one so willful as she was; she had been more an object of idolatry in the family than Phebe ever had been; but had always been under the control of her excellent mother, until in the present unfortunate occurrence, when no argument, no persuasive reasoning, availed to direct her mind to a less disastrous course of reasoning, than the one roused into existence by pride and hatred of her previous humble, but very happy, manner of life.

O, could she have known, in her young and yet inexperienced mind, the misery and gilded, moneyed wretchedness of heart, among the rich, she would perhaps have felt otherwise than she did. Wealth often, and isolated as an object in life always, brings misery; it becomes a master, when it should be a servant.

After the painful scene that occurred between the mother and daughter, there appeared a sad change in the inmates of the cottage-home; there was a sort of reserve visible between the mother and her wayward child, most apparent in the young Bertha. The quick perception of the father soon made the discovery that there was something unusual, casting a gloomy reserve over his little family group, heretofore so cheerful in their evenings. He was wise enough to refrain from any allusion to it, until the girls had bid them "good night," after the old-fashioned family prayer (the thanksgiving, the invocation for protection from evil, for support in trial, and for peace with and love for God and all mankind), which always closed the evening intercourse of the family.

After the girls retired, there was a free, confidential disclosure to the father of all that had passed, as far as known to the mother. He listened patiently, then rose to his feet, exclaiming:

"And this is the work of the wealthy too often. They sow the seed that produces a crop of misery in the lives of others. The young are thus often forced to crime, goaded by the contrast between the more wealthy around, in their splendid appearance, and the more humble and conscientious, who live in plainer style—subjected, though they ever are, to less of the drudgery of being as hypocrites. We must do all we can to instruct and properly direct the minds of our children; to place a correct estimate upon these things, or they are ruined."

One less interested than the devoted mother and wife, could not have failed to discover, in much that was said by the father at this time, that was indicative of the fact that the young Bertha partook largely of her father's spirit, in her organization of mind. He showed, by much of his conversation, that he had suffered at some period of his life far more in mind than he chose to disclose in words, from oppression from others more wealthy, and consequently more influential. As society is even yet existing around us, it existed then; it was, and is yet, too much the case, that wealth is the lever of power; and thus, too often might makes right in our world. It is oppressive often to the man of less means, who is often far more the man of intelligence and moral worth.

There was little sleep for the elder members of the cottage that night. Before morn was ushered in by the king of day, the father had determined, to remove his child from the place where she had been, for the first time, led into a perception of the contrast between themselves and others living more ostentatiously; for the family were not so poor as might be supposed by many. They had always been very comfortable. They were poor only, when contrasted with those who make a display in the appliances of wealth; but, contrasted with the other extreme, poverty itself, where want makes wretchedness, they were far removed—I would call it midway between the two extremes of rich and poor. No wonder they were happy in their condition; for it is one of blessed Wisdom's places on our earth; yet, not many of earth's children are content to stop in this condition, but grasp on, and on, till they have too much by far for happiness.

The next morning Bertha was told by her father to prepare her wardrobe to go with him on a short journey, in which he thought she would take much pleasure. Anxious was she to know where she was going to. She was told, to visit a relative of her mother.

And now I will tell the reader what Bertha knew not at all the time. It was to see a rich aunt, who loved the world and its fashions extremely well, and pursued the pleasure bought with gold; and knew little else. How wisely the father acted in her case, or how far he erred, will be very apparent in the conclusion, which I shall give in the next number if possible, to finish the story.

MOTHER RUTH.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.—The court house at Summit Level, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, is so peculiarly placed that the rain falling on the roof, will run off one side into Turkey Creek that leads to Cuyahoga river, ten miles from Brady's Leap, and thence into Lake Erie; while from the other side of the roof the water will run off into tributaries of the Ohio river.

## SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!  
Crop of 1858.

Just Received by Express, on the steamer  
John L. Stephens,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS,  
Selected by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President  
of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society,  
from responsible Growers, and warranted to be the  
CROP OF 1858.

## TAKE NOTICE,

The undersigned being desirous of establishing a reputation,  
and being aware of the imposition that has been practiced on  
Farmers, thinks proper to state, that he has not an OLD Seed  
in the Store. All Seeds sold guaranteed true to name.

Planters and Traders will find it to their interest to secure  
GOOD, RELIABLE SEEDS, at as low a price as they  
would have to pay for worthless trash.

Have also on hand and for sale, a very desirable  
assortment of

Foreign and Fancy Grape Roots,  
Peach and Cherry Trees,

Together with a full and complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For sale by  
J. L. PANGBURN,  
85 Washington street,  
1-2m Between Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.

## SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Fresh Arrivals  
AT THE

Agricultural and Horticultural  
SEED STORE,  
NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

## New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa,	100 bushels Peach Pits,
3000 lbs. Red Clover,	200 lbs. Osage Orange,
600 lbs. White Dutch do,	White French Sugar-Beet,
3000 lbs. Timothy Seed,	Best, assorted kinds;
50 bushels Blue Grass,	Onion,
50 " Red Top Grass,	Turnip,
20 " Bay Grass,	Carrot,
20 bus Mixed Lawn do,	Radish,
500 lbs Vetches,	Cucumber,
3000 lbs Early Kent Peas,	Melon,
50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.	

## DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Double Hyacinths,  
Narcissus, Anemones,  
Crown Imperial,  
Dahlia,

Ranunculus,  
Tulips, Tuberoses,  
Crocus, Iris,  
Gladiolus,

Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT,  
GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can  
warrant.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit pur-  
chasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Bud-  
ding and Pruning Knives, etc.

N. B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,  
Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate atten-  
tion.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,  
17 3m 108 California street, San Francisco.

New-York Seed Warehouse.  
ALFALFA,  
New Crop;  
HUNGARIAN GRASS;  
Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.

THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer,  
are grown by experienced Cultivators in the  
Atlantic States and Europe, and we have  
taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and  
best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost  
satisfaction.

Agricultural and Scientific Books,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds,  
put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation.  
Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.

All orders by mail or otherwise (with remittances),  
will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through  
the mail (postage paid).

O. L. KELLOGG & CO.,  
111 SANBOME STREET.

## SALT!! SALT!!

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Corner Market and Beale streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO CALL PUBLIC  
attention to the SALT now prepared and furnished  
from these MILLS. Particular attention is paid to  
furnishing

## SALT

Of a superior quality, for Table Use.

Merchants, Traders, Hotel-keepers, and all purchasers,  
are invited to give us a call, as we shall deal with them  
on the most favorable terms.

To Dairymen,

Also, this SALT will be found of great value, as  
it is prepared with reference to PURITY from all  
deleterious substances.

PROVISION PACKERS

will find our SALT very excellent for packing Provisions.  
In order that the REAL VALUE of our SALT  
may be known, we invite Purchasers to visit the  
MANUFACTORY, where we shall be happy to show  
them the various qualities.

B. T. CHACE & CO.,  
11-3m Corner of Market and Beale streets.



J. C. E. KLEPZIG & CO.,  
No. 212 Washington street,  
(Above the Hall of Records),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN GUNS, PIS-  
TOLS, Sporting Apparatus, Ammunition,  
and Gun Materials.  
Special attention is paid to the manufacture of First-class  
RIFLES AND POCKET PISTOLS,  
of the very latest improvements; for which we have received  
both Medal and Diploma from the Mechanics' Institute, San  
Francisco.

All kinds of Repairing done—also, prompt at-  
tention to, and warranted.

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

1858---1859.

## SAN JOSE NURSERY.

## FRUIT TREES,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

18'000 ROSES,

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

Grape-vines, Etc. Etc.

PALM OR DATE TREES

Perfectly hardy in California.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount.

I OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF  
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.,

That can be found in any one Nursery in California.

ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to, and  
the TREES carefully packed up in bundles or boxes,  
according to size and the distance they have to go, and  
delivered free on board the steamer at Alviso.

MY COLLECTION OF  
ROSES

IS THE LARGEST IN THE STATE;

HAS RECEIVED THE

FIRST PREMIUM

At the STATE FAIR, held at San Jose.

MY CATALOGUE, giving the different varieties,  
I have for this season, and other information, will be  
sent to every applicant. It will also be found with my  
AGENTS, as follows:

MONS'R DELABIGNE,

50 Clay street.....SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

67, 69, and 71 Merchant street.-SAN FRANCISCO

MESSRS. STOUT & SARGENT, - STOCKTON.

MONS'R JACQUIER, - - - - SONORA,

L. PREVOST.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 15, 1858.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

FRUIT

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

(Opposite Washington Market.)

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RESPECT-  
fully inform our friends and the public, that  
we are the Agents of A. H. Myers' Pioneer  
Nursery, Alameda county; L. Prevost, San  
Jose Nursery, Santa Clara; E. W. Chase's Nursery,  
Santa Clara; and are prepared to fill orders, large  
or small, for Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape  
Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c, of every variety and  
description, at the shortest notice and on the most favorable  
terms.

We are also the sole Agents of Rumford and Bro., Contra  
Costa county, for the sale of their large crop of Sweet Po-  
tatoes, raised from genuine Carolina Seed of the Red Variety.  
Messrs. Rumford & Bro. received the First Premium for  
their Potatoes at the late Mechanics' Fair held in this city, and  
at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose during the  
past autumn.

We are also the sole Agents of Daniel L. Perkins, of Ala-  
ameda county, who is the Pioneer Seed Grower of California,  
and who is giving his undivided attention to the raising and  
preparing Garden Seeds for this market.

We are also Agents for the Nurseries of D. T. Adams and  
Joseph Lee, San Jose.

Farmers and Gardeners desiring fresh and genuine Garden  
Seeds, which can be warranted true to label, will do well to  
examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

Nos. 67, 69, and 71, Merchant street,

James Graves. (31) H. F. Williams.

CALIFORNIA TUBS,

AND

California Pails!

CALIFORNIA WINES,

AND

California Ales!

COLLINS WADHAMS,

WOULD SAY to those interested in the

welfare of California, which is no more

than self-interest, to call at

112 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

And see what "can be done in California," before sending  
their millions to some far-off country, never to return.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER and CALIFORNIA PAIRS  
are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well. 7-1

The Genuine Dry PULU

IS IMPORTED FROM THE

SANDWICH ISLANDS,

AND SOLD ONLY BY

JACOB SCHRIEBER.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859.

## Our Traveling Agent.

We are pleased to announce the name of Dr. H. Hewitt as our Traveling Agent. Mr. H. will visit many of the upper Counties, and will present his claims to attention for his celebrated Seed-sower and Harrow, and will also present CALIFORNIA FARMER to those who have not yet subscribed, and we hope to receive a large number of new subscribers through his efficient Agency. Persons who are now indebted to us can pay him, or any of our named Agents, or can remit by mail, as money will always come safely through the Post-office.

## A Special Agent in the Eastern States.

Mr. E. A. HAW, who left here in the steamer of the 5th inst., on a visit to his kindred, to tarry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc. We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit. We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our Journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

## The Farmer—Our City Carrier.

Having employed Mr. J. F. LARRABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the FARMER into the family as a friend to all "home industry." It will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

## Special Notice.

J. Q. A. WARREN has no connection whatever with the CALIFORNIA FARMER. This notice becomes imperative now, as many persons have supposed that was the address of the Editor and Proprietor of this paper, and have so addressed letters intended for this journal, which have been misdirected.

Purchasers of stock, and all persons corresponding with the CALIFORNIA FARMER or the Editor and Proprietor, will please be particular and address as follows: Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.

## The Wool Crop in California.

That the wool clip of the present year will be large, very large, there can be no doubt; that it will prove valuable in gold there is no doubt, for one thing is certain, it will always bring the gold. We cannot overlook the market of the United States for the next fifty years. The last year there were imported into the United States 150,000,000 pounds. Look at this fact and then ask how will ten or twenty thousand bales effect such a market? Last year the wool clip of California was about 6,000 bales; the present year, we had supposed it would be doubled and more. From recent facts we have every reason to believe it will reach to 20,000 bales, or equal to 4,000,000 pounds. Well done, California! Our merchants and business men have but a faint idea of the world of wealth that is growing up around them in the country to sustain them. Our merchants, ship-owners and tradesmen should study these things. They are the life-blood of their business. The Prices Current most truly says:

The importance of the wool culture in California can scarcely be over-rated. Climate and pasturage are admirably adapted to this branch of industry, and moreover, we have a large area of country from which no other crop can be so profitably produced. We know a gentleman who five years ago bought 800 ewes for \$7,500. From this investment he has since raised and sold sheep and wool to the amount of over \$70,000, and now has a flock of sheep and lambs that \$40,000 could not purchase.

The same excellent journal speaks of the Pioneer Sheep Ranch of Flint, Bixby Co., in Monterey county. We were favored with a call from Mr. Flint, and gathered from him personally the following facts: Mr. Flint came over the plains in 1854, and brought over 1,400 sheep and some horned stock. From this beginning, and from some imported Merino breeders, he has now a flock of about 26,000 sheep; over 2,000 are now pure Merino of three different breeds, all of the highest character. This firm has some of the product of the original George III. Spanish Cross Merinos, and for mutton sheep unequaled. These sheep will weigh, on foot, at a year old, 125 pounds, and will clip from 5 to 10 pounds wool the season, worth in New York 35 cents a pound, and washed 45 cents. This wool brought last year 35 cents, and it is much higher this season and in greater demand. The product of lambs the last season was from one flock of a little short of 2,000 ewes, 2,300 lambs—a second flock of between 1,100 and 1,200 ewes about 1,400 lambs. Messrs. F. B. & Co. shipped to Boston the last year 70,000 pounds of wool, which brought them as named, 35 cents a pound. It will be recollected that we published the clip of this firm the last year, having received from them samples of the wools at the time, and their schedule giving the following from four bucks and two ewes, severally 11, 12, 20 and 23 pounds for bucks, and 12 pounds each for ewes, and all of nine months growth, and also from the great buck Grizzly, of 32 pounds. Thus it will be seen that California is fast taking away the laurels that have long been on the brows of our Green Mountain Boy for sheep raising and wool growing. Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co., as well as many other wool growers, have done nobly for our State, and we rejoice to know they are on the high road to success and prosperity. None are more deserving. We call attention to the advertisement of these fine sheep in our columns.

DO YOU SEND A PAPER HOME?—We would ask each and all our readers who have kindred and friends in the old States or Europe, who feel anxious to know all matters of interest in California, if they send to such persons a newspaper? We wish to call the attention of all our patrons to the good they can do their kindred and friends and our State, by sending home such a journal as the CALIFORNIA FARMER; for we know it is hailed with a pleasurable interest in every State in the Union, and welcomed into the home-circle everywhere.

## Plan to Advance the Cause of Horticulture.

We are always happy to find the friends of Agriculture awakening to the great importance of the vast interests connected with this subject. We herewith lay before our readers the following plan of Col. Harasethy, of Sonoma, for the formation of a Society, upon an excellent plan—one that will commend itself to every thinking mind. By the plan of Col. H. the Society can be self-sustaining; and, at the same time, it can cooperate with the State Agricultural Society, and also be entitled to the aid and patronage of the State, as an institution worthy of its notice.

We cannot but approve the plan, for it is the same, in its main features, with the project we proposed for the State in 1854, and urged at that time. This is a grand movement; and we trust Sonoma County will go forward and carry out this design. It will be a noble example, and one that every County can follow, with honor to themselves; and a plan which will result in the increase of the knowledge, power, and wealth, of all who shall engage in it.

There is one grand feature, that must be held up before all the members, and that is: *Merit alone wins the prize!* The chief source of all failures in these enterprises, is the miserable selfish feeling (sectional, national, political, or sectarian) which a few men will ever strive to fan into a flame, that proves the bane of all such enterprises.

If an Agricultural or Horticultural Society is formed, for the promotion of such a cause, what has party, sect, creed, or nationality to do with the merit of the man who excels in the knowledge of this science? California is peculiarly situated in this respect; and we cannot better illustrate our views on this point, than by giving the sentiments we uttered in 1854 on this very subject. In our memorial to Congress for an Agricultural College for our State, based on the very plan now suggested for Sonoma County, we said:

"No other State in the Union has ever had drawn to it, in so short a period of time, such vast numbers of all nations, and none, therefore, has ever been placed in a position to exert so wide an influence. California is the great mission ground whereon to preach the value of our free institutions in their practical bearings, and the benighted of other nations are coming to us to receive those lessons that shall be borne back to those they have left behind them, for good or evil, for freedom or servitude, as this great country shall, by her people and her institutions, instruct them."

"That these institutions may be beneficial and lasting, we must educate the young. We must present to them convincing proof on our part, as a people, that we desire their permanent good; and, to do this, we would open institutions of education, as free from all political and sectarian bias as possible in the nature of circumstances or society; and in no way can this be better effected, than by a College liberally endowed, where the youth of all nations shall find the doors open wide to receive them, and where they could be instructed in the natural sciences, and particularly the many youth who must eventually become cultivators of the soil."

Now every County can have a Society; can have a College; and, in the grounds attached to these institutions, can the young be educated practically by apprenticeships; and thus increase the value and income of the stock of such associations.

We like the plan of Col. Harasethy, and hope it will be carried out; and we cannot but repeat our words, uttered in 1854, to urge upon the people of our State to carry out such a plan in every County. We will aid all in our power, and we can do much, to aid every County. We can aid them to books and seeds, and valuable information; and, if Congress will not give us a State College and State Grounds, and our own State will not do it, then let every County have a Society, College and Grounds of their own; and, by and by, we will have one by the united voice of the whole people.

The following sentiments we uttered in 1854, in the document alluded to. We feel these truths still:

"We see in this State a promise of future greatness in this ennobling science; we see that this State is destined to be the great granary of our nation. It may be destined of God, if rightly understood and appreciated, to be the source of supply when other portions of our beloved country may be in want."

"We see, too, an opportunity of new sources of wealth and knowledge, to be derived from encouraging people of all nations to become citizens, giving their allegiance to our laws and institutions, and yielding the knowledge they too possess, in advancing this great science in their adopted State and country."

"We believe there never has been a period in the history of any nation, when so glorious an opportunity has been given to bestow so great a boon, and to throw so humanizing and christianizing an influence over so many people, and of so many different nations, as is now offered to the people of these United States, and by the means which we would most respectfully suggest to your honorable bodies."

We present the plan for an Agricultural College for California, with Grounds, etc. The plan of Col. H. fully meets our approval; and we hope great good may result from the meeting at Sonoma on the 14th of May, and that the people will respond to the measure most heartily. We shall keep the matter before them, and be there to see and cooperate.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—"Travels in Mexico," by Wanderer, have come to hand, and will appear next week. No. 2 of "Bertha and Phebe, or the influence of wealth," by Mother Ruth, received and on file for next number. A deeply interesting letter from J. F. E., upon the "Dignity of Female Labor," in response to our correspondent N. B. H., has been received, and will appear next week. A valuable and interesting letter from Mrs. E. W. Farham happily received and on file for appearance. A new correspondent from the great State of Alabama, comes to us with high compliments of our journal. Its dignified style, and the very able criticism on the Press of the present day, is of so high and just a style we mark it for appearance very soon, with our grateful acknowledgments, and hope to hear from the same source often. "Taproot," number two, is received, and marked to appear next week. We have the promise of a series of valuable sketches of the American Convey, whose pen is A. S. Taylor, Esq., of Montevideo, whose prolific mind is ever at work to awaken interest in natural history. Our State is largely indebted to this gentleman for his great and promised sketches will be valuable.

## Proposition to Form a Horticultural Association.

The natural consequences of education, are a refinement and cultivation of the mind; and while a cultivated mind requires a larger field of operation, to gratify its desire for comfort and more delicate taste in food, it stimulates our people to the laudable ambition of improving the vegetable kingdom. Nations, communities, and single individuals, are judged in point of civilization by their agricultural and horticultural progress. This main wheel of advancement brings naturally along with itself the arts, sciences, and internal improvements (as railroads, steamboats, machinery, improvements of products, etc.), which go hand in hand, and are inseparable from each other.

A proper pride instigates nations not to be behind their neighbors; and I may here state, with truth and heartfelt satisfaction, that none of them on the face of the globe have outdone our glorious and free nation, considering the short period it has been in existence, having besides a wilderness to subdue. But, as nations try to excel their neighbors, so communities in a nation, and single individuals in communities; this being undeniable, it proves clearly to my mind that we, of Sonoma and Napa counties, should not remain behind; nay, we ought to advance far ahead of all others; not that we are more enlightened, industrious, or ambitious, than our neighbors; but, that we possess a climate and soil, for the production of wine and fruits, not equaled in California.

Two years in succession, almost throughout the State, the frost has greatly injured the fruit trees and grape vines; while Sonoma, and a part of Napa, last year and this, furnish a full crop, unmolested by the frost.

When nature, then, has favored us so much above others, we should with grateful hearts use and promote those blessings, and I hope we will, this being a most laudable ambition. But I hear some of my neighbors say we are progressing with the others. We have just organized an agricultural society, and Napa had one some time since. This is very well; it creates a rivalry in our counties between producers, and an ambition to win honorable premiums. These County Fairs we may call the primary school examinations; the State Agricultural Fair the high school examination.

They remunerate the completed scholar, but afford no means for his education to make him so. How can a student learn and progress if he has but few old books to study from? But give the student facilities to get the best modern books as he progresses, and he will not remain behind his fellow students. What the books are in school, the plants and the knowledge of their proper cultivation are in natural history. But I am told we have such an establishment where these books are manufactured for us all, viz: the Patent Office in Washington, which collects seeds and roots from all parts of the globe; this is very well, and excellent in some respects, but it must be aided in its operation, and it will benefit a thousand fold the nation. But let us see what is the present operation of this really excellent institution. The Commissioner, with great trouble and laudable energy, collects annually a large amount of exotics, plants, roots, and seeds, at a large expense to the national treasury. These are with care, either planted for multiplying them, or put forth into packages for distribution, which is done in three ways. First, the members of Congress get a proportionate share. Second, the Commissioner sends to such individuals as are known to him either by reputation or by personal acquaintance; and third, the remainder is sent to postmasters for distribution. Now what becomes of the first given to the sundry representatives? Of course they are packed up with other documents and taken by them with the end of the session home, and if ever distributed, too late to thrive, as they ought to be planted months sooner. The distribution by the Commissioner is yet the best, as it is sent directly to the individuals, and generally to men who are known to have an interest in rural life. But even this mode is not perfect; many individuals are careless in attending properly to these plants, or often lose them without their fault by destructive hands, cattle, &c. With the postmasters the same delays, distribution to incompetent persons, &c., will occur, and in this way thousands of plants, roots and seeds are lost for the want of proper attention. But there is no alternative left at present, to further this really excellent institution in promoting the rural interests but by the above described modes. Therefore every community ought to form associations to aid this institution, and by promoting its interests they will preeminently promote their own. To effect this and add largely to said end by private enterprise and energy, I propose to organize a Horticultural Society on the following plan, which plan, nevertheless, when the society is once constituted, may be altered or amended by the united wisdom of the members:

1. The Horticultural Society shall be composed of share-holders.

2. The amount of shares shall be five hundred; each share \$10, and each person may take as many shares as he chooses.

3. When a sufficient number of shares are taken, according to the incorporation act, the share-holders shall elect their officers, President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretaries, and five Directors.

4. The share-holders shall have a quarterly meeting to hear the report of the officers, &c.

5. The association shall either lease or purchase a piece of land suitable for said purpose, but if the former, for at least five years.

6. The Board of Directors shall employ a head gardener and assistant, and as many hands as the business requires; but all extra expenses and labor to be decided at the quarterly sessions of the share-holders.

7. The President shall send the Constitution and By-laws with a map and description of the grounds belonging to the association, to the Commissioner of Patents with a request to furnish the institution from time to time with such plants, roots and seeds, as he receives in the Patent Office for this purpose.

8. From the capital of \$5,000 received for shares, \$3,000 shall be applied in the first year for procuring plants, roots, fruit-trees, grape-vines, &c., in fact, all such species that we do not possess. The remaining \$2,000 to be applied for buying and preparing the ground, fencing, etc.

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We wish the neighbors of Mr. McDavids would examine these growing crops, and also look to this variety as one which will greatly benefit all, and our State largely, having thus far proved free from smut or rust. Mr. McDavids thinks if warm weather should follow the present weather, this wheat will be fit to harvest by the first of June. This is indeed a valuable acquisition to our grain. Mr. McDavids will preserve his crop for seed wheat, which will be for sale after harvest.

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## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Mr. Cooper, who resides on Sacramento street, Placerville, has some fine peach trees now in bloom, which grew from the seed since last spring. Quick work!

In the well known divorce case in this city, Baker vs. Baker, the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Court in this city, and instructed it to enter a decree annulling the marriage.

We learn from an intimation in the usual list of marriages in the daily papers, that Mr. Mooney, the "Irish historian," editor of the *Folsom paper*, etc., is married at last to "the object of his choice." So, "All's well that ends well." "Perseverance surmounteth difficulties."

A FIRE occurred at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, on the night of the 17th, in the livery stable of J. M. Williamson & Co., which was soon reduced to ashes, together with one horse, sixteen tons of hay, and twenty-five sacks of barley. Loss estimated at about \$2500.

We are informed that Lanch Plana, Amador county, is infested with a gang of worthless Chinamen, whose sole occupation is robbing sluice-boxes. The gang consists, probably, of some six or eight, according to the testimony of the more respectable Chinese population.

The Sacramento River has been rising slowly for several days past, says the Union of the 21st inst., and attained a height of between fifteen and sixteen feet above low water mark. Parties were noticed yesterday, in the immediate neighborhood of Horton's Bulkhead, fishing for bricks, which became submerged during the night.

On Monday last, an election for city officers of Santa Rosa came off, which resulted in the choice of William Ordway, T. F. Baylis, J. N. McGune, J. Q. Sherry, and William L. Anderson, as Trustees; S. Abell, Recorder; Q. A. Cross, Marshal; L. Lamberton, Treasurer; P. Post, Assessor; J. F. Siddons, Street Commissioner.

Bees in Stockton are said to be getting unruly, and taking to the woods, instead of remaining in the nice hives prepared for them when about to swarm. A swarm from an old hive belonging to Mr. Wolf, took possession of a peach tree, from which he contrived to get them into a hive; but they staid only three or four days, when they suddenly left, and were traced in the direction of the Calaveras. A swarm from another hive left and was found in a tree about half a mile distant.

The San Mateo County Gazette is the name of the neat-looking paper recently started in that flourishing county, by Mr. William Goldrey, an enterprising type. From the second number we learn, that there are now growing upon the San Mateo Ranch, which is one of the smallest grants in the county, thirteen hundred and fifty acres of grain, nearly all of which is wheat, and bids fair for an abundant harvest. One field, of four hundred and fifty acres, put in by Mr. Dabbers, of the San Mateo Farm, is noticed as very fine.

By an advertisement in the Amador Ledger we see that Messrs. Swan & Alexander, of Placerville, says the Observer, have taken the requisite steps for pre-empting the land on which is situated the Buckeye Valley Coal Mine. The outer rim of the coal bed has been thoroughly prospected, and has been ascertained to be sixteen feet in thickness. The stratum has a dip varying several degrees from the horizontal line, and the bed will doubtless increase in thickness and quality further from the surface. A very good article of coal has already been taken out, and there is good reason to believe the supply will prove inexhaustible.

The Supervisors of Sacramento, by a unanimous vote, rejected the proposition of the State Fair Commissioners to locate the buildings for the State Agricultural Fair on the corner of I and Fifth streets, and made an appointment to consult with the Commissioners as to the selection of a better location. At the consultation, the matter was fully discussed, but nothing definite arrived at, although the general expression was for a central location; and the Commissioners finally agreed to make a new selection, and report it to the Board on the 23d. Good for the Supervisors! Try again, gentlemen of the Committee. Look to the Railroad route this time.

The State Treasurer, Mr. Findlay, furnishes the Daily Bee with the following figures, showing the condition of the Treasury, and of the respective funds. It appears from this, that the sum of \$391,315 12 was disbursed during the session of the Legislature just closed: Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1855, \$371,768 82; received, in January, 1856, \$306,938, in February, \$316 21, in March, \$2,450 08, in April, \$96,429 50; total, \$981,402 61. Disbursed, in January, \$101,340 87, in February, \$6,104 85, in March, \$108 85, in April, \$4,462 55; total disbursed, \$391,315 12. Balance, \$590,087 49. This sum is apportioned among the following funds: General \$367,769 33, School \$19,149 84, Hospital \$1,479 91, Military \$2,402 36, Library \$2,108 58, Interest and Sinking \$14,636 65, Swamp Land \$6,658 66, State School Land \$2,443 41, Registration \$202 43, Estates \$9 09, H. Smith Jr. \$3,119 29; total, \$590,087 49, which was on hand at the close of business on the 19th. Received, April 20, from the Treasurer of Placer county, \$11,559 18, making a total of \$601,646 67, which was in the State Treasury at noon of the 20th.

On Monday evening, 18th April, about sundown, the inhabitants of Monte Cristo were startled by a rumbling noise, like that of an earthquake. The earth had parted, and a large mass, about twenty-five feet in width, and a great bulk, was precipitated down the mountain-side, a distance of about four hundred feet, carrying away three dwelling houses. It was soon ascertained that four persons were missing, Mrs. Howe and two of her children, and also a little son of Mrs. B. Wright. The dead bodies of Mrs. W's boy and Mrs. B's infant were recovered the same evening. The same night, about 9 o'clock, there came another avalanche, which compelled them to fly for the night. Early next morning, the search was renewed, and Mrs. Howe's body was found with a large beam resting on her neck. The body of Mr. H's little girl had not been found. Another child of Mrs. H, a girl of seven years, was carried on the top of the avalanche and was saved, though considerably bruised and scratched. Mr. Howe had been but a moment or two out of the house, when his wife and children were, when the crash came. Three miners had just left their cabin when it was crushed to atoms. Parties had been warned of the danger. During Monday night earth and rock were tumbling down, and another slide is looked for. The flat underneath is entirely deserted. Working the tunnels has been suspended. (The above facts we gather from an "extra" issued by the Downville Democrat.)

THE HESPERIAN.—Number two of this admirable lady's magazine is before us, and is fully up to the high standard promised by the lady editor. The sketch of the life of Thomas O. Larkin, Esq., is a very interesting one, the likeness most excellent, and the artistic colored plate of the Cuckoo is worthy the work. In fact this number is highly honorable to Mrs. Day, and we really hope each issue will double the number of her subscribers.

EXPEDITION OVERLAND.—We received letters by the overland mail on Tuesday, bearing date at Rochester, N. Y., March 23d, thus more rapid than the mail by the Panama route, we receiving by steamer, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, a box of plants of the Camellia Japonica, packed at Rochester March 18th, in full bud, and reaching here ready to bloom, safe and fresh. This we call rapid and safe transmission.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing.** We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the State, and at all the Fairs been awarded the highest Premium, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 118 Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best style of the art.

**BOLTING CLOTHS** prepared for Flouring Mills, with neatness and dispatch.

The following Complimentary Notice from the Committee of Awards at the Mechanics' Fair in this city, was sent to the Executive Committee, and thence to MRS. ROGERS. This will testify her ability to please those who may be disposed to offer their patronage:

"We unambiguously request that the highest mark of distinction in your gift, be awarded to Mrs. ROGERS, as being the Best Operator on Sewing Machines. We understand that with most commendable enterprise, she was the first Lady to introduce a Sewing Machine in operation into this State, and the beautiful specimens of her work exhibited to us, show with what perseverance and intelligent industry she has mastered perfect practice of these Machines. (Signed) P. TORQUEY, Chairman, Mrs. S. B. Copeland, Mrs. R. L. Stratton, Mrs. S. H. Henry, Mrs. J. M. Devere, Mrs. H. H. Davis."

**SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!** To each and all, a fair good night, And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! Rest! Rest! Rest! Who is the man who doth keep A mattress the finest and best Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! Rest that refreshes most true! The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew, Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU! Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! Rest! Rest! Rest! Economy tells us to buy and to keep The mattress that is cheapest and best. Sleep! Sleep! Sleep! On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER! If bedchambers be single, then life will not jingle Till they're married and purchase one wider! So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go where, where, Those famous mattresses made of PULU! J. SCHRIEBER, Jackson street, near Hotel International.

**BOY FOR A FARMER.**—A place is wanted with some good Farmer, for an active and intelligent BOY, about nine years of age. Any person that would like to adopt such a Boy, can learn of an opportunity, by applying at the Farmer Office.

## FARMERS, BEWARE

## CALIFORNIA

## COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

## Peck's Santa Clara Header and Harvester!

HAVING LEARNED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, that Treadwell & Co., of this city, are endeavoring to produce the impression in the Farming community that I am manufacturing the "Manny Machine," I am once more in the field, to assert, that all such representations are UNWARRANTED FALSHOODS.

I am now building the "Manny Machine," nor is anything of the kind being made by me, nor do I intend to do either; on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly unlike the "Manny Machine," except in the use of the Knife, on which there is not now, nor has there ever been, a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too much experience as a Practical Mechanic, and have spent too much money in obtaining Drawings and Specifications from the Patent Office, of the various kinds of Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore obtained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions, and that the Farmers who will buy of me will be prosecuted. This is the old "stump-oracle," and has been pretty well played out for two years the combined forces have been playing upon me, not openly, but sneakily and cowardly, behind masked batteries, with a view to the breaking up of "Home Manufacture," that they might the more securely and successfully continue to monopolize the

## CALIFORNIA

## Combined Reaper and Mower,

IS A DECIDED SUCCESS;

and unless that they can intimidate the farmer, and force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machines much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a large stock over for next year—an unpleasant fix, truly, but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!" Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hirelings and secret circulars and letters throughout the country, to poison the public mind with stories and lies.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers alone? They know full well that they can maintain no action. As I said above, they find the "stump-oracle" more successful with the farmer than with me, and consequently the scene of their operations this year has been transferred from this city to the farmer in the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

(and not the "Manny"),

and I have Purchased the Invention called

## "PECK'S SANTA CLARA

## HEADER AND HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall continue to MANUFACTURE until, in numbers equal to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required, receive a written GUARANTEE OF INDISPUTABLE.

Forward your orders, and they shall be filled. With this I am done. I am now, and ever have been, ready for the fight whenever the fight opens.

THOS. OGG SHAW, No. 33 Sacramento street.

## Greatest Labor-Saving Machines of the Age!

## CALIFORNIA INVENTIONS!

## The California

## Combined Reaper and Mower!

The Best Combined Reaper and Mower now in Use!

WILL BE MANUFACTURED FOR THE PRESENT HARVEST, One Hundred of the "California Combined Reaper and Mower," which for beauty, strength and simplicity, has no equal in this or any other market, as it possesses many great advantages over any other Machine, to wit:

- 1st. It is much lighter; the driving wheel is four feet high, making the draft 30 per cent less than any other machine.
- 2d. The cutting part is in the rear of the machine, and the apron so constructed that it can be taken off in ten minutes for mowing.
- 3d. The grain is passed to one side with ease.
- 4th. It will cut grass as low as three inches, and grain as high as twelve.
- 5th. It can be raised or lowered in three minutes.
- 6th. It has less side draft, than any machine in use.
- 7th. It has more motion.
- 8th. You can drive slower and do your work better.
- 9th. It cuts six and a half feet in width, and has a spring-cut five feet from the ground, which places the driver in position to be able to manage his team, and see the breakers ahead in time to save the machine.
- 10th. It can be thrown out of and into gear instantly.
- 11th. The cutting part of the machine being in the rear, takes all the weight off the horses.
- 12th. The best and latest improvement of all is, that it is a California Header and Mower; therefore, any purchaser can, on short notice, obtain any portion of the machine that may break.

I have taken particular pains to select good workmen and good material, and I warrant this MACHINE to reap and mow, and to do either or both, better than other Machines in the market. Please give me a call. ALSO, all kinds of REAPERS that are in use, can be had of me at the Lowest Cash Prices.

THOS OGG SHAW, No. 33 Sacramento street.

## PECK'S SANTA CLARA

## HEADER AND HARVESTER!!

## THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED OF

## Edmund Peck,

All his right title and interest in, and to his newly-invented PATENT HEADER AND HARVESTER, to which was awarded, at the County Fair, held at San Jose, September, 1855, the FIRST PREMIUM, over the Illinois (or Haines) Harvester, and all other claims on exhibition.

We shall manufacture for the present harvest 500 Machines of the above description, and are ready to receive orders for the same. Parties wishing to purchase Clippers or Headers, will please give us their orders, and we will make the best Machine of the kind ever offered to the public. This Machine combines many useful improvements, and was pronounced by the Committee the greatest invention of the kind. One of the above machines cut, last season, OVER ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF GRAIN, and the expense of repairs did not exceed TWENTY DOLLARS.

So soon as this great labor-saving machine is known, it cannot fail to take the place of all other machines of the kind. Mr. Peck has displayed great ingenuity and judgment, the advantage of which every Farmer should avail himself, and we believe the community at large will be much benefited. We have already received, through Mr. Peck, from those who saw them in operation last season, orders for nine machines.

The above machine cuts TEN FEET, and last season in THREE DAYS, one machine cut FORTY-ONE ACRES of GRAIN, and is more than ever before cut in the State of California, by one machine in the same time.

Send in your orders. We mean what we say. Recollect the place:

33 Sacramento street.

THOS OGG SHAW, GEO. H. MONROE.

The advantages we claim the Peck Header or Harvester possess over any other MACHINE of the kind in the State, are:

- 1st. Its being a California Invention, and got up by a practical farmer, and well adapted to the wants of this country. The wheels of this machine being iron, and not liable to shrink or swell.
- 2d. It is the principle of raising or lowering. As the machine is evenly balanced, it will raise and lower it with perfect ease while in operation, requiring no delay.
- 3d. It cuts as low as any Reaper in use, and can be raised to a height of three feet, in one minute.
- 4th. Its manner in which the machine is guided, it being so constructed that a boy of ten years can guide it.
- 5th. It has no side draft, as both wheels are of a size, and the weight is equally divided.
- 6th. It has two elevators, one for carrying the grain back from the sickle, while the other receives it and delivers it in a wagon alongside.
- 7th. It takes less time to propel it.
- 8th. It is more simple and is easily understood.
- 9th. More substantial and less liable to get out of order.
- 10th. We can attach stock with the machine, and in good condition, for \$250 per acre, while in the old manner of cutting, it costs at least \$500; leaving you to judge as to the saving this machine has over any others.
- 11th. This machine is so constructed as to save all the grain.
- 12th. We can cut with four horses, from twenty to thirty acres per day.
- 13th. The greatest advantage of all is, that this is a California-made Machine, and it can be repaired on short notice, and at a great deal less expense than any imported Machine.

## Report of the Committee on Reapers, Mowers, and

## Thrashers.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon Reapers, Thrashers, and Mowers, and Agricultural Implements, report that they have examined the GRAIN CLIPPER INVENTED BY MR. E. PECK, of Santa Clara county, called "Peck's California Clipper," and saw it operating in grain fields. The machine cuts a swath nine feet four inches in width, has an apron or elevator that carries the grain back to the sickle, which carries up an angle of about forty-five degrees the grain cut off, and throws it into another apron or elevator about two feet wide, and running at right angles to the first elevator, and drops the grain into a wagon that runs alongside the Clipper to receive it. The Clipper requires four horses to propel it, and one man to direct it, and three men to receive and haul away the grain, and a driver for each wagon to unload it, and a hand to load the grain in the wagon while it receives it from the Clipper, requiring only five hands in all. It will cut and stack TWENTY-FIVE ACRES A DAY, when the grain stands up.

It has a reel, and will gather grain well, even if it inclines to an angle of forty-five degrees in an opposite direction from which the machine is moving. It will cut within three inches of the ground or three feet high, and can be elevated or lowered instantly and without stopping the team, and gathers the grain so cleanly and perfectly that scarcely a head is left on the ground. The machine rests on two main wheels, each of which has a cog wheel fastened into the spokes about midway between the rim and the hub. One wheel drives the elevator and reel, and the other the sickle. The machine is of the most simple construction, and one examining it will wonder why such an invention has not long ago been in use. We do not hesitate to say that this machine EXCELS ALL OTHERS greatly in simplicity of construction, in being less liable to get out of order, in durability, in ease in operation, in the quantity of grain it will cut, and the excellent manner in which it performs its work.

In plain truth, in the judgment of the Committee, it is the best machine for farm use ever invented, and as it was invented by one of our own citizens, we recommend that it be called "E. Peck's Santa Clara County Grain Clipper."

We recommend a first premium to be awarded to Mr. E. Peck, for his Santa Clara County Grain Clipper.

F. D. MURDOCK, Ch. Committee.

## THRASHING MACHINES!!!

## AGENT FOR JOHN A. PITT'S

## UNPARALLELED MACHINES!

Eight and Ten Horse Powers, with Trucks and everything complete, ready to hitch on to.

## Ohio Thrashing Machines!

FOUR AND SIX HORSE-POWERS, WITH TRUCKS, AND EVERYTHING COMPLETE.

I can safely recommend the present Lot of MACHINES, as being the best that was ever imported, as they were all made to order.

## Extras!!! Extras!!!

We have on hand a full supply of all the different parts of the above MACHINES, so that in case any portion should fail, you can be supplied on short notice.

Among the many Agents we propose to have, we name a few: Jones & Hewitt, Stockton; Lovison & Co., Tehama; J. H. Wright, Marysville; A. P. Jackson, Suisun; A. W. Hawkins, Ukiah; Edmund Peck, Santa Clara; Hall, Knapp & Co., Portland, Oregon.

THOS. OGG SHAW, Agricultural Implement Manufactory, Corner Sacramento and Davis streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

## Five Hundred Pounds

## FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED.

AN INVOICE OF SUGAR-BEET SEED has been received at our Office, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

We would urge more attention to this important Root Crop, as nothing can be better or cheaper for Dairy Stock, or Swine. Fifty tons can be raised per acre, easily, upon good alluvial land. This seed is fresh, of superior quality, and will be sold low, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at Farmer Office, 120 Washington st. (up-stairs). 112

## The Celebrated Trotting Stallion

## "GENERAL TAYLOR,"

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, commencing the 1st of April, 1856, at HUNTER'S POINT RANCH, four miles from the city, on the San Bruno Road. Terms—\$30 for the season; invariably in advance.

GOOD PASTURAGE and STABLING can be had, if required. One thousand acres in grass, wet and low land, with abundance of water and feed, for all the stock of the year. The fields are well fenced, and every care taken for the security and health of stock; but all animals are at the risk of the owners. Pasturage, \$3 a month; Stabling, with grain and hay, \$1 per day.

P. B. HUNTER, Agent, Hunter's Point Ranch, San Francisco county. N. B.—ORDERS left at the Grocery Store, south-west corner of Mission and Third streets, will be promptly attended to. 12-3m

## The Celebrated Trotting Stallion

## Black Hawk General Scott,

WILL STAND AT THE STABLES OF F. K. SHATTUCK & CO., OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY,

At Fifty Dollars the Season, commencing April 1st, and ending September 1st, 1856—payable in advance.

## GENERAL SCOTT

Was imported by F. K. Shattuck & Co., in 1856, was sired by Vermont Black Hawk "Young Prince," his sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, and dam by Lady Messenger. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned. F. K. SHATTUCK & CO. OAKLAND, April, 1856. 12-3m

## Half-blood Merinos.

SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD and THREE-QUARTER blood Merino Sheep, from the well known flocks of Messrs. FLINT, BIXBY & CO., of San Jose, Monterey county, are now ready for Sale. The age, condition and price, and mode of forwarding, can be obtained by calling at the Office of the Farmer, 120 Washington st. (up-stairs). 12

## Splendid Sheep.

SEVEN IMPORTED SHEEP, of the improved breeds, Cotswold and Leicester: One full-blood Cotswold, 4 years old; Two full-blood Leicesters, yearlings; Four half-blood—the above crosses. Can be seen at the Black Hawk Stable, in this city. Persons desirous of having these valuable Sheep, can learn all their pedigree, and price, by calling on us, at the Farmer Office, 120 Washington street (up-stairs). 12

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

## University of the Pacific.

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to the First Course of Instruction in this Institute, will be given on Thursday Evening May 3d, next, at MUSICAL HALL, commencing at quarter before 8 o'clock. Address to be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE BARSTOW, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. R. BEVERLY COLE, M.D., Dean. 12a

## THE "NE PLUS ULTRA"

## SEWING MACHINES.

THE PATENT LEVER SEWING MACHINE (Under Howe's License).

MANUFACTURED BY THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

339 Broadway, New York.

MAY BE TRULY REGARDED as the "Ne Plus Ultra" of Sewing Machines, and all who are wishing to find a Machine which is capable of doing any kind of Sewing for Tailors and Housewives, with a satisfaction heretofore unknown—should lose no time in ordering one of the PATENT LEVER MACHINES, which are to occupy a similar position towards other Sewing Machines, that a PATENT LEVER WATCH (and every one knows its value) occupies towards a Lepine or other second-rate watch.

This Machine makes the "Lock Stitch," which looks the same on both sides of the fabric, and which cannot be ripped.

PRICE \$50.

In all respects equal to Machines heretofore sold at a hundred dollars and upwards. Specimens of Sewing done by the PATENT LEVER MACHINE, will be forwarded to any part of the country, upon the receipt of a postage stamp.

N. B.—An energetic and reliable Agent is wanted in every town and village of the United States and Canada, to sell the above named Machine. An advantageous arrangement will be made with the right kind of Merchant who is willing to have the exclusive agency.

Address: GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 339 Broadway, New York.

12-3m

## MOWING AND REAPING

## MACHINES!

SEVEN DIFFERENT KINDS. "Gd

All the best Combined Machines in Use.

Letters of Inquiry, and timely orders, will receive our prompt attention.

EMLIN & PASSMORE, 633 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

## HOTEL

## INTERNATIONAL.

San Francisco, California.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES the attention of the Travelling Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House.

It was established under its present management on the 1st January, 1857, as a

## FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

In every particular. The present Lessee and Managers,

A. S. HALEY, JNO. J. HALEY, and E. R. ROBINSON,

with a delicate not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which their enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most POPULAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, THE PRINCIPAL THOUGHFARES, THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADES, AND STRAMBOAT LANDINGS; thus rendering it at all times the most DESIRABLE STOPPING-PLACE For Families or Single Gentlemen, during their sojourn in this city.

CAPT GEORGE R. BAROLAY is now associated with Mr. Haley, in the International Hotel, and a new advertisement will appear next week.

## BANKERS, ETC.

## MARK BRUMAGIM &amp; CO.,

BANKERS, No. 100 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA,

## Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canada.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing with us in the American Exchange Bank, New York; for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium. v103 MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

## GOLDEN GATE

## CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets.

WE HAVE RE-OPENED THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, with a large and very select stock of



## Ladies' Department.

## Domestic Inamorata;

OR, LIVING VOICES, FROM MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

"The Lords of Creation Men, we call,  
And they think they rule the whole;  
But they're much mistaken, after all—  
For they're under Woman's control."

FRIEND FARMER: Having just now perused "Gloves Off—Ourselves," I somehow felt a desire not to take off gloves, for I seldom wear any, but to take up the pen and let it run over this paper, perhaps from this moment till time to go to sleep. I don't know what it may trace, but I shall forward it to you, and you may give it to your readers, if you choose; whether it will be a "sickly sentimental" dose or not, others may decide; but one thing I have decided in my own mind, that "patient" you speak of is a fit subject for "surgical operation"—"sickly sentimentalities" of "domestic inamorata." Well, I suppose the Rev. O. C. Wheeler must have thought that as some of your lady correspondents had contended so earnestly for the domestic relationships, domestic harmony, domestic purity, and all domestic employments as God sanctioned, that we were such a domestic set of creatures that we would hardly be able to know the meaning of his effusion, when he used the words "domestic inamorata." What does he mean? By the way, I don't exactly understand "domestic inamorata." A lover! Is that the meaning of that word? I do believe it is; then, he calls somebody's writings among your numerous family of correspondents, "sickly sentimentalities of domestic inamorata." (My patience, I have to write that word so often, I shall see the form of it for some days to come.) But why? Because we have been advocating through the columns of the FARMER the righteous cause, and not only that but the righteous cause of Woman, as wife, mother, sister, friend; and urged upon mothers eternal vigilance for the well-being of offspring, that they become not marred by their course, either mental or physical. Perhaps he thinks it a sickly notion of doing anything ourselves to bring about the regeneration of a world of humanity from error and misdirection, and sits down, gloves on, and will wait for Grace, sovereign Grace, to do all?

Now, Colonel, your correspondents, a good many of them, are workers, and notwithstanding we look to be saved by grace, we expect to do the works of a righteous life as far as possible, and we never can get to living as a righteous people should live until we go to work and unlearn a great many things that these same Rev. Messrs. have been preaching, for lot these many years; a narrow sectarian spirit, which they have presumed to call preaching the Gospel. Yes, but it was their own when preached; not the Gospel of glad tidings to all mankind, the gospel of peace, a gospel of divine love. Col. Warren, after all, let us all make the best that can be made of this unkindly thrust at your valuable paper, or the women; yes, the women who delight to read it and write for it, and whose husbands like to uphold it by taking, yearly, with all its burdens, for its agricultural information—not caring whether the essays of the scientific men who speak forth in its columns, are foreigners or not. The time I think has fairly come, when men and their productions will be esteemed by the right-minded, or their worth.

Once more I shall return to this Reverend gentleman's insinuation, relative to the "sickly sentimentalities" of "domestic inamorata." If I know the meaning of those two words in each case, I would like to assure him that I think he certainly must have been mistaken in placing such an estimate upon any of your correspondents, as to apply the sickly to them; some of them are mentally and morally of a very healthy standing, though not all of the silk-fingered, silver-slipped tribe. As to our being "domestic lovers," or in his own other word "inamoratas," we will be satisfied for the world to judge of us through the FARMER. I for one am indeed a lover of all of a domestic nature that is good, useful, beautiful and true; indeed I love all that tends to make domestic happiness, to make our domestic sphere one of harmony, one of purity; so that when from it is widened out and evolved the social sphere, it will also be pure and harmonious; that when again it further widens out and mingles in, and is recognized as the universal sphere, it will still be purely harmonized; then man will not misrepresent his brother or his sister, neither envy or malice will emit from an atmosphere which is in harmony, which is refined, which is pure; the true mental power of each will be acknowledged, the religion of all respected; the prosperity and happiness of all the object and aim of all. Thus properly, harmoniously developed, there will then be no place for envy, strife or bitterness, for worldly gain; when mankind shall be redeemed, from what? from sectarianism, and a narrow, selfish spirit.

This is the work some of the writers in the FARMER are looking forward to, Unity, a Millennium, in the hope of the glorious day when the lamb and the lion shall lie down together; when man shall walk forth on the earth redeemed from all that is false, erect in the image of his God; these are such women as Edith Montross, Sallie, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Farnham, and all the host of women who are now laboring in God's moral vineyard among the young plants. And the promise now is, that the time will come to the world when the bread now cast upon the waters will be gathered after many days. Then let us labor patiently till the day come, when falsehood and sham will be known, in stretched stiffness, from the full soul's grating sincerity, such as emanates from many of the women of the present day in their writings; no matter what such Reverend "sickly sentimentalism," or some other is! Better that, even, than schisms, for schism disorganizes and destroys all it enters into in the Religious, Political, or Social Sphere.

O, I ask to be saved from the schisms and isms, of all. And now Friend FARMER, for such you are belong to your interesting, truth-loving family of correspondents, farewell.

N. B. H.

OAKSHADE FARM, April 12th, 1872.

## Sewing Machines.

We have taken great interest in these aids to woman in her labor, and feel desirous of presenting all the facts we can, to show to our readers all the advantages which will be derived from this labor-saving implement. We now present an article from the Woman's Advocate (an excellent name for a newspaper), and present it to our readers, with the cuts to illustrate the various stitches which these machines perform; and we shall, from time to time, present the improvements which these or any machines offer in aid of woman's labor, or for her interest, improvement, or happiness; and we only hope that the ladies of our State will become the readers of our journal regularly; for we intend to present them, from time to time, with everything of this kind that will advantage them in the useful or ornamental.

From the day Mother Eve performed the first needlework, in the garden of Eden, down to this enlightened Nineteenth Century, our sex has been doomed to toil and slave with the needle, at the expense of health and life. The invention of the Sewing Machine, though long delayed, has at length afforded the needed relief, and womanhood rejoices in her emancipation from the slavery of the needle.

The subject of Sewing by Machinery is one of great interest to our readers, as numerous letters received by us (asking our individual opinion of the various patents) attest. We have found it impossible to spare time to answer all the inquiries in detail, and hence have had prepared a series of engravings, illustrating the methods of making, and merits of, the three kinds of stitches made by Sewing Machines. The article has been prepared with a view of presenting the merits of the various kinds of sewing, rather than the merits of machines. It should be borne in mind, that the *Tambour* or *Chain* Stitch, the *Shuttle* or (as some manufacturers choose to dignify it) the "Lock Stitch," and the *Grover & Baker* Stitch, by whatever mechanism contrived, are the only stitches made by Sewing Machines.

## THE TAMBOUR OR CHAIN STITCH.

This is the stitch made by most, perhaps all, of the low-priced machines, and has long been in use for working figures or marking cloth; but has not been found adequate to the wants of family sewing, on account of the inherent defects of a single-thread seam. Fig. 1 shows the appearance



Fig. 1.

of the seam when drawn up; the right end being represented loose, that the reader may trace the loopings of the thread. The stitch is made by thrusting a loop through the fabric, which is held open until a second loop is thrust through, and this second loop is held open until another loop is thrust through that again, and so on; there is a succession of loopings on the same thread, until the seam is formed. It is a mere series of loopings on the under side of the fabric, in all respects identical with the knitting stitch, and if from any cause the thread breaks, and the two pieces of fabric be pulled apart, laterally (Fig. 2), the loop must of necessity unravel

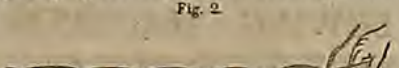


Fig. 2.

entire length of the thread. This drawing, which shows the appearance of the loops when pulled apart, will enable the reader to judge of the merits of the seam. It is strong enough while the thread remains whole, or for mere ornamental stitching; but the end of the thread must be secured, or it will unravel.

## THE SHUTTLE STITCH.

The Shuttle Machine made and sold by the *Grover & Baker S. M. Company* has a reputation that equals any; is much superior to most others in use, and will serve our purpose for illustration. Whatever is true of its stitch, is true of every other shuttle stitch. It forms a seam with two threads, by thrusting the upper thread through the fabric, where, as the needle returns, a loop is thrown out, through which the shuttle passes (Fig. 3), carrying the lower



Fig. 3.

thread, which is contained on a "bobbin," inside of the shuttle. When sufficient care is used to have the two threads drawn equally into the body of the material, this seam will be found sufficiently strong and elastic in thick fabrics, and especially in such articles as are not subject to the test of washing and ironing. There are a great many obstacles, however, to the successful accomplishment of a perfect seam, and very frequently, from rough thread, and other causes, the seam will present the appearance of the "mail-bag stitch" (Fig. 4), with one thread lying flat along the under



Fig. 4.

surface of the fabric. The sewing is liable, from the same causes, to run from a good to a bad tension. If the machine commences to sew perfectly, it may, after sewing a few inches, grow more and more imperfect in stitch, in the manner illustrated in Fig. 5. As previously stated, when the stitch



Fig. 5.

is made by a skillful operator, on thick fabrics, the threads may be drawn up and cross each other in the body of the material, so that the seam presents the same appearance on both sides (Fig. 6),



Fig. 6.

and answers well for many kinds of sewing; but on thin or delicate textures, the threads must of necessity be nearly straight, only being depressed at each stitch, allowing a departure from a straight line, equal to half the thickness of the material, and it is almost impossible to prevent it assuming the appearance represented in Fig. 4. On very thin fabrics the thickness of the threads will be equal to the thickness of the material, and when drawn up alike on both sides, the under thread is seen between the stitches on the upper side, and the upper thread is seen in the same manner on the under side; and, to make the face side perfect, the under thread must be permitted to lie straight on the surface of the material, as illustrated in Fig. 4. When thin fabrics are sewed with a shuttle-stitch

seam, great care must be exercised in washing and ironing, that all unnecessary stretching or straining be avoided. When this is done, the shuttle stitch may be made serviceable on thin fabrics. All seams made by hand, with a common needle should be fastened by the ends of the fabric to prevent ripping. Unless this be done, the fabric may be drawn apart (Fig. 7), and the stitches rip



Fig. 7.

out. It is liable to this from accidental breaking of the thread, wherever there is a strain upon the seam.

In all the various shuttle machines, which use either a reciprocating shuttle or a bobbin and rotating hook, the thread, of which only a small quantity can be used at a time (and the larger the thread, of course the number of yards is still further lessened), must be carefully rewound. This bobbin is first placed on a spooling machine, and filled with thread, and then placed inside of the shuttle, one end being passed from the side (Fig. 3), and through four or five holes on the outside of the shuttle, and held on the bed-plate of the machine (with the upper thread) until one or two stitches are formed.

## THE BACK STITCH BY HAND.

We found, upon examining the *Grover & Baker* stitch, that it bore a striking resemblance to the well-known "back stitch." Every lady must be more or less familiar with the appearance and merit of this stitch; but, for a better understanding of it, we beg to call attention to Fig. 8, where

Fig. 8.



the thread is left loose, that the reader may trace its course, showing it to be single on the right or upper side, while it is double on the wrong or under side. It is formed by passing the needle through the fabric from the upper side, and advancing it beneath a given distance, when it is passed through the cloth upward, and carried "back" again to the point of beginning, on the upper or right side, where it is a second time passed through the first needle-hole, and then passed forward the length of two stitches, and up from beneath as before. When finished, with the thread tightly drawn (Fig. 9) it has greater strength



Fig. 9.

and durability than any other seam sewed by hand—a fact we believe to be too well known to require further comment here.

## THE GROVER &amp; BAKER STITCH.

This stitch is patented and owned by the *Grover & Baker S. M. Company*, who enjoy the exclusive right to make it. A seam by this stitch is formed of two threads, sewed from two ordinary spools, as purchased from the manufacturer, the upper thread alone passing through the fabric, while (as shown in Fig. 10, where the threads are purposely repre-



Fig. 10.

sented loose, that their windings may be traced), the lower thread is curiously and ingeniously interwoven with the upper—passing both through and around it—forming a stitch of the greatest firmness and elasticity. Fig. 11 exhibits



Fig. 11.

the thread somewhat closer drawn, and serves to show that each stitch, when tightly drawn, is so securely fastened and independent of its neighbors, that, if the seam be cut or broken at every quarter of an inch, its strength and firmness are wholly unimpaired. The under or binding thread is one-half the size of that of the upper thread, and being passed both through and around it, the seam presents a most beautiful and fair stitch upon one side, and upon the other (Fig. 12)

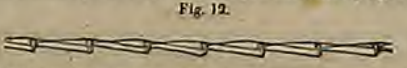


Fig. 12.

a delicately winding thread, which lies perfectly flat, and has the appearance of being inwrought in the substance of the material, and is so elastic that no amount of washing or ironing will be likely to break it. The elasticity and compensating strength of the seam are obtained by dividing the strain between the several threads, and permitting each loop to give or yield to the force which its neighbor feels, gaining thereby a double advantage—the firm closeness of the loop, and a resisting power which equalizes the force among the many stitches of a seam, instead of concentrating it upon a solitary thread. Fig. 13 shows a side view of



Fig. 13.

the *Grover & Baker* stitch, when properly drawn up. The machine which makes it fastens the ends of the threads by its own operation. We believe there is no other machine which does this. An entire garment can be made without unthreading either needle, and if a seam be taken, immediately after it has passed from the machine, and nothing more done to strengthen the ends, it will be found impossible to rip it by drawing the two pieces of fabric apart in the manner illustrated in the above drawing.

The *Grover & Baker* machine sews silk, linen or cotton thread from two ordinary spools, as purchased in any store, and no rewinding of thread is necessary. The upper thread is, by a vertical needle, passed through the fabric, and the loop held open until the under and finer thread, carried by a circular needle, is passed through it, and held until the vertical needle is a second time passed through the fabric and loop, and another loop from the upper thread is in its turn held open as before, and so on. The two threads are thus interlocked—the lower one passing through the upper, and the upper through the lower. The mechanism producing these results is simple, ingenious, and durable, not liable to derangement, and we think, with ordinary care, might last a life-time. Its simplicity is illustrated by the fact, that the manufacturers are daily sending machines to all parts of the United States and Europe, with no other instructions for using, than are contained in a printed circular which accompanies each machine.

When sewing with silk, the *Grover & Baker* machine admits of the use of linen or cotton thread on the under side, and will still make a seam that, for strength and elasticity, cannot be equaled by one formed by any shuttle stitch, and at much less expense—linen or cotton thread costing less than silk.

## GROVER &amp; BAKER SEWING MACHINES.

## REMOVAL.



THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY having assumed the Business heretofore conducted by

MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,

For the Sale of our Machines in this City,

Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the premises lately occupied by him, to the more

COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,

No. 118 Montgomery Street,

AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF

Ladies,

And all who have an interest in

DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

The superior Excellence and unmistakable Advantages of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer. We have lately perfected, and introduced into this market, several

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,

Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive qualities secured by the Original

GROVER & BAKER PATENT,

Have in addition many New and Valuable Improvements, and are more simple in construction; make less noise, run faster, and perform

A Greater Variety of Sewing,

than any other Sewing Machine extant. The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any particular description of Cloth Sewing, but execute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicety, Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing,

UPON ALL FABRICS.

A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT

Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of

Family Machines.

That our Machines may dispense their benefits throughout the State, in the shortest possible time, we HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce our Prices—from

\$75 to \$160;

Varying, according to size and finish.

For Bag-making,

And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our

MANUFACTURING MACHINES

stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well known to require comment.

Samples of Work and Descriptive Cuts of Machines, Prices, etc., sent per mail. All Machines warranted. All orders for NEEDLES, DUPLICATE PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash. GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY, No. 118 Montgomery Street, 113m

R. G. BROWN, Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

SEWING MACHINES.

343 Broadway, New York.

Agencies throughout the United States.

Highest Premium again awarded by the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, Nov. 6, 1857.

Also, highest Premium awarded at the Illinois State Fair, and Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and Maine State Fair.

SEE THE FIRST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

secured the FIRST PREMIUM at the Mechanics' Fair, Sept. 1853.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines

Were recommended the HIGHEST PREMIUM at the State Fair, Marysville, August, 1853.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines

Were recommended as the BEST FOR FAMILY USE, at the San Jose Fair, Sept. 1853.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines

Are simple, not liable to get out of order, make a stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, turn the hem, use the cotton from an original spool, by use of a NEW TENSION, and are capable of sewing the FINEST AND COARSEST fabrics, LEATHER INCLUDED.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,

corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

## Opinions of the New York Press.

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.

Works more uniformly than the hand.—*Herald*.

Do the work of ten ordinary sewers.—*Evening Post*.

Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal*.

The machine, for family use.—*Adv. and Jour.*

Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent*.

We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Ecce*.

Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer*.

The best ever invented.—*Christian Inquirer*.

In looking for the best, see these.—*Examiner*.

Admirably adapted for family use.—*Chronicle*.

Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher*.

We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intell.*

Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbath Recorder*.

A benefaction of the age.—*Pittsburg's Monthly*.

Magical in operation.—*Mrs. Stephens' Monthly*.

Beyond all question, the machines.—*Life Illustrated*.

The stitches are unrivaled.—*Am. Agriculturist*.

They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express*.

Saves the time and health of ten women.—*Water Cure*.

Our household is in constant use.—*Porter's Spirit*.

Supply the fashionable world.—*Daily News*.

Are pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies Visitor*.

One of our household gods.—*U. S. Journal*.

Unrivaled in every quality.—*Day Book*.

Pretty, useful, magical.—*Leslie's Gazette*.

Have no equal for family use.—*Moral World*.

A triumph of Mechanical genius.—*N. Y. Journal*.

Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine*.

Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Price*.

Are without a rival.—*Am. Phen. Journal*.

We entirely prefer them.—*Mother's Journal*.

We can not live in its praise.—*New Yorker*.

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SUPERB CLOTHING

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS,  
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING  
MADE TO ORDER,  
AND  
Warranted.



AND  
LATEST STYLES.

## The Undersigned

PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for Purchasing, they can present one of the

BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Their aim has been and ever will be, to give their patrons the BEST MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES and THE TRUEST NATURAL FIT OF THE GARMENT. EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,

93m Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

## WOOL WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL PAY CASH FOR

WOOL,

THE ENSUING SEASON.

THOSE HAVING WOOL TO SELL WILL FIND it to their advantage to call on the Subscriber, before making sales. Inquire at OFFICE, on

J Street, between Front and Second,

Or, at City Market;

Sacramento.

83m N. D. STANWOOD.

RIPPON & HILL,

PACIFIC MANUFACTORY

AND

EMPORIUM,

Corner Thirteenth and J streets...Sacramento,

Manufacturers



**WHEAT AND CORN PROSPECTS.**—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture Dr. Elwyn called the attention of the members to the fact that the wheat crops of this country were fast diminishing, so far as the number of bushels raised to the acre was concerned. He stated that in Ohio, a State but little over fifty years old, the crop has fallen off from forty bushels to the acre to about sixteen, while in the best portions of New York, where thirty bushels used to be considered a fair crop, only twelve bushels are now raised. The falling off in other States had been equally marked; but while this was the fact with the wheat crops, he was glad to know that the amount of corn produced to the acre had largely increased and was still increasing enormously; therefore, the people of this country are in no danger of starving, but he could not say so much of France and England, who would, year after year, look to this country for their supply of wheat. He considered the subject an important one, and hoped some means would be adopted to obtain correct information. It was suggested by a member that a committee should be appointed to gather statistics, but this proposition did not seem to meet with much favor, as the only possible way of getting information would be from the last census of the United States, and these were pronounced utterly worthless, as the facts were obtained by those who paid but little attention to the subject. Mr. Goven thought the only way to get the information would be by agitating the matter in each State and corresponding with each county society.

**ADVICE TO SHIP OWNERS.**—A sensible article in the Prices Current and Shipping List, on the subject of the degradation of seamen, and the consequent scarcity of men to man merchant vessels, concludes: "While the sailor continues to be treated in the manner we have referred to, it is no wonder that men should shun the ocean. Laws sufficiently stringent to prevent the evil cannot be enacted. The remedy can be best applied by owners. Let them employ good commanders and good seamen will no longer be scarce."

The latest word-coinage is credited to the New Orleans Crescent, which paper derives from the French the word "matriarch," used in speaking of a woman, in the same sense in which the word "patriarch" is used in speaking of a man. So, hereafter, instead of speaking disrespectfully of an ancient female as an old woman, we shall call her a venerable matriarch.

In "flowers are the alphabet of angels," the little cherubs and seraphs will soon be able to study their letters from a new edition of the floral primer, for this bland and delicious weather is starting every bud and swelling every sprig. Louisville Journal.

Is the hinges of friendship be moistened with the oil of simplicity, they may defy the rust of time.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius" from thy hand  
What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
When waves thy potent, mystic wand  
To people ocean, earth, and skies!"  
What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and thrill at the shrine of Genius? Inspiration can rear temples and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle,  
And here our gods;  
But they are mortal.  
Around these festooned halls  
The good, the great, the living and the dead;  
And yet they speak—speak all:  
"We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Fain would hold sweet converse;"  
But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
We know that they are silent.  
While they speak, and gaze on us,  
Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
And gather round us where we stand  
Within these halls, a living throng;  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who set the noble part;  
And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall wondrous things come;  
Here spend a season free from care,  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For is it not a freeman's duty,  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty?

Behold these flowers that grow the land,  
These little children in groups they stand,  
While here and there, like angels, see  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand they're linked together;  
Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
They, hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O let him stand  
Before us; him who all this beauty planned.  
Behold, O Genius, quickly glance!  
Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

**Daguerrean Gallery,**  
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

**The Oxygenated Bitters.**—For the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Catarrh, loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Waite Brash, Acidity, Sea Sickness, Scoury, Nausea, Headache, Excess, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in impure blood.

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers, and others, testify are the most safe, certain and sovereign specific for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or form of Dyspepsia, afflict our race.

These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Greene, and in their formula differ entirely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drug, in their nature tonic, not stimulant, retaining their virtue in any climate; they are a "Combination and a form indeed" of Medicine which knows no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or how induced or chronic in its character, the disease may be; no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and resisted the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that this disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is had to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

**SETH W. FOWLE & Co.,** Proprietors, 13 Tremont street (Massachusetts Building), Boston, Mass.

For sale by—WILLIAM MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and REYNOLDS & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere. 23

**TO PURCHASERS OF FINE STOCK.**—All persons who may desire to import the best kinds of Stock—either Horses, Horned Stock, Sheep or Swine, or Domestic Fowls—can do so during the present month, and have them come out in charge of the AGENT we have just dispatched for the purpose of bringing out some of the finest Stock that can be bought. This is a rare chance, as we can save to purchasers considerable expense, while we secure great care of the Stock and an assurance of safety.

**WE ARE AGENTS OF THE BEST STOCK BREEDERS** in the Eastern States, and can secure to purchasers rare Burgundy, as we have special facilities by last mail, of the best Stock offered for sale.

## HOLCOMBE BROTHERS,

NEW YORK BRANCH...Up Town Store,  
CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND KEARNY STREETS,  
AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF  
THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST.  
NEW YORK STORE...Down Town Store,  
98 AND 100 COMMERCIAL STREET.



## BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.

Goods sold at this establishment are superior to any offered in this country, as regards their beauty, shape, workmanship and durability. The stock comprises, Gents', Ladies', Misses', Youth', Boys', and Children's wear, Hunting Boots, English Shooting Shoes, etc. FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES, from the first houses in Paris. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, Custom-made work, at their Wholesale and Retail Stores, 98 and 100 Commercial street, and corner of Washington and Kearny streets, HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

## FORDHAM, JENNINGS &amp; CO.,

GROCERS,  
Steamboat Block, - Corner Front and Jackson streets,  
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,  
And Dealers in

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, FINE WINES, TEAS,  
WOODEN-WARE, &C.,  
Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers' and Ranchers' Stores,  
Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

Goods delivered as usual. (9-10) FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.

## JOSEPH GENELLA!

AT THE...  
PIONEER CROCKERY STORE,  
180 and 182 Montgomery street,  
Near Jackson street. SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A

NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF  
GOODS,

Invites his Old Friends and Customers to call and  
examine.

The Goods have been Bought at Low Prices.

They have been selected by himself, who has twenty  
years' experience in the Crockery and Glass business.

THE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES  
Than ever offered before.

Looking Glasses!

A large lot of Gilded and Ornamental  
Pier, Mantle, and Oval, Looking Glasses.

AT  
203m  
JOSEPH GENELLA'S  
180 and 182 Montgomery street.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,  
IMPORTERS  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS

FURNITURE,  
128 Washington street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR  
FINEST FURNITURE,  
and would invite the attention of the public to  
OUR PRESENT STOCK.

The Largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast  
Oct. 1. 93m JONAS G. CLARK & CO

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.  
WM. H. MOORE,  
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,  
NO. 58 HALLECK STREET  
(Near of American Exchange),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
BRASS, ZINC,  
And Anti-Friction or  
Babbitt  
Metal Castings;  
Church and  
Steamboat Bells,  
FORCE  
AND  
LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,  
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles  
FOR MINING PURPOSES.  
COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v10-93m

COAL YARD.  
C. H. EASTMAN,  
(LATE R. DUCK & CO.),  
Wholesale and Retail Coal Dealer,  
Corner of Battery and Oregon Streets,  
Opposite the Custom-house.

Lackawanna, Newcastle (Steam), Cumberland, Schuykill,  
Chile, Lehigh, Liverpool (Oval), Scotch, and other  
descriptions of  
COAL,  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Also—Best No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON. w22-

MAIN & WINCHESTER,  
Manufacturers and Importers of  
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,  
WHIPS, COLLARS,  
SADDLE WARE, &C.,  
No. 82 Battery Street,  
Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

N.B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment  
Concord Stage Harness, Saddle Stocks and Lashes, of the best  
quality, constantly on hand. v10-16m

ELLIS & BELL,  
Corner California and Montgomery streets.  
SAN FRANCISCO;  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
TEA!

COFFEE, SUGARS, BUTTER, LARD, OLIVE OIL, CANDLES, FISH, OIL, EGGS, PORK, HAMS,  
Seasonings,  
Wooden Ware,  
Stone Ware,  
Etc., etc., etc.

We sell at the lowest Market Prices, whether at Wholesale  
or Retail, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them  
to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods  
delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

CHOICE FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED.  
E. & B.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE  
OF...

J. L. POLKEMUS  
DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!  
POLKEMUS' DRUG STORE,  
No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since  
the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with  
you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live  
among you with my family during the term of my natu-  
ral life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks  
for your unfailing patronage and support, which has  
enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar  
through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you  
a few reasons for your continued patronage, and in-  
ducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.  
Persons in this connection will please observe that there  
is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-  
GIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and  
rather more so between those who have plucked up the  
Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole  
life to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,  
having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and  
been engaged in said business for the last fifteen years.

SECONDLY.  
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people  
with to know where they can get their prescriptions filled  
with safety, I will hereafter fill them for  
Half the Price Usually Charged.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of  
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.  
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE  
BEST place in California to obtain everything NEW,  
OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to  
make it the most extensive depot for every valuable  
Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite prop-  
rietary of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send  
them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof  
Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.  
We Keep Open All Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.  
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with  
MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two  
or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.  
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS  
ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-  
ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in  
the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.  
We have received the agencies for the following valuable  
articles:  
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particu-  
larly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other  
article fails to cure. Bude's Nerve and Bone Liniment,  
warranted the best in California.  
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.  
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.  
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.  
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous  
to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.  
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know  
how to import them, and how to sell them to the public  
as to price and quality. At all events, give us a  
call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLKEMUS

C. H. EASTMAN, R. H. WINCHESTER,  
MAIN & WINCHESTER,  
Manufacturers and Importers of  
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,  
WHIPS, COLLARS,  
SADDLE WARE, &C.,  
No. 82 Battery Street,  
Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

N.B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment  
Concord Stage Harness, Saddle Stocks and Lashes, of the best  
quality, constantly on hand. v10-16m

ELLIS & BELL,  
Corner California and Montgomery streets.  
SAN FRANCISCO;  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
TEA!

COFFEE, SUGARS, BUTTER, LARD, OLIVE OIL, CANDLES, FISH, OIL, EGGS, PORK, HAMS,  
Seasonings,  
Wooden Ware,  
Stone Ware,  
Etc., etc., etc.

We sell at the lowest Market Prices, whether at Wholesale  
or Retail, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them  
to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods  
delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

CHOICE FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED.  
E. & B.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE  
OF...

DR. F. G. JOHNSON'S  
PATENT SELF-REGULATING  
WINDMILL.

MANUFACTURED BY  
D. VAN PELT.

## ELLIS &amp; BELL,



Corner California and Montgomery streets.  
SAN FRANCISCO;  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
TEA!

COFFEE, SUGARS, BUTTER, LARD, OLIVE OIL, CANDLES, FISH, OIL, EGGS, PORK, HAMS,  
Seasonings,  
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DR. F. G. JOHNSON'S  
PATENT SELF-REGULATING  
WINDMILL.

MANUFACTURED BY  
D. VAN PELT.

THIS MILL IS NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF  
ALL; and being constructed all of Iron, is without  
doubt the most perfect and durable, as well as the most  
economical Windmill in the world.

The undersigned having purchased the Exclusive  
RIGHT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, and in this  
STATE, will manufacture and keep on hand the  
following sizes, and at the following prices:

No. 1—Three-quarters to one Horse-power.....\$112 00.  
No. 2—One to one and a quarter Horse-power.....130 00.  
No. 3—One and a third to one and two-thirds Horse-  
power.....162 00.  
No. 4—Two to two and a half Horse-power.....200 00.  
No. 5—Two and two-thirds to three and a half Horse-  
power.....230 00.  
(This power is estimated for a fair, strong breeze.)

The above prices include everything ready to erect.

DEPOT OF MANUFACTURE,  
Nos. 90 and 92 Bush Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

When any greater power is required, the prices will be  
pro rata as the power is increased. They are susceptible of  
being increased to 20 Horse-power or more; and applied  
for any purpose where stationary power is needed, and  
as manageable as a Steam Engine, with no risk or ex-  
pense. Those anticipating using this clean power (the  
Windmill), should not fail to examine THIS MILL;  
such examination will satisfy them of its adaptation, and  
ability to serve their purpose efficiently and fully. It is  
unlike other Windmills that are called self-regulating;  
they have stationary Fans and small revolving Fans,  
which are dependent upon to graduate the speed of the  
mill; whereas, by Dr. F. G. Johnson's Patent the Fans  
revolve upon the arms and turn their edge to the wind  
when a gale or sudden gust strikes it; and again, a child  
can stop it at once by turning the fan's edge to the wind,  
by the use of a lever pressed upon the stop-wheel, which  
is upon the shaft. These Mills can be used for any pur-  
pose where stationary power is wanted.

Please call at the DEPOT, Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH  
STREET, San Francisco; where the Manufacturer will  
take pleasure in showing and explaining the mechanical  
principle upon which reliance is had for their superiority  
over all other Mills known, or of which we have knowl-  
edge.

D. VAN PELT.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,  
Patent Anti-Friction  
AXLE GREASE.

FACTORY NATOMA ST  
DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST  
SAN FRANCISCO.

WILLIAM THURNAUER,  
Importer of French and German  
FANCY BASKETS,  
English and American Willow-ware,  
Cane and Willow Chairs, Ladies' Towel-stands  
TOYS, ETC.,  
No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay,  
19 3m San Francisco.

Rags Wanted.  
THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH for Paper  
Rags at the Office of the Pioneer Paper-mill, No. 25  
California street. Our friends in the country are invited  
to send in their Rags, and to them to their Printers,  
publishers, book-binders, etc., can be supplied with extra  
size Paper, at short notice.

9-16 3m TAYLOR & POST

MUSIC, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

Pianofortes, Melodeons,  
MESSRS. MILLAR & COURTAT,  
Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES and ME-  
LODIONS, Boston, have established an  
Agency for the Sale of their Instruments,  
AT  
MOORE'S PACIFIC FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,  
No. 186 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Mr. COURTAT will superintend the Fitting up and Tuning  
of the same. The above Instruments have been awarded the  
First Premium at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at  
Richmond, Va., 1837; and are not surpassed for tone or finish,  
by any Instruments of the kind in the United States; and will  
be offered at lower prices than ever before sold on the Pacific  
Coast.

All persons wishing to purchase Pianofortes or Melodeons,  
are particularly invited to examine those of Millar & Courtat,  
which are already in store at the above place, and are being  
received by nearly every ship from Boston, during the coming  
year.

No one will go away dissatisfied with the Instruments or  
price.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

PIANOS, MELODEONS,  
Alexandre Organs, and Music!  
Prices Greatly Reduced!

HORACE WATERS,  
No. 333 Broadway, New York,  
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE best  
Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons.

The largest assortment of Music Merchandise  
in the United States. Pianos from five differ-  
ent manufacturers, of every variety of style—from those in  
plain rosewood cases, for \$200, to those of the most elegant  
finish for \$500. No house in the country can come in competi-  
tion for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments,  
nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos, with  
or without iron frames, have in their new scale an improved  
action, in power and compass of tone equaling the grand, with  
the beauty and durability of the square Piano. The Press and  
first Music-masters it is highly pronounced them equal, if not  
superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand  
the action of every climate.

Horace Waters' Melodeons (tune the equal tempera-  
ment), superior in each desirable quality. Can also furnish  
Princes', Carhart's, and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from \$15  
to \$185; for two sets of reeds, \$150; two banks of reeds, \$200;  
organ pedal base Melodeons, \$250, \$275 and \$300, less a liberal  
discount. Each instrument warranted to give perfect satis-  
faction, or purchase money refunded.

Alexandre Organs, five stops, \$160; eight stops, \$180;  
eight stops with percussion, \$225; twelve stops, \$255; twelve  
stops, also large, \$350; twelve with percussion, \$400; sixteen  
stops, etc., \$375.

Second-hand PIANOS, at great bargains, constantly in  
store. Price from \$30 to \$140.

Music.—One of the largest and best catalogues of Music  
now published; all Music and Musical Goods published in the  
United States for sale by this House. Also, Martin's celebrated  
Guitars; all kinds of Musical Instruments and Musical mer-  
chandise, at the lowest prices. Music sent wherever ordered,  
post paid. Catalogues sent by mail. A liberal discount  
made to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE  
Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons.

"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is a  
beautiful instrument and no mistake."—Lee & Walker, Phila.

John Hewitt, of Carthage, N. Y., who has had one of the  
Horace Waters' Pianos, writes as follows: "A friend of mine  
wishes me to purchase a Piano for her. She likes the one you  
sold me in December, 1856. My Piano is becoming popular  
in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more;  
they will be more popular than any other make."

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary,  
one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we  
can testify to their good quality and durability."—Wood &  
Gregory, Mc Carroll, Illinois.

"H. Waters, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your  
Pianofortes for two years past, I have found it a very superior  
instrument.—[A. Gray, Principal Brooklyn High Seminary,  
New York.] Mr. Waters writes as follows: 'Preston Holloway,  
N. Y., July 23, '58. Mr. Waters—Dear Sir: I received the Melodeon  
safe and in good order; am well pleased with the external  
appearance, and the tone also. Hope I shall have occasion to  
order one or two more the present season.'

Thos. N. Y., Aug. 5, '58. Horace Waters, Esq.—Sir: The  
Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am  
now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satis-  
factory; and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very  
liberal terms on which you furnished me, and for the very hon-  
orable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than ful-  
filled, all your promises. Very respectfully, &c., J. L. Smith.

"The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfac-  
tion. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place."  
[J. L. Clark, Charleston, Va.]

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for  
your liberal discount. Will do all I can for you in these parts."  
[Rev. J. M. McCormick, Parquetville, S. C.]

"The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent con-  
dition, and is very much admired by my numerous family.  
Accept my thanks for your promptness."—[Robert Cooper,  
Warrenham, Bradford county, Pa.]

"Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our coun-  
try."—[Thomas A. Latham, Campbellton, Georgia.]

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent us such a  
fine instrument for \$25, and we shall take pains to recommend  
it."—[Frank, Held & Co., Buffalo, Democrat.]

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very  
best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with con-  
fidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and  
durable quality."—[N. Y. Evangelist.]

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters' Pianos  
from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."  
[Christian Intelligence.]

"While at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in  
any department than Horace Waters' Pianos."—[Churchman.]

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most  
thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers  
can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house  
in the Union."—[Advocate and Standard.]

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with  
the finest made anywhere in the country."—[Home Journal.]

"Horace Waters' Pianofortes are of full, rich and even tone,  
and powerful."—[N. Y. Musical Review.]

"We find at Mr. Waters' in the Union store, the very best  
assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United  
States; and we urge our southern and western friends to give  
him a call whenever they go to New York."—[Graham's Mag.]

Warehouses, 333 Broadway, N. Y. [2]

CUT THIS OUT AND PRESERVE IT,  
AND WHEN YOU WANT THE  
Best Double-Acting, Lifting and Forcing  
PUMPS  
TO BE HAD IN THE STATE,  
YOU WILL KNOW WHERE YOU CAN FIND THEM.  
THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR SHALLOW OR DEEP  
WELLS, to be worked by Hand or Power, for  
House, Factory or Mining Use,  
AS WELL AS FOR  
Fire-Engines, and Irrigation.  
Prices according to size, from \$15 to \$450. Every Pump  
warranted to give satisfaction.

DOUBLE-ACTING  
COPPER PUMPS,  
Made to order, for Salt-Water, Distilleries, Etc.



## Cashmere Goats for Texas.

The New Orleans Picayune, of March 19th, says: "This afternoon Mr. Aaron Roff, of Georgia, will leave here on the steamboat R. W. Powell for Red River, on his way to Cherokee county, Texas, there to deliver to Col. Yokum, a well known citizen of that section of country, three goats of the Cashmere shawl species, purchased by Col. Yokum of Mr. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga. One of these goats is a buck of pure blood; the other two are ewes of three-fourths to seven-eighths pure blood. Mr. Roff has also two other animals of the same breed, which he will exhibit or sell, as convenient.

"The Cashmere goat was introduced into this country, in 1849, by Dr. J. B. Davis, of South Carolina, who obtained them at much expense and trouble, while he was employed by the Sultan, in Turkey, in Asia. They are not the Thibet shawl goat, or the Angora goat; and naturalists, in this country, have agreed to call them the Cashmere goat. From the pure white color and silky fineness and great length of their fleece—its value eight dollars per pound, the animal yielding four to five pounds; their adaptability to our climate, without deteriorating; their crossing readily with the common goat, and retaining still their peculiar and valuable characteristics; their needing little care; their vigorous frame and frugal habits; the delicacy and nutritiousness of their flesh; their capability of defence against dogs, or other animals; they must prove the most valuable variety of the goat that can be introduced into the country.

"Mr. Peters, proprietor of the Devon Farm, in Georgia, has been eminently successful in crossing the pure blood Cashmere bucks with the common goat; and the fleece of even the fourth crosses is wonderfully fine, soft, light, long and white. We can well understand that the famous Cashmere shawl, made of precisely this wool, should be of such beautiful texture and durable qualities.

"Several animals of this valuable breed are already in Texas; and, with the admirable capabilities of that State for raising sheep and goats of the finer qualities, every addition of this kind to its stock resources, is worthy of notice."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—A very neat pamphlet, containing the Sixth Annual Report of the President of the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco, together with the Treasurer's and Librarian's Reports, list of officers &c., has been laid upon our table. By these published documents we learn that the society is in a very flourishing condition.

The receipts the last year were \$12,089 15  
Expenditures 11,704 00

Balance over last year 2,563 53

Balance on hand 1859 \$2,948 59  
There have been added to the library the present year 1619 volumes. There are now 10,066 volumes in the library. The number of books taken out monthly varies from 1200 to 1700. Large donations of books have been made to the association the past year. The whole number of members of the society at present here is 1319, as follows—97 life members, 62 honorary members, 594 shareholders, 566 subscription members. This association is doing much good, and spreading far and wide, by means of its lectures, reading-rooms, and general good influence, a love of intellectual pursuits.

To OUR READERS.—We invite attention to the story of Bertha and Phoebe—as one from life in California—the sequel we will give in our next issue, and we ask the kind attention of parents to it.

Domestic Inamorata, No. 1, from the pen of a lady who understands well the motives of the lady writers of this journal. In their hands we leave the Secretary, who saw fit to attack such writers as honor our columns with their thoughts. We can only say we leave our subscribers and friend to decide the question whether that department has been worthy or not. We have received "Mother's Papers," by "Ivy Dell." We return thanks. They will appear soon.

Sewing Machines—our lady friends we know will be pleased to peruse the explanations given of these valuable helps to woman in her domestic duties.

California Notes about Locusts and Grass-hoppers. We can only say to our readers, look out for these fellows. They are like curious men and slanders. They foster and breed in the dark and underground, and hatch out by means of sunshine and prosperity, and generally go to feed upon the brightest, richest and best. Their object is to destroy. Watch their approach. Be ready to kill them in the egg. Plow them up. Expose them to the sun-light before their time. That will kill them. Choke them with cold water. That is their death.

THANKS! THANKS!—We are indebted to Hon. I. J. Stevens, Member of Congress from Washington Territory, for a case of seeds from the Patent Office, the Cork Oak Acorns. Also, valuable documents. We have received the speech of the Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, delivered before the Academy of Music, N. Y.

A very curious egg was sent us by Mr. Jos. King from Pinole, Contra Costa, and is now on exhibition at our office; it is of large size, and from the smaller end proceeds a tapering substance six inches in length, somewhat larger than a pipe stem, more like an elephant's trunk in miniature than anything else.

MUSIC.—Kohler has sent us a parcel of new music. Kohler is always scattering sweet songs over our State, and this last one we have heard played by the author. "MILK OF THE VALLEY" a ballad by P. B. Nichols, Esq., is a sweet song; every lover of song should have it, especially our farmers' daughters, and it should echo around their happy homes, i. e. after all the housework is done up nicely. Good singers can work and sing too, and a sweet song like this will make the work feel lighter.

NOW FOR THE SHEEP.—Persons desirous of entering into the business of stock-raising, should give us a call, as we can lay before them peculiar advantages in the purchase of the best stock. We have some very advantageous opportunities at the present moment for purchasing Merino, Southdown, Cotswold, and Leicester Sheep, of the very highest character. An early call will secure the foundation of a fortune.

TWO DAYS AND A HALF BEHIND THE TIME.—We were amused on the morning of the arrival of the Sonora, on seeing a smart boy coming running up street, shouting at the top of his lungs, "arrival of the Sonora, two days and a half behind her time." His wit attracted notice, and its truth brought him customers.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly by Loomis, Hall & Co., Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.]

Wheat, per cwt.		\$2 50 @ \$2 75	Potatoes, per cwt.	\$2 50 @ \$2 75
Barley, . . . . .	1 15 @ 1 50		do Sweet, per cwt.	50 @ 55
Oats, . . . . .	2 00 @ 2 20		do do Carolina, . . . . .	50 @ 55
Corn, . . . . .	2 00 @ 2 25		Onions, . . . . .	10 @ 10
Black wheat, . . . . .	5 00 @ 6 20		Squash, per ton, . . . . .	50 @ 60
Flour, per bbl., . . . . .	7 50 @ 10 00		Pumpkins, per cwt., . . . . .	3 @ 3
Cornmeal, . . . . .	7 00 @ 9 20		Beets, . . . . .	1 @ 1
Hay, per ton, . . . . .	20 00 @ 30 00		Carrots, . . . . .	1 @ 1
Gulf, per bbl., . . . . .	2 @ 10		Cabbage, . . . . .	— @ 3
Turnips, . . . . .	1 @ 1			

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.		
Dry Hides, each	3 00@3 50	Sheep skins, wool on 18@25c
Common coarse wool	1@8c	do plain .. 12@15c
Best quality	do .. 16c	Goat skins, each .. 7c
Extra Merino	do 25@30c	Rough Tallow, P B .. 4 1/2c

There has been no change in the price of Cattle since our last report. The market has been extremely dull, and very few cattle have been killed, but today there is a little better demand, and nearly all the slaughterers are busy.

We quote slaughterers' prices, as follows:  
Beef—American, first quality, 12 1/2¢; 2d quality, 12¢; 3d quality, 11 1/2¢; 4th quality, 11¢; 5th quality, 10 1/2¢; 6th quality, 10¢; 7th quality, 9 1/2¢; 8th quality, 9¢; 9th quality, 8 1/2¢; 10th quality, 8¢.  
Lard—At 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢.  
Veal—At 9 1/2¢; 10¢; 10 1/2¢; 11¢; 11 1/2¢; 12¢; 12 1/2¢; 13¢; 13 1/2¢; 14¢; 14 1/2¢; 15¢; 15 1/2¢; 16¢; 16 1/2¢; 17¢; 17 1/2¢; 18¢; 18 1/2¢; 19¢; 19 1/2¢; 20¢; 20 1/2¢; 21¢; 21 1/2¢; 22¢; 22 1/2¢; 23¢; 23 1/2¢; 24¢; 24 1/2¢; 25¢; 25 1/2¢; 26¢; 26 1/2¢; 27¢; 27 1/2¢; 28¢; 28 1/2¢; 29¢; 29 1/2¢; 30¢; 30 1/2¢; 31¢; 31 1/2¢; 32¢; 32 1/2¢; 33¢; 33 1/2¢; 34¢; 34 1/2¢; 35¢; 35 1/2¢; 36¢; 36 1/2¢; 37¢; 37 1/2¢; 38¢; 38 1/2¢; 39¢; 39 1/2¢; 40¢; 40 1/2¢; 41¢; 41 1/2¢; 42¢; 42 1/2¢; 43¢; 43 1/2¢; 44¢; 44 1/2¢; 45¢; 45 1/2¢; 46¢; 46 1/2¢; 47¢; 47 1/2¢; 48¢; 48 1/2¢; 49¢; 49 1/2¢; 50¢; 50 1/2¢; 51¢; 51 1/2¢; 52¢; 52 1/2¢; 53¢; 53 1/2¢; 54¢; 54 1/2¢; 55¢; 55 1/2¢; 56¢; 56 1/2¢; 57¢; 57 1/2¢; 58¢; 58 1/2¢; 59¢; 59 1/2¢; 60¢; 60 1/2¢; 61¢; 61 1/2¢; 62¢; 62 1/2¢; 63¢; 63 1/2¢; 64¢; 64 1/2¢; 65¢; 65 1/2¢; 66¢; 66 1/2¢; 67¢; 67 1/2¢; 68¢; 68 1/2¢; 69¢; 69 1/2¢; 70¢; 70 1/2¢; 71¢; 71 1/2¢; 72¢; 72 1/2¢; 73¢; 73 1/2¢; 74¢; 74 1/2¢; 75¢; 75 1/2¢; 76¢; 76 1/2¢; 77¢; 77 1/2¢; 78¢; 78 1/2¢; 79¢; 79 1/2¢; 80¢; 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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1859.

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### The California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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(For the California Farmer.)

#### Tap-Root Revived.—No. 2.

In number eight of the Cultivator appeared an article which is headed "An Englishman's Views on the tap-root," in which he, too, undertakes to bolster up the "new doctrine" of the editor; but before he gets through we find him arguing and advocating both sides of the question. After carefully reading it through I cannot say that I feel much enlightened upon the subject, notwithstanding the correspondent alluded to proclaims himself to be a "landscape gardener by profession," and that for years his business has been "the removal at almost all seasons of the year, of fruit and forest trees of large size," &c., &c., both in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. I should judge from the style of the communication that his experience had been more with shade or ornamental, than fruit trees, though he claims both. The point of his argument, as well as his own conclusions on the subject, are contained in the following quotation. He says:

"The real utility, then, of the tap-root is a very different matter from that of its convenience in a tree to be transplanted; and because tap-rooted trees whilst young have but few other roots, and because the tap-roots are nearly destroyed in taking up the tree, I would certainly prefer those trees having no tap-root, as otherwise I get no roots at all, or very few; but in re-setting such trees I would always make the soil rich and deep under the tree, and induce if possible the growth of a perpendicular or tap-root."

Here, then, he has admitted all we claim, and acknowledges the objection to the tap-root, and when he advises the enriching of the soil to induce the tap-roots to again strike downwards, he will not get one root only, but many, and the original intention of forming one "central axis, the predominant one through which the nourishment passes," is defeated, and we have instead, several strong roots with their innumerable branchlets, fibers, and spongioles, foraging in all directions for the sustenance of the tree, for "a growing plant gains a new mouth and stomach with every additional root and new leaf." I do not object to the roots striking downwards, if it is natural for them to do so; but I contend that roots can be improved by a judicious application of the pruning knife, while young, fully as much as the tree itself is benefited by the same operation; and no practical horticulturist will deny the advantage of the latter operation. Still, I know men, the owners of orchards, who, not only do not practice it, but in fact repudiate it; but they are none the more skillful on that account, and I would never think of holding them up as an example to others, for they are generally men who have stumbled into the business, and possess little or no knowledge of the business, but at the same time possess notions and a stubborn will of their own, and which it is much easier to permit them to enjoy than to try to convince them of their error. The evil caused by such examples is match to be regretted. The pertinacity with which some adhere to the long tap-root is amusing. The claim that in our long, dry summers, it is absolutely necessary in order to afford moisture to the tree, is not good, for we see the fig, the quince, and the grape, flourishing side by side with them, and these last are not tap-rooted trees.

In soils where trees can be cultivated without summer irrigation, the moisture can be preserved near the surface by keeping it free from weeds, and the soil mellow by frequent use of the horse-cultivator. In the Eastern States fruit trees will continue to grow for a number of years, showing no indication of fruiting, and if the soil is rich, no matter whether naturally or artificially made so, the case is only aggravated, and cultivators resort to various means to superinduce the formation of fruit buds, and among them is that of root-pruning, and the root always aimed at is the tap-root, "the predominant one through which the nourishment passes." Now, we profess to live in a progressive age, and in nothing has there been so much progress made as in horticulture and its kindred sciences. If a tree does not flourish, there is a cause for it, and also a remedy; if a tree grows all to wood, and seems not inclined to go to fruit, that too, can be remedied by tying down the limbs, to favor the secretion of the sap, or by a system of root-pruning. As an Englishman, the correspondent of the Cultivator ought to be familiar with this subject, as it is much practiced in his country. But I do not think we shall ever be obliged to resort to such means in this prolific climate, for with our long seasons our fruit trees make all the growth necessary early in the season, and when the flow of sap becomes more sluggish, it is secreted in the formation of fruit buds;

whereas, in countries with shorter seasons, young and vigorous trees are more inclined to the formation of growths of wood, and unless artificial means are resorted to, do not so readily go to fruit. Upon the subject of root-pruning, the Englishman in his "views" writes as follows:

"It is well known that root-pruning has a tendency to increase fruitfulness; but no one would think of cutting off all the roots of a tree to secure that object; then why insist upon destroying the one tap-root directly beneath the body of the tree, just because it happens to run downwards purposely to sustain the tree against the contingency of drought, when there are so many horizontal roots much nearer the surface, and more easily arrived at?"

From the foregoing I am led to believe that the "Englishman" is not well posted up in the practices of the horticulturists of his own country, and who by the way, excel in all these things. He then admits the advantage of root pruning; his nonsensical remark about "cutting off all the roots," I pass without notice. It is on a par with another remark he makes, that "should a tree have none other than the tap-root, I would much prefer it be left on."

To his other query, "why insist on destroying the one tap-root?" I answer, that, because it is the tap-root, "the predominant one through which the nourishment passes," and as a consequence it monopolizes all the nourishment going to the tree, and the horizontal roots (of which the "Englishman" speaks, as being so much nearer the surface, and so much easier got at to prune), they are entirely under the influence of, and subject to the tap-root, and the more you cut the horizontal roots, the more you add to the tap-root, defeating of course, the object sought to be arrived at through the medium of root-pruning. But if the tap-root is cut, the "balance of power" is then taken from it; the horizontal roots predominate, and if fruiting is not thereby influenced, it is an easy matter, with a sharp spade, to dig around, and cut off the extremities of the horizontal roots; when the object is attained. But, as I have said before, it will not be necessary to resort to any such means as that in this State; but for other reasons I advocate the theory of cutting the tap-root, on all young trees, for the reasons that such trees are much easier and safer transplanted; in fact, the only hope for transplanting some tap-rooted trees. It is also an advantage to break up the preponderance of power which the tap-root exercises over the growth and habit of the whole tree; for as previously shown, the growth of the tree will be "up, up, up," according as the root goes "down, down, down." That by cutting the tap-roots of young trees, you lessen their after-ability to sustain themselves in the soil against droughts and high winds, I deny, unless indeed, it can be proved that every "additional root and new leaf" does not "add a new mouth and stomach to the growing plant." Prove this, and I throw down my pen at once.

I have not contended that by cutting the "tap" all the roots must of necessity be horizontal or surface feeders; on the contrary, experience has taught me that the offshoots from the tap-roots, will still be inclined downward, but that in the creation of several roots, in place of one, we destroy the influence of the tap-root over the habit and growth of the tree itself. But, let us see what the Englishman says upon this subject:

"The effect of cutting off this root at the time of removal, is to cause it to be replaced by several, instead of one. And there are those who say, that this is just what they wish to secure by cutting off the main root on removal. To such, I would only say, that you are now coming over to my theory: that whereas, I advocate the growing of one tap-root, in all trees in which nature would produce it, you are providing a plan for producing more than one. Then, if one root injures the health of the tree, by penetrating a subsoil, cold, sour, or otherwise bad, what is to be the effect upon the tree that, by the shortening of its tap-root on removal, is made to send down more than one into the, so called, uncongenial soil below?"

I think I have clearly shown what would be gained by cutting the tap-root; but, in reply to his last query, I have this to say: that the tap-root of a tree will not penetrate an "uncongenial" subsoil; for when it reaches that, it will stop, and, having no horizontal roots to sustain it, it will linger for a while, sicken and die. The only hope for growing tap-rooted trees on such soils is, by cutting the "tap," to encourage the horizontal roots, which derive their nourishment from near the surface, and where the moisture can be retained by a good system of cultivation. If this will not succeed, nothing else will, till means have been resorted to, to improve the "uncongenial soil below."

The "Englishman" might have known this; for in his communication, where he speaks of the power of roots to reject or accept certain soils, he says:

"I have observed in grape borders frequently, the roots of the vine seemed to know, if I may use the term, just where the soil most congenial to their growth lay, and would seem to go quite out of their way to find it, whilst rejecting nearer soils that were uncongenial."

This then, by his own confession, settles the question; for, it being the peculiar function of the tap-root to go "down, down, down," if the subsoil is "uncongenial" it rejects it, and, as it cannot do duty as a horizontal or surface feeder, for if it did, it would cease to be a tap-root; but, in such case, the check that it would receive might



FEMALE CASHMERE GOAT.

Live weight, 102 pounds; weight of fleece, 4½ pounds; property of Richard Peters, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.

#### Chufa, or Earth Almond.

This singular tuber is exciting attention abroad, and we think it deserving of notice here. It is not only palatable and useful for swine and such quadrupeds, but it is a very agreeable edible and quite palatable for bipeds, being in flavor like a chestnut. We hope it will be well tried this season, and reported upon. The following analysis and notice of the Chufa, by Dr. Jackson, of Boston, we find in the Patent Office Report for 1857.

The Chufa, a curious, and as I believe, valuable plant, has interested me greatly, and I have made a very minute analysis of its tuberous roots, which from their composition, must be regarded as highly nutritious, both for man and animals. The following are the results:

Water	15.50 per cent.
Fibrous matter	21.45 "
Starch	27.00 "
A peculiar sugar (like manna)	12.25 "
Wax	0.50 "
Fat oil	16.65 "
Mucilage, or gum, with a little albumen	6.65 "

When these tubers are beaten to a paste, and mixed with water, an emulsion is formed, which, after straining, resembles milk in appearance. The fat at length rises to the surface, and looks like cream, while most of the starch subsides to the bottom of the vessel, but enough remains suspended to give the emulsion the appearance of thin or skim-milk. Thus mingled with water, the most nutritive ingredients of this plant may be taken as a drink. It is much used in this manner by the Spaniards, and I have no doubt will be so employed in this country. This emulsion may be sweetened and flavored so as to make it very agreeable to the taste.

The chufa tubers cannot fail to prove a most valuable fattening food for animals, and they are much relished by swine and poultry. It is practicable to obtain a considerable proportion of oil from these tubers by pressure, after which the remaining cake will still serve as a valuable food for stock, and add to the richness of the milk, if fed to cows.

#### Keep Down the Weeds.

To secure a steady and healthy growth to all vegetation, from the orchard to the flower-garden, "keep down the weeds," and keep the earth light and porous, by constant cultivation. There is no one thing so useful as to keep the earth moving: it is almost equal to manuring the soil; in fact, it does enrich, by giving fresh air, light and the gases an opportunity to penetrate down to the roots of the plants. When the earth is thus cultivated, it cannot become hard and baked. These things ought to be attended to.

#### Check in the Growth of Trees.

The late cool weather has given a check to the growth of the Pear Tree, and caused the foliage to blight in some places. We would advise a copious watering at the roots with strong soap-suds, to give a quick start. The leaves of the Peach Tree curl also. A copious watering will start a new growth; the old leaves will fall and be replaced with the new, and the tree revive. Where ashes are plenty, a peck, or even a half-bushel to each tree, will greatly aid—the alkali will stimulate them.

BACKWARDNESS OF THE SEASON.—The strawberry is the earliest fruit of the season, and this is generally the test by which we try the average of a season. Recently we visited Oakland and called on several of the growers of this delicious fruit; one and all of them have placed the season as some three weeks later than 1858. The prospect, however, is for a very large crop of strawberries; so, readers, you can all prepare for a feast. Don't your mouths water? When we tell you that we know of growers of FIFTY ACRES of strawberry vines, can't we promise plenty of fruit? Mr. Kelsey has the monster grounds of fifty acres; Messrs. Latham, of about twenty acres; Mr. White several acres, and John Smith, the original John Smith, has a fine field of them; these are all at Oakland. Alameda has fine grounds. N. W. Palmer, Dr. Nevins and others. So we feel safe in promising strawberries and cream to the million.

#### Oregon Fruit Trade.

We present to our readers a valuable letter from a gentleman connected with the large Mercantile House of Hull, Knapp & Co., of Portland, Oregon. We feel much indebted to Mr. Knapp for the kindness he has manifested to us, in furnishing so valuable a document; we can give it a wide circulation, not only in this State, but elsewhere—as we have subscribers in every State of the Union and many in Europe. We are also much pleased to publish this statement, to show the success of our sister State in fruit growing. All honor to Oregon for the great success she has attained, and the honor she has won for her splendid fruit. Although we have had some little items upon the relative keeping of Oregon fruit, in contrast to our own fruit, and have waked up our good brother of the Oregon Farmer, who came nobly out in defense of his flourishing State, yet we cheerfully give her credit, as we always have done and always will, for the advance she has made, and rapidly too, in fruit growing.

The annexed list of the Fruit trade of Oregon, is a monument to the excellence of her soil and climate, and a tribute of high merit to her Pomologists. We bid them God speed, and would suggest to them that in order to realize the greatest advantage in their trade with our State, they should look to the season when our fruit is in its greatest abundance, and so arrange as to send their fruit to our market when it would not conflict with our growers; thus they would always receive the highest value for their own fruit without an injury to us. They would thus preserve a better feeling between the cultivators of each State, by not having so sharp a competition, and by not overstocking the market. We cannot omit to remark here, that we think the fruit growers and farmers of Oregon generally would find it for their pecuniary interest, one and all, to subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and thus gather all the news they can of their interest in our State; and at the same time would recommend to our farmers and orchardists the Oregon Farmer, an excellent monthly. Brother Walling makes an admirable journal, and our farmers would be the gainers by subscribing for it. We repeat, success to our sister State, and the cultivators and others there, also:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: Dear Sir: In reply to your request to furnish you for publication some statistics relative to the Oregon fruit crop, I have to state, that there has never been any record kept in regard to it until the past season.

Feeling the necessity of such information, in the successful prosecution of our business, I have the past year kept a record of the amount of fruit received each steamer, to whom consigned, the prices for which it sold, etc. This information I have invariably obtained personally, of the consignees themselves, at the time of each arrival, and it is believed to be very accurate, particularly in regard to the amount received.

The fruit consisted almost entirely of Apples and Pears, and the proportion of the latter was so small that I did not keep a separate account of it. The first arrival was on July 30th, of eighty boxes of Apples, which sold from 12 to 18 cents a pound.

The following table shows the total amount that arrived here and the prices sold at, in each month of the season, from July, 1858, to April, 1859, inclusive:

Month Arrived.	Boxes.	Prices sold at.
July, 1858	80	12c@18c
August	1105	10c@20c
September	2129	7c@18c
October	4307	10c@19c
November	8244	10c@25c
December	7232	10c@28c
January, 1859	2511	7c@24c
February	1871	10c@30c
March	1411	10c@35c
April	300	15c@24c

100 boxes of the last shipment in March, were bought by George Hughes, at 35 cents a pound.

The total amount received at this port for the whole season is 29,190 boxes, which contain from 40 pounds to 75 or 80 pounds each. They will generally average about 60 pounds a box, or about 14 bushels, which amounts to over 36,000 bushels. It would be a difficult matter to make an exact average of the sales. The figures named are the extremes, very few sold at the highest figures; nor would the difference between the two extremes be always correct, for at some seasons the average sales ranged but little above the lowest figure, while at other times the majority of sales ranged nearly to the highest figure. Probably 14c or 15c a pound would be a fair average for the whole season. Taking 60 pounds as the average to a box, we have a total of 1,751,400 pounds, which at 15 cents, amounts to \$262,710.

There was considerable fruit shipped from Portland to Victoria, and other ports on Puget Sound, to what amount I have no means of ascertaining, nor have I any idea what amount was retained for home consumption. Probably the entire crop of last season would not fall much short of 50,000 bushels, which, at the prices it brought, is a very pretty item among the productions of the youngest State of our great Republic.

Respectfully, yours, J. B. KNAPP.  
No. 7 Clay street.







## Stories from Real Life.

**BERTHA AND PHEBE:**  
OR  
**THE INFLUENCE OF WEALTH.**  
BY MOTHER RUTH—NO. 11.

## THE JOURNEY.

We will pass over the scene of Bertha taking her departure from the home which had once shed joy on her young girl life, and the dear ones who had, by their affection, consecrated the spot home to her young heart; she knew not the intended lapse of time as she would again be in the home of her childhood, or when she should again be greeted with the tones of a still much-loved mother's voice, or be folded to her heart or that of her sister's again—all was undefined in her mind. All the day's journey was passed in conversation between the father and daughter. He attempting to prepare her for the probable future; and she, by all the reasoning powers she possessed, to lead him to agree with her as to what she had determined for herself. She even went so far, as to request him to gratify her with the hope that, sometime or somewhere in the future, they should live in as great style as Mr. M.

"I can hold out no such promise, Bertha," said Mr. T., her father; "I am and always have been opposed to any such senseless use of money, while there is a homeless, houseless child of want in our world; all above, or beyond, our comfort and refinement, is an absolute usurpation of what should be expended in meeting the wants of our suffering fellow-creatures, and raising them to a comfortable position as well as ourselves. Yes, Bertha," said he, "were all the wealth that is squandered in a gay and useless manner of life; in sumptuous and extravagant waste in food; in costly grandeur in house, the over-furnishing thereof, and the servants and service to make such display, used to clothe, feed and provide with home-comforts the destitute in our land, there would be a sufficiency for all to be comfortable; and none, for a time, would be overgrown with wealth, but all would be better in the end. Our surplus over comfort should always be used to prevent a production of criminals. Society makes criminals; then punishes them for being, or becoming, what it makes them."

Bertha, after a time, became silent. Much, very much, that was calculated to instruct her, the father imparted to her; but when she found him unyielding in his principles of right, she sunk into a quiet, silent mood.

The second day was passed rather gloomily; still the father failed not, at intervals, to rouse himself to converse, or attempt to do so. But Bertha had taken her stand, as she afterwards said, and she kept it.

On the third day, late in the afternoon, as they were approaching the city where terminated their journey, she was somewhat roused by being told by her father, that soon the journey would be at an end, and she would find herself among relatives whom she had never before visited; as they had been in their present place of residence only about a year, previous to which they had lived at too great a distance to think of visiting them.

When they drew up before the dwelling, Bertha exclaimed, "What a splendid building! How grand all the improvements about it! Look, Papa! All that can be seen is elegant!"

"Yes," answered the father, as he lifted her out of the carriage.

Mr. T. walked up to the door, where he was met by a servant, who said: "Company, sir? Your name, if you please."

"The old gentleman from L.," said Mr. T.

In a few moments after they had been ushered into a front parlor, the servant came in to say, "Missus will be engaged for a few minutes. There is company already seated at table."

Some thirty minutes passed, however, before the lady made her appearance.

O, how different a reception would have been hers, had she visited at the cottage! The mother of Bertha would have hastened to meet her sister, in a moment after her arrival. But I must not spend time to detail particulars relative to the meeting between the plain, honorable brother-in-law and the wealthy sister of his beloved wife, who, in spite of all her foolish pride and fashionable flummery (called by some, rules of manners), could not but meet him with a degree of respect; but she was much surprised when she saw Bertha, for she thought to have met her sister, whom she supposed was the lady who had come.

"Well," said she, "really this appears strange! How long is it since I saw sister?"

"Why," said the father of Bertha, "you remember, perhaps, that my daughter here was a very little girl when we all lived in B.; of which she has no recollection at all. You were not then married. Bertha will soon be sixteen years old."

"True enough," said the aunt; "I remember now, I have not seen her since I was married. I wished her, for a long time, to come to see me; how well I was situated in life, and what an indulgent husband I had; but, as she never could leave her home long enough to take a journey, I settled down and lost the desire that she should be a witness of my present position."

Here a servant came in to announce the table ready. They were ushered into the tea-parlor. The husband was away from home. There were several children in the room.

I shall pass over the introduction; as it has but little to do with the interest of the story. They were seated at table, with a request to make themselves quite at home, and command any attention from the servants necessary; the aunt then excused herself, and glided through richly carved folding doors into the apartment whither her company had previously gone, where she remained till eight o'clock; at which time the visitors were heard to take leave of the lady in the most cordial manner, when she came into the parlor where were the relative visitors.

"Now," said she, "I know you will not take it amiss in my leaving you so long. I am free now to be with you awhile, unless you are tired and wish to retire; if so, your rooms are quite ready. I wish my husband was here. He will hardly be

here before you leave. How soon do you purpose returning?"

"I have not determined," replied the father; "perhaps to-morrow."

He then presented her a letter from her sister, which she read.

"Poor child!" said she, "you really are mistaken, if you think that all this display of living, gives happiness. No!" said she, with a mocking laugh; "Happiness in riches! My servants are far more acquainted with happiness than I am. But I am no judge; others may find greater happiness in the enjoyment of wealth than I have; still, I could not live if I were deprived of it—it is necessary to my existence; but I am a perfect slave, and at times I am perfectly miserable. Let us think and talk of something else."

The father then stated the object of his visit to her. Bertha was taken to her room by a maid, who was ordered to attend to her comfort; which left him free to speak plainly to the aunt.

"I hope," said he, "by placing Bertha with you for a time, to satisfy her craving thirst for a more wealthy position than her home with us can give her."

The aunt was quite willing, to her credit be it said, to do all she could to favor the wishes of the parents of Bertha.

"But," said she, "Bertha must be supplied with an entire wardrobe, suitable to be a member of our establishment, and our circle of acquaintances. If you allow me, I will dress her in such style as will satisfy even her. I don't expect you to be at the expense, if you will only not be afraid of her being spoiled. I know your ideas of such expenses. I half think, you and my sister are more wise in such matters than I ever could learn to be. But, after all, it may do Bertha good. What say you? Will you allow me to try what can be done in the way of dress, to meet her wishes to appear splendidly? I doubt not, she will be eagerly sought after in marriage, for she is very beautiful."

The father was silent, but for this one time; as he afterwards said, it was a false spirit which led him to allow such a course to be pursued. How deeply he subsequently regretted this one step. He finally consented; for, what could he do but consent? If she remained in the family, she must be in appearance what the aunt's wishes dictated; and thus it was decided.

The morning after this arrangement was entered into, between Bertha's father and her aunt, she was informed of a part of the calculations of the parties; that it was their mutual desire that she should be happy.

"I don't know how being a dependant in my aunt's splendid mansion will ever make me happy," was Bertha's reply.

"O," said the aunt, "don't say a word, dear girl, about being dependant. I intend you shall have an allowance of your own, to meet all your wants; and you are only to use freely the contents of the purse, I shall see it filled. My dear husband has often wished for one of my sister's daughters, to add a charm to our establishment. I know he will spare no means, in the way of money, if that will make you happy. But you must never say a word about dependence, and you will pass as a wealthy relative's daughter."

The father had some misgivings as to the correctness of such a course, even then; and had he then listened to the promptings of the still small voice within, he would certainly have taken Bertha back with him to her own upright mother, who was the most suitable one to have the entire charge of her daughter; for, however correct the father strove to be, removed from the soul-reforming influence of his good wife, he was more easily influenced to that which he, all the time, felt to be not exactly right; indeed, something had operated upon his mind strongly, in his younger days, causing a partial inversion of the faculties of the mind, which often produced a painful action thereof; but he was, for all, a good man—his motives were correct; some misfortune had caused him, at times, to be wavering and irresolute; and this was one of the times when he did not exercise his own unbiased judgment, but consented to be dictated to by the aunt; and allowed her the privilege of making his child appear in, and act under, a false character, in order to make an impression to suit her purposes. And she was allowed thus to trifle with the future destiny of a dear sister's child.

I know not but the worldly-minded will upbraid me for thus exhibiting a character among my sex. I have only done so as a warning to others.

I shall finish my story now as briefly as possible, leaving the further history of Phebe for a future narration.

The father went home the second day. He was much depressed in spirit. The mother regretted Bertha's not being brought home again. Time passed. The uncle and aunt were rather proud of the beautiful Bertha, after she was suitably apparelled, to be introduced as their relative from L.

Soon the aunt discovered that Bertha excited much admiration. There happened, however, to be one of her most ardent admirers not exactly of their particular choosing; and yet, the aunt rather favored his attentions, because, as she said, he was "a splendid fellow, if he did occasionally indulge in large stakes at gambling establishments."

He was the son of wealth, but a profligate and spendthrift. The uncle at last, after various carriage drives, theater parties, and special and marked attentions from the gentleman towards Bertha, determined to inform the father of the probable result; for he really wished to save Bertha from the misfortune of connecting herself with the young man in marriage.

About a year had elapsed, since she had been an inmate of her uncle's house, and he had become very much attached to her; and in reality sought her happiness.

The father lost no time in repairing to his brother-in-law's; and, after learning all, determined to take his daughter home with him. She objected strongly; but, being told by her uncle that he deemed it for her good, she declared herself willing to go, as he wished to be rid of her. The aunt shed some tears, for she loved Bertha because of her rare beauty; but little she knew of

her who was her relative; and still less, of the influence toward her desolation she herself had ignorantly exerted over this young girl—woman—to entirely unfit her for future peaceful association with her pure-minded mother and innocent sisters, one of whom, older than Bertha, has had no place in my story.

Bertha came home, to mope and repine. Nothing could win her to appear other than a restless, dissatisfied, complaining creature. She refused to go out, when the others went out to Church, or anywhere else; but would go out alone.

About three months after she came home, one day after she had been out for a few hours, as she said, to call on a friend, she returned to the house somewhat excited in her manner, which was noticed by the mother. Very soon she came through the room where the mother was, with her trunk. Her mother inquired what she was going to do. She replied, to air her trunk and clothes and arrange them, to put them away; as, in future, she should use only one or two of her dresses, but have her plain ones in use.

The mother of Bertha felt somewhat anxious, on account of the visible excitement of her manner, but refrained from any expression relative to it; and only replied by saying:

"Suit yourself, my dear; your plain dresses are very becoming."

"I think so," answered Bertha; "I shall put these all away for future use, when I go on another visit to my aunt; though, I suppose by that time, they may be all out of fashion in the style of them, as one fashion so soon gives place to another in the gay world."

All the other members of the family went about their various employments, and left Bertha arranging her trunk. None had thought of the intentions of the young Bertha further, or other than she stated. After they were engaged in the preparations for supper, she came into the kitchen with an elegant riding, or rather traveling, dress on, saying, as she came in:

"Mamma, how do you like this? I put it on for you to see how it sits on me. I think it looks well on me."

The mother thought it a good fit; the sisters spoke of it as very prettily trimmed. For a moment Bertha stood silent in the door, then passed from the room, used as a kitchen department, back to the front room, where she had been left with her trunk and clothes earlier in the afternoon.

Reader, that was the last look of Bertha upon her mother or her sisters! They saw her silent pause in the middle door; it was the last they saw of her! Each one was busy, as it was near tea-time. When the father came in, he asked for Bertha. He was told she was in the front room, busy with her clothes. He went into the room; neither Bertha, trunk, or clothes, were there. Still there was as yet no particular alarm, when he came back and told them so; the girls thought she must be in her room, and had taken her trunk back without their help. One of them opened the door; but, lo! neither Bertha or trunk were there.

Whoever may chance to read this story, may themselves imagine the anguish of those parents; the almost distraction of the whole family—in one wild uncontrollable burst of grief, such as had never swelled their hearts before. All was confusion for a time.

Next contemplate the mother, amid her soul-anguish, bowing the knee; and, in her most beseeching and deeply devout strains, imploring Heaven to watch over her child; she gave her up, resigned; rose from her kneeling position, saying:

"I shall see her no more in life; and I no more impune my Heavenly Father; for I feel, to me she is lost—lost in this life! till another and less sinful world is her and my abode! For I still trust God will keep her soul pure, as when from Him it came!"

But, O! the keen agony of the father, who walked the floor while the silence of night brooded over him; no vent for his agonizing misery did he find under this terrible calamity; no tears relieved his aged heart of its overcharge of grief, in contemplating the destiny of his daughter.

Supper stood on the table at the cottage that entire night, untasted by the family. The girls retired to their room, as directed by their parents; (for there was no family altar, surrounded by supplicants that night, though prayers from the deep recesses of the full soul had been breathed forth, to ascend to the throne of Omnipotence, to guide the wanderer in her homeless course); when they were shut in to themselves, they were for a time silent, while tears flowed freely, until the oldest discovered a letter lying on the pillow of her bed.

"A letter for mamma!" said she, and ran hastily out of the room into the one where were the parents.

The father seized the letter and hastily perused its contents; and handed it to his wife.

"Just as I thought," said she, after reading it. "What can be done to save her?"

This letter informed them that she had gone with the very man who caused her to be brought home from her uncle's. She besought the family to forget her; to drive her from their hearts, and cease to love her; for she loved wealth and the pleasures of the world, and had gone with one who would place her in a position that was, in every way, suited to her most ardent wishes—one of splendor and luxurious ease. She bid them understand she intended no marriage. No; she did not intend to choose voluntarily a position, to be dictated to by any man; she intended to be free. Yes, free! She charged them not to attempt to follow her, to entreat her return; for she never should return to the home of her childhood again; that the face of her quiet, angel mother was a constant rebuke to her, passionate as she was; that she had now, by her own act, made herself a reproach to her unassuming and good sisters, indeed to all, and therefore wished them to forget her.

But this letter afforded no comfort to the sorrowing family. The father would have followed them, but no idea as to where they intended to go was he in possession of; the uncle and aunt were written to on the next day, with a faint hope that they might go to the city where they at first met; but not so. About two years after, by some means or other, the uncle succeeded in gaining some tidings

of Bertha, and informed the father, who immediately left home and went in search of his daughter.

And now comes the worst part of my story; when all that had been feared before amounts to knowledge, relative to her entire want of respect or affection for her aged parents. She was found in a gorgeously furnished dwelling, in a city which I shall not name, living a life of degradation; and to all the wild entreaties of her father, was as indifferent as if he had been a stranger.

O, I thank God! there are not many Berthas among my sex; but there are still some who can bear to bring desolation to happy homes, but few who can so wantonly trample upon the affection of parents.

The father returned to his home; the last blow had shaken his reason; he was no more the man he had been. As speedily as possible he disposed of his cottage-home, well as the family loved it; moved into a rented house in the city; his business dwindled; and, ere long, his friends discovered that something was the matter with him of an alarming character; in a few weeks he was a raving maniac. He died in an insane establishment.

Thus died Mr. T., the father of Bertha. Peace to his memory!

And now, friend FARMER, I have written this story from Real Life. I might have given it a more romantic character; but did not, as I prefer my own unimaginative manner of telling the story, and I trust that every young girl who may read it, may be able to detect the true character and spirit of the story—a warning to others, who wish to indulge in a willful course; one fraught with danger and fall of evil for the young—the inordinate love of pompous display in dress and manner of living. Bertha's starting point! The first outward breathing of such a disposition being fanned into life by a little child's common talk, who was innocent of the fire of human passion her words had kindled in Bertha's mind—no more to die; and which were, finally, to prove her destruction, and bring the father to insanity and death! Let the young be warned to put far, very far, from them, the first and most trifling inclination to indulge in such a disposition as led to Bertha's ruin; to heed no idle or childish prattling, calculated to invade the peace of mind by them possessed; to be not dazzled by the gilded trappings of wealth—they are often the outer covering, the shroud of a skeleton!

P. S. I purpose giving the STORY OF PHEBE; in which the elder daughter will bear some part, as their course (compared with Bertha's), in connection with the wealthy, noble-minded Mrs. Stirling, forms a contrast of characters in our world.

MOTHER RUTH.

## FARMERS, BEWARE

CALIFORNIA

COMBINED REAPER and MOWER,

AND

Peck's Santa Clara Header and Harvester!

HAVING LEARNED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, that Treadwell & Co., of this city, are endeavoring to produce the impression in the Farming community that I am manufacturing the "Manny Machine," I am once more in the field, to assert, that all such representations are UNMITIGATED FALSHOODS.

I am not building the "Manny Machine," nor infringing on the "Manny Patent," nor do I intend to do either; on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly unlike the "Manny Machine," except in the use of the Knife, on which there is not now, nor has there ever been, a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too much experience as a Practical Mechanic, and have spent too much money in obtaining Drawings and Specifications from the Patent Office, of the various kinds of Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore obtained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions, and that the Farmers who will buy of me will be prosecuted. This is the old "STUFF-GAME," and has been pretty well "played out." For two years the combined force have been playing upon me, not openly, but MEANLY and COWARDLY, behind masked batteries, with a view to the breaking up of "Home Manufacture," that they might the more securely and successfully continue to monopolize the

AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

and keep up prices at rates ruinous to the Farmer. But thus far, their assaults have been entirely without success, and will continue harmless if I am sustained by the farmer, for whose interest I am steadily at work.

The great secret of their unscrupulous and extraordinary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that as the season for selling has commenced, they begin to feel as well as see, that my

CALIFORNIA

Combined Reaper and Mower,

IS A DECIDED SUCCESS; and

and unless they can intimidate the farmer, and force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machines much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a large stock over for next year—an unpleasant fix, truly, but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!" Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hirelings and secret circulars and letters throughout the country, to poison the public mind with stories known to be FALSE.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers alone? They know full well that they can maintain no action. As I said above, they find the "Manny Game" more successful with the farmer than with me, and consequently the scene of their operations this year has been transferred from this city to the farmer in the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

California Combined Reaper and Mower, (and not the "Manny").

and I have Purchased the Invention called

"PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER AND HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall continue to MANUFACTURE both, in numbers equal to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required, receive a written GUARANTEE OF ENDURANCE.

Forward your orders, and they shall be filled. With this I am done. I am now, and ever have been, "ready for the fight whenever the fight opens."

THOS. OGG SHAW,  
No. 33 Sacramento street.  
12-3m

SEED, PLANTS, &amp;c.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Fresh Arrivals

AT THE  
Agricultural and Horticultural  
SEED STORE,  
NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa,	100 bushels Peach Pits,
3000 lbs. Red Clover,	200 lbs. Oats Orange,
3000 lbs. White Dutch do,	White French Sugar-Beet,
3000 lbs. Timothy Seed,	Best assorted kinds;
50 bushels Blue Grass,	Onion, " "
50 " Red Top Grass,	Turnip, " "
20 " Bay Grass,	Carrot, " "
20 bus. Mixed Lawn do,	Radish, " "
500 lbs. Vetches,	Cucumber, " "
3000 lbs. Early Kent Peas,	Melon, " "
50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.	

DUTCH BULBIOUS ROOTS.

Double Hyacinths,  
Narcissus, Anemones,  
Crown Imperial,  
Dahlias,  
Ranunculus,  
Tulips, Tuberoses,  
Crocus, Iris,  
Gladiolus,

Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can warrant.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Budding and Pruning Knives, &c.

N. B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,  
17-3m 108 California street, San Francisco.

New-York Seed Warehouse.

ALFALFA,

New Crop;  
HUNGARIAN GRASS;  
Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.

THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer, are grown by experienced Cultivators in the Atlantic States and Europe, and we have taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost satisfaction.

Agricultural and Scientific Books,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds, put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation.

Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.

All orders by mail or otherwise (with remittances), will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through the mail (postage paid).

O. L. KELLOGG & CO.,  
111 SANBORN STREET.



7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER

SEED, crop of 1858;

25,000 lbs. SEED CORN (choice varieties);  
1,000 lbs. SHAKERS HERBS and HERB SEEDS;  
100,000 lbs. SEED PEAS;  
10,000 lbs. SEED BEANS, choice varieties;  
100,000 CHOICE FRUIT and SHADE TREES;

Garden Seeds.

500 lbs. Oats Orange seed;  
400 lbs. Yellow Dutch Onion seed;  
300 lbs. French Sugar-beet seed;  
300 lbs. Turnip seed, assorted;  
100 lbs. Yellow Danvers Onion seed;

100 lbs. Reddish seed;  
100 lbs. Cabbage seed, assorted;  
300 lbs. Carrot, assorted;

Grass Seeds, &c.  
20 bush Kentucky Blue Grass;  
20 bush Timothy;  
25 do Mixed Lawn Grass;  
25 do Rye Grass;  
20 do Hungarian Grass;  
20 do Mesquit Grass;  
20 do Helio Grass;  
5000 lbs. White and Red Clover;

2000 lbs. Millet;  
1000 lbs. Canary;  
1000 lbs. Rape;  
1000 lbs. Hemp;

Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes,  
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, OROGOS,  
JAPONICAS,

And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

PRUNING and BUDDING KNIVES, and

Horticultural Implements,

And receiving by every Express from the States, and Europe, a general assortment of

Field, Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree

SEEDS, &amp;c.

N. B.—Catalogues furnished on application by mail or express, or otherwise; and all orders directed to S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse, 110 California street, will meet with prompt attention. A liberal discount made to the Trade.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by  
S. W. MOORE,  
Seed Warehouse,  
110 California street.

Five Hundred Pounds  
FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED.

AN INVOICE OF SUGAR-BEET SEED has been received at our Office, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

We would urge more attention to this important Root Crop, as nothing can be better or cheaper for Dairy Stock, or Swine. Fifty tons can be raised per acre, easily, upon good alluvial land. This Seed is fresh, of superior quality, and will be sold low, in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at Farmer's Office, 130 Washington st. (opposite). [12

SALT!! SALT!!!

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Corner Market and Beale streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO CALL PUBLIC attention to the SALT now prepared and furnished from these MILLS. Particular attention is paid to furnishing

SALT

Of a superior quality, for Table Use.

Merchants, Traders, Hotel-keepers, and all purchasers, are invited to give us a call, as we shall deal with them on the most favorable terms.

To Dairymen,

Also, this SALT will be found of great value, as it is prepared with reference to PURITY from all deleterious substances.

PROVISION PACKERS

will find our SALT very excellent for packing Provisions

In order that the REAL VALUE of our SALT may be known, we invite Purchasers to visit the MANUFACTORY, where we shall be happy to show them the various qualities.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859.

## Our Traveling Agent.

We are pleased to announce the name of Dr. H. H. WILSON as our Traveling Agent. Mr. H. will visit many of the upper Counties, and will present his claims to attention for his celebrated Seed-sower and Harrow, and will also for his California Farmer to those who have not yet subscribed, and we hope to receive a large number of new subscribers through his efficient Agency. Persons who are now indebted to us can pay him, or any of our named Agents; or can remit by mail, as money will always come safely through the Postoffice.

## A Special Agent in the Eastern States.

Mr. E. A. HAW, who left here in the steamer of the 5th inst. on a visit to his kindred, to tarry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.

We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.

We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

## The Farmer—Our City Carrier.

HAVING employed Mr. J. F. LARABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the FARMER into the family as a friend to all "home industry." It will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

## Special Notice.

J. Q. A. WARREN has no connection whatever with the CALIFORNIA FARMER. This notice becomes imperative now, as many persons have supposed that was the address of the Editor and Proprietor of this paper, and have so addressed letters intended for this journal, which have been misdirected.

Purchasers of stock, and all persons corresponding with the CALIFORNIA FARMER or the Editor and Proprietor, will please be particular and address as follows: Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.

J. B. MORSE is not an Agent of the FARMER, nor authorized to receive subscriptions or money on account of this journal—nor has he been for some time past.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the Old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

## War! War! Home Manufactures. War! War!

Our newspapers are now filled with the alarming war notices of a distinguished importing house, of harvesting machines, in this city, who are sending letters, cards, hand-bills or large posters all over this State denouncing T. OGG SHAW, the earnest and indefatigable manufacturer of agricultural implements as a violator of the patent right of Mrs. Mary Manny. Now be it known unto all men and women too (for there are women who carry on farming), to whom these presents come, greeting: that we will always do all needed honor and justice to everybody's patent, bearing the broad seal of Uncle Sam, and to which is affixed the glorious broad-spread American Eagle. But having done this, we as a public journalist, and professing to plead the cause of agriculture and farming interests generally, will not permit these great interests to be placed in jeopardy, and be silent. Neither will we permit the immense number of grain-growers to be left in the dark relative to so important an interest as the one to which we allude. It is well known to our whole State that T. OGG SHAW has been toiling for many years to establish a home manufactory for farmers and to make all the implements needed by them, and to make them of the best character. To this end Mr. Shaw has succeeded most triumphantly in making vast numbers of all kinds and of a high character. Their excellence, their improved style, their finished workmanship, and the satisfaction they have given, have won for them great reputations, so that his implements have borne off many of the first prizes at every exhibition in our State. This notice is not intended in defence of Mr. Shaw only, but of many excellent California mechanics everywhere. In Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville, and other cities, and all over the State, we feel that there is now a war to be made against our home manufactures of many kinds, by interested parties whose large interests connected with importations have induced them to overstep the bounds of prudence and justice, and thus make an attack upon our home industry, which must and will recoil upon them with terrible effect.

T. OGG SHAW has recently invented and made a Combined Reaper and Mower, which is taking the attention of the farmers and winning favor everywhere, while other parties who have imported largely the Manny Reaper, and who profess to be the sole agents here, are resorting to means, which, when fully exposed will only give to Mr. Shaw and the friends of home industry, the greatest triumph ever known. This course, designed to frighten the farmer from buying the best machine, is a poor way to help the farmer and grain grower. If Mr. Shaw has violated the Manny patent we will not shield him; if he has not, try the question quickly and say so. Shaw is the man to frighten, if he can be frightened. Shaw is the man to be served with injunctions, not the farmer! not the grain grower! But we think we see the card that is being played won't win! If the farmer can be so written to and deterred from buying the California Reapers, then the party who has imported five hundred Reapers and Harvesters, can sell them; and when he has them comfortably off his hands he can afford to withdraw his suit against Shaw, for the profits made on his importations would far exceed twenty counsellors; but he threatens every farmer that uses them. That card won't do; the farmers are too wise to be thus foolishly alarmed. No man can stop these machines in the field without first giving bonds to farmers for any damages they may suffer from the loss of their crop at harvest, and they can estimate their wheat and barley at two, three or five cents a pound, and their time also, and make the bonds sufficient to cover their loss in case they have not infringed.

And now as to this patent machine. We have dealt in agricultural machines for years; but the Manny machine is no more like Shaw's combined

machine than chalk is like green cheese, or a Jew's harp is like an Eolian harp. True the moon is pale and white sometimes, and so is chalk. A Jew's harp makes music when played, and so does the Eolian harp; the latter is by far the best, for the winds of heaven that blow freely on it, give the best tone; and so with Shaw's Reaper, for it will make music for the farmer, if the windows of liberty are not shut down, that give to every mechanic the right to improve upon any patent. Congress gives every man a right to improve upon anybody's patent, and they give a patent for the improvement too. Mr. Shaw has done this, and the chief likeness which Shaw's machine bears to Manny's is, that both have round wheels; both have knives; both have seats for the driver. But nearly every farmer in our State, after trial, will pronounce Shaw's Reaper best, for his wheel is larger—his knives cut faster, and his seat is higher; and these are ominous of Shaw's success and triumph. The more opposition he has, the faster his wheels will go. The more obstacles in his way, the keener his knives will cut; and the more people try to crush him, the higher will he be seated in the opinions of all who love the true mechanic and wish well to our home industry. We therefore call upon all the farmers of our State to come to San Francisco and call at Shaw's manufactory, look at the implements he is making, talk with his workmen, look at the new reaper, and then judge righteously between man and man.

Shaw's Reapers and Mowers will stand the test of any jury, and when this case shall come before the courts we ask a jury of farmers to come and try their own case—for this is their own case. Their interest depends in a great measure on defending the right. We appeal to the farmers to look to justice and right in this all-important case.

To show that great wrong is being done to Mr. Shaw in this matter, we believe if the present suit could be enforced (which it cannot), this party would put up the price to \$350, being \$100 more than the present rate. Every man is bound to sustain "home manufactures." The success of home manufactures increases the value of labor, and this in turn increases the value of produce.

We give the following extracts from letters received by Mr. Shaw from various farmers. They show the course taken to injure Mr. Shaw in his "home manufactures," and through him every farmer in our State, and the great industrial enterprises of the day. Every honorable mind should rise up against it and give their support to him, and they will support the right. The following we copy from letters word for word. From Susan City one writes:

"Treadwell & Co., say they sent men to examine Shaw's books so as to get the names of men who had bought Reapers and Mowers of Shaw so as to prosecute them, and the farmers feared trouble."

From Vacaville:

"Mr. T. has sent here to get the christian names of men, so as to prosecute. Farmers were not so much afraid of the final result as they were of hindering the goodness of Shaw's machine being known."

In addition, the letter says:

"Your machines must and will win the day; that is the reason they wish to stop you."

Wants to know the christian name! A christian act, truly! The letter in closing, says:

"I have sent my neighbor for another machine."

This man don't seem to be afraid. From Nicolaus one writes:

"In my round of thirty miles the farmers all say they want to see your Reapers, for Treadwell has scared the farmers nearly to death by supposing they will be prosecuted, but send up your machines. They will go!"

Don't be alarmed, neighbors. If you are prosecuted, be sure you get good bonds for the damage done in harvest time. Never mind; it will be a good sale of your wheat!

Another speaks alarmingly to be sure. He says:

"Treadwell is raising thunder up here, with your new Reaper and Mower. My neighbors have received letters threatening all that use them, to stop them in the field. He writes particularly, inquiring for the christian names of parties who bought of you two machines a few days since."

The writer says to Mr. Shaw:

"Now can't you raise it— with him some way or other [Oh, fie! neighbor! don't use such bad words. Shaw will fix things all right soon], and stop his mouth? Those who love your machines say yours is worth \$50 more than Manny's."

He goes on to say:

"I shall be down in a few days, and I will buy one of your machines."

Still another letter says:

"Treadwell is writing up to this place asking the names of parties that buy your machines, and making all the stir that can be made. I received his bill notifying me that any one selling, would be dealt with according to law, and the buyer would have them stopped in the field."

He adds:

"I have two orders for you at this time, but the parties want I should say that they will have no trouble. I tell them I am not afraid. I am going to use one myself. Tell me what to say, and send me on the machine as soon as possible."

We might publish numerous letters, all bearing the same tone, but we forbear. The above is enough to show a wrong done to two great interests of our State, and if we remained silent now, when they are in jeopardy, we deserve not to be called the friend of these great interests, "AGRICULTURE and HOME MANUFACTURES." It is not pleasant to enter into private controversies in the least, and we never do unless they jeopardize the public interests, and then we feel called upon to prove our fidelity to them.

We deeply regret to know any house, especially one of so high a standing as the one named, should take the course to which we allude, and we now make these statements upon proofs placed before us. What we publish, we state here emphatically, they are the facts which we have gathered from letters from the farmers, and many feel aggrieved and injured. Besides this, we look upon T. OGG SHAW as a public benefactor. He is a friend to the mechanic, and has given employment to a large number of workmen even during all the hard times of Fraser river times, and has done a vast deal to build up California interests. While we thus speak against a course pursued by one importing house, we can freely say we can name several

importers of harvesting machines, of whom we have never heard an unkind act against "home manufactures," nor any feeling of opposition to manufacturers, other than that which was "home manufacturers," and we take pleasure in naming such houses as Southworth & Co., J. D. Arthur & Son, J. L. Pangburn & Co., and others. Also, our numerous advertisers and friends in other States, of whom cards appear in our columns.

While we will do all we can to make known all valuable implements, whether imported or not, we feel it to be our duty to speak in just commendation particularly of home manufactures, and in doing so we know every honorable mind will sustain us; although it might in some degree, not just as agreeable to them, as if we only spoke of their particular interest. We shall watch this suit with much interest, only remarking to those who would attempt to hinder home industry, that we shall ever defend it with all our energy, for it will prove the keystone of the arch to our future prosperity and greatness.

## Our Journal in the Old States.

The California Farmer in Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, etc.

While we sail under the proudest title which can be given to a paper on this coast—CALIFORNIA FARMER: the proud name of our State and the name of the noblest employment to which man was ever called, we will ever labor to make our journal deserve and win the title which has been given to it by the wise and good everywhere.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER: The true friend of California and California interests; and, when we fail to be true to this noble State, or her great industrial interests, "may our right hand forget its cunning, and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth." We have never sought to win favor, or a wild "hurrah" from the crowd, by truckling to creed, sect, or party. We have never bowed the knee, that "thrift might follow fawning." We have aimed, earnestly and faithfully, to work out, develop and encourage all and every enterprise—the result of which would be to raise, build up, and make honorable to the world, the State of our adoption; and thus elevate our State in the social scale among her sister States; and to make the science to which we have been educated known, honored and esteemed of all men.

To do this we have labored; and we are now satisfied, we have not labored in vain. The proof of this comes to us from every portion of our own State, from every State in the Union, and from every part of the world. It comes to us in such testimonials as the one recorded in the following letter, received from an entire stranger; but yet from a lady of great intelligence, and of moral and intellectual worth, into whose hands copies of our journal had accidentally fallen. We frankly admit we feel honored and bound to acknowledge this most honorable testimonial, especially from such a source. And, while we admire and approve the most excellent and just criticisms of the Press of the present day, we too, with that lady, know there are some Presses, eye here in California, who feel the dignity of their calling; to all such, we will always offer due homage.

The standard to which this lady points, and by which we are so much honored by her in believing our journal has attained, is one to which we first directed our aim. We have ever labored to attain it; we will still labor to do more and better—to be more worthy the high tribute paid us by our esteemed correspondent; and, while we thus express our gratitude, in courteous thanks to our stranger-friend, we will, nay we ought and must, tender our most grateful thanks to the noble host of generous patrons and friends, who have, year after year, cheered and sustained us, until from the feeble, tottering gait of the infant child, we have been nourished, fed, supported and brought into a good, strong, healthy, vigorous growth—with a strong "tap-root," which has a firm hold of the earth, to hold us upright, and with broad, spreading branches, that send out their leaves, buds and flowers; one of which we now gather, and lay before our readers. It comes from the "sunny south," from one of the great cotton-growing States, where "J. T. E." resides; and her thoughts open up before us, like the pure, white cotton from the "boll," as it bursts open to the light of day.

These compliments paid us, demand from us another remark also: For the typographical appearance of our journal (and which we know reflects just credit upon us) we are indebted to the excellent practical knowledge and ability, energy and taste, of our Foreman and Printers, who have been with us from the first issue of our journal, and to whose care we can always, with confidence, commit this important part of our journal. We never can forget, that to "whom just meeds of praise and honor belong," to them should be paid.

We now give the letter from "Alabama," who will hereafter be a regular correspondent:

"I so much admire the character of the FARMER, and I regard it as some honor to write for a paper which is conducted on principles of pure morality and practical usefulness; this is the character which is palpably stamped on the CALIFORNIA FARMER. It has taken an independent, manly stand against vice, passion, prejudice and humbug. It advocates the principles of virtue, integrity, justice and common sense. It addresses itself to the thinking, the acting, part of the people. Its aim is to supply their wants and to give them the means of improvement, in all that pertains to their best interests. Thus its patriotism is undoubted; consisting, as it does, in doing practical good to our country, rather than in ranting about politics. The whole scope and design, as well as the particular style of your paper, is such as to place its general utility beyond a question. I must speak particularly of its style; for, in this respect, it differs materially from many of the papers of the present day. Every one must have noticed a certain cant mode of expression, a vulgar sort of slang, which seems to flow as naturally from editorial pens of the present day, as smart phrases from the lips of a pert school-boy. Whether this is the effect of habit, imitation, sterility, or bad taste, I am unable to say; but that it certainly does pre-

vail to a very great extent, is a truth very much to be deplored. It is well, perhaps, that newspaper literature has but a brief existence, while such a usage obtains. What would posterity think of us, if these slang editorials were to be the only mediums through which they are to judge of the taste of the present age! If these were to be the only vehicles by which the English language were to be transmitted to future generations, how would its purity be preserved? Yes, it is well that they will perish soon. Yet I see no reason why the current literature should not be in plain, pure English, even though not intended for posterity; there are thousands in our country who have no other literature, than that which newspapers afford; they form the daily mental food of our youth; they are a staple commodity, the rich and the poor can, and do, afford them. Hence they greatly influence our mode of thinking, speaking and writing; and, for this reason, should be pure. This charge is not meant to be general, for there are some Editors who have never fallen into this vulgar habit, and whose papers (for purity of diction and elegance of style) might vie with some of the best written works in the English language. Alas! they are few. In the CALIFORNIA FARMER, I have noticed none of this peculiar mannerism of which I complain. It at least comes to us in a plain, decent English dress, neither tricked out in foreign finery, nor covered with beggarly rags, nor flaunting in all the modern vulgarity of gaudy, flaming colors; but in a good, strong dress, which will last long, and wear well; and which, if it be kept for a hundred years, will give posterity nothing to sneer at in connection with the current literature of the present age. It is obvious also, that you endeavor to make your paper of general utility, not only to the farmer, the mechanic, and the professional man, but also to the lover of general literature. The concurrence of your own judgment and conscience in these remarks, will be a sufficient evidence that they are not flattering. And to sum up the matter in a few words, I must say, sir, that I regard the CALIFORNIA FARMER as a model paper, and one of the best in the country."

## Odd-Fellows' Anniversary.

At the Session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., in 1853, it was resolved to hold a National Celebration and Festival of the Order in the city of New York, on the 26th of April, 1859, the occasion marking a decade in the history of the Order, and being the Fortieth Anniversary of its establishment in the United States. It was expected that all Odd Fellows who could conveniently do so, would unite in the celebration at New York, but for those living at too great a distance to attend, it was recommended to celebrate the day in their several localities; and accordingly, a proclamation was issued by the Most Worthy Grand Master of California, requesting all Brothers on that day to abstain from their usual avocations, and hold it as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing. In compliance with this, on Tuesday last, the 26th day of April, 1859, the Odd-Fellows of California held a general jubilee, and in the various sections were processions, orations, and amusements suited to the occasion.

In San Francisco the occasion was one of great interest. The day was very pleasant here, as well as throughout the State, and the arrangements for the celebration were well perfected. The line of procession was formed on Stockton street at half past 11, and started at 12 o'clock precisely, under the able marshaling of Thomas D. Johns, Grand Marshal of the Day. All the Lodges and Encampments in the city paraded, and with the military escort in the following order: Mounted Brass Band, followed by the Black Huzzars, Capt. John M. Freeman, on horseback, as an advance guard. Grand Marshal, Thomas D. Johns, and Aids, American Brass Band. Escort to the Order; Independent National Guard, Capt. J. B. Moore. Subordinate Lodges: Day City, No. 71; Magnolia, No. 29; Templar, No. 17; Yerba Buena, No. 15; Harmony, No. 13; San Francisco, No. 3; California, No. 1. Chaplain of the Day, Rev. S. C. Thrall. Orator of the Day, P. G. Hon. T. W. Freeman. Poet of the Day, P. G. M. Dr. J. F. Morse. Elevator Degree Lodge No. 2. Encampments: Walhalla, No. 9; Golden Gate, No. 1. Grand Bodies: Members of Grand Encampment and Members of R. W. Grand Lodge, State of California. California Brass Band. California Fusiliers, Capt. Fred. Tittel, as Rear Guard. The procession moved through the principal streets, to the American Theatre. The side-walks and balconies on the route were filled with spectators, men, women, and children, and the city presented a holiday appearance. The display was quite imposing, the members fully equipped in their various and rich regalia, with the military in uniform, presenting a scene that was really beautiful.

At the Theatre, which was filled with members of the Order, ladies, and others, the exercises consisted of: Overture, by the Orchestra; Prayer, by Bro. Rev. S. C. Thrall; Oration, by P. G. Hon. T. W. Freeman; Fantasy, by the Orchestra; Poem, by P. G. M. Dr. J. F. Morse; Benediction, by Bro. Rev. S. C. Thrall; March, by the Orchestra. From the Theatre the procession marched to the new Hall of the Order, corner of Bush and Kearny streets, where the services of Dedication were performed, under direction of the R. W. Grand Lodge of California, which concluded the ceremonies of the day. Want of space precludes us from a more particular description of the various proceedings, but everything passed off satisfactorily, nothing occurring to mar the general good feeling, or disturb the harmony of the occasion. The day will long be remembered with pleasure.

In the evening a Grand Concert and Ball came off in Musical Hall, which was attended by members of the Order in Regalia and the military in uniform. The number present was very large, occupying both halls of the building, and dancing was kept up well into the small hours.

The proceedings in various sections of the State, were similar to those in San Francisco, and by the reports everything passed off harmoniously, and there was a good time generally. We take this occasion to notice the commendable enterprise of the proprietors of the Sacramento Union. On the morning after the celebration (Wednesday) they issued their daily on an immense double sheet, containing accounts of the proceedings had on the previous day all over the State, in a very full and complete manner. When it is stated that these consisted of eight long addresses, as many poems, besides proceedings in various places received by telegraph, forming a complete history of the event, and occupying some thirty-four columns, the Union may well say, without vanity, that "the feat is one that has not been equalled in the history of Journalism in this State, if it has in the United States."

The rates of passage by the ocean steamships, for the 5th May, are advertised as follows: By the mail steamer Golden Gate, first cabin, upper saloon, \$200; lower saloon, \$150; second cabin, \$90; \$50 in the steerage. By the steamer Orizaba, first cabin, \$150; second cabin, \$100; \$50 in the steerage.

HUTCHINGS' CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE for May, has been laid upon our table, and will be read, of course. This number is finely illustrated with new scenes in California, and is still improving in interest.

## Route to the Yosemite Valley.

At the request of many friends and subscribers, who desire to visit the Valley of the Yosemite, we republish a portion of our last year's description of the route to the Yosemite Falls; and shall add, from week to week, the most important facts we obtained by actual observation, in traveling over the route and noticing the data here registered, as a guide to travelers. Our object is to call the attention of visitors to all points of interest and importance within the bounds of our State, as well as present all new facts in relation thereto:

Travelers to the magnificent scenery of the great valley, starting from Marysville or Sacramento, will take the stage route from the latter place to Stockton; and, from San Francisco, by steamers to Stockton. Fare by steamer, including state-room and supper, nine dollars. A pleasant trip will always be made on the Cornelia, Capt. Conklin, or the Helen Hensley, Capt. Chadwick, from whom, as the commanders of these steamers, every courtesy and attention will be received, as no steamers in the world are more celebrated for good commanders and officers than those of the Steam Navigation Company.

Stockton is the first stopping-place for travelers from other cities; and a day or two can be profitably and pleasantly, as well as wisely, spent in this city. The Weber House is the largest and principal hotel, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, a first-rate family hotel. Visitors should make it a point to visit the beautiful garden of C. M. Weber, Esq., one of the highest cultivated, as well as finest gardens in the State, laid out with reference to the benefit of public as well as private taste. The walks open to the public are of great utility and service, and a place of public resort. The Court House, the Society of Natural History (in the Court House), the City Fountain (the most beautiful artesian fountain in the State, one thousand and three feet in depth, and throwing a volume of water about eight feet high, then breaking into a beautiful jet d'eau), the Insane Hospital and grounds—these are all worthy of a visit.

This being a city of windmills, the various styles are a matter of interest to view them, as by their means fountains and jets play in many gardens. The garden of Mr. J. W. Newell has one hundred small jets, one to each tree in the garden; and in other gardens the same plan is adopted. There are many very handsome private gardens; those of Dr. Holden, Dr. Reid, Dr. Bateman, Mr. Huggins, and many others. The Female Institute, under the charge of Dr. and Mrs. Collins, is a fine College, and meets with due encouragement.

From Stockton, the means of conveyance are by the stages, that leave for all parts of the interior. The route from Stockton to La Grange, via Dickinson's Ferry, will offer much for visitors to see, as connected with the mining interest—very extensive water-ditches, steam and water-power. We name the different routes and lines, with the stopping places, distances, time of starting, and the fare: Fisher & Co.'s stage line, Stockton to Mariposa, leaves Stockton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, a. m., stopping at Kerrie's, Heath & Emery's Ferry, and Dickinson's Ferry; distance to the latter place forty-six miles, fare \$6; thence to La Grange, ten miles (to take the Coulterville route to Yosemite), or to Snelling's Ranch, Hornitos, Bear Valley, and Mariposa, fifty-four miles from Dickinson's Ferry—the fare being \$10 from Stockton to Mariposa. The roads are excellent, stages number one, and drivers attentive.

For those who wish to visit the Big Trees, at Calaveras, or Sonoma and Columbia, we append the stage route of each: Stockton to Sonoma, by the way of Hamilton, Twenty-Six Mile House, Knight's Ferry, Mount Springs and Chinese Camp, a distance of sixty-eight miles, fare \$8. This line has also fine coaches, and makes good time. From Stockton to Columbia, Dillon & Co.'s stage, by way of Hamilton, Knight's Ferry, and Mount Springs. Both lines connect with a line for Coulterville. From Sonoma and Columbia, stages convey passengers to Murphy's and the Big Trees.

At La Grange travelers take the stage, which runs every other day, or take private conveyance to Coulterville. This route is along a rather barren and rocky road, with but very little to please the eye; here and there a stock ranch or general farm. Coulterville is about twenty miles from La Grange, and is quite a thriving place. The town of Coulterville appears to be a good business place. It is named for Mr. J. Coulter, the early pioneer. Coulter's Hotel is well kept, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter giving their personal attention and unremitting care to their patrons.

Those who visit the great valley can procure an outfit here; and it is unnecessary to bring eatables or drinkables from home, as supplies can be procured in the valley. Messrs. Rockwell & Co. and Cashman & Co. have excellent stores, and they will give you good articles at fair prices. If horses are wanted, go to the stables and be well fitted out. Coulterville is thirty miles from Yosemite Valley.

When passing on to the valley, visitors should be sure, by all means, to visit the Cave, some eight or ten miles from Coulterville. This is one of the most interesting sights in our State. From the Cave the road ascends the mountain. The Coulterville road for Yosemite, for the greater distance, is a good mountain road. There are but few dangerous defiles or passes, up or down the mountains, on this route. The last pass down the mountain, into the valley, is about the worst we have to meet; but, with a good horse and good courage, all goes well. Unless travelers have their own well-broke horses, we would advise mules for visiting Yosemite, and especially for ladies.

As many parties will hereafter visit this wonderful spot, and as many circumstances may occur to detain some of the party, we would suggest that those who lead should have their horses shod with one shoe, by which those who are left behind may track them. In traveling up and down the steep passes, let every one (ladies excepted) throw out such stones or impediments as may have fallen in the path. Each doing a little, the whole amount of good done will be great. Let every visitor thither be generous and carry a good supply of the latest papers and some books for general use. These relieve the mind, wearied sometimes by intense gazing upon the magnificent scenery. Travelers will find paper, pencil and memorandum book very convenient; also, a large book in which to press flowers. They will also find a haversack, to swing over the shoulder, most convenient to carry books, and curiosities which they may collect. And, by all means, take one of Lawrence & Housworth's best opera-glasses; else about half the beauty of scenery is lost. One thing is most important to ladies, however much they may object to the bloomer dress in cities, at Yosemite it is the only convenient, comfortable, or safe one, and all should adopt it, for among trees, rocks, rugged cliffs, and mountain passes, no other dress is so convenient.

From the notes taken during our visit last season, we shall give our readers such points of interest as we esteem worthy their special attention, so that they can record them previous to their intended trip; and thus be prepared to examine, and not lose the most valuable scenes by a want of information.

THE POWER OF MEDICINE OVER DISEASE.—We know of no better illustration of this fact than the wonderful effects of the Oxygenated Bitters, in eradicating from the system Dyspepsia, and all functional diseases of the stomach, and restoring impaired digestion.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Miller's Steam-wagon was tried at Marysville, on Monday last, and it is stated, ran exceedingly well.

The very best of butter is being manufactured in quantity, on several of the ranches near San Andreas.

The water in the upper Sacramento is higher now than at any time during the past two years. It has, however, opposite Sacramento, fallen several inches.

Thomas Allen, near White Rock, El Dorado county, has a heifer, which, at the age of fifteen months and two days, recently gave birth to a large healthy calf, it is said.

A lump of gold, weighing sixty-four pounds, and containing only two pounds of quartz, was taken from the Willard claim, near Dogtown, Butte county, one day last week, says the Marysville Democrat. One hundred and fifty pounds of gold were taken from the same claim on the same day, and two Digger Indians packed into town with the load.

From Lagrange, Stanislaus county, a letter to us, dated April 25, says: For some two weeks the weather has been dry and most of the time cool, with high winds, which has been hard on the crops, hay and grain; and if we do not get some good showers soon, the crop of grain will be light in this county. The hay crop is light, and by some of those best informed, I am told, the hay crop will fall short of last year; and from what I have seen, I am convinced of this.

A Bee-Tree was lately found near Vallecito. A writer in the San Andreas Independent, noticing a rich vein of quartz struck that realized over \$2,000 from three sacks of dirt and quartz, says Mr. D. E. Isbell made another strike, and one by no means common in California. He found a bee-tree with a fine swarm of bees in beautiful working order. The tree in which they were found is near the head of Murderer's Gulch, about a mile from Vallecito. This must be a swarm that escaped from some hive in the valley last season. Mr. Isbell intends to hire and endeavor to domesticate them.

We see it stated (says the Placerville Observer) that a man named Wm. Sharp, of Shasta Valley, was recently poisoned and died from eating a small bit of a root called wild parsnip. There are many poisonous plants in the mountains of California, and it is really strange that men will be so foolish as to put into their mouths things which they know nothing about. We once knew a whole camp of miners who were all made very sick, and came near dying, from the effects of eating greens made from what is known as squaw cabbage. People cannot be too careful about matters of this kind.

A miner who has been, during the last winter "snowed in" on the head waters of the Tuolumne river, arrived at this place, says the Sonoma Democrat, with a fine lot of thirty or forty skins of various animals that he had captured. Some of these skins are very valuable. Those of the black fox bring from \$74 to \$140; the silver grey from \$45 to \$50, and others prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 apiece. We believe this is the first invoice of skins or furs sent from this county since the discovery of gold.

The question, "Will water ever come?" has at last been answered affirmatively—the roaring of the fluid as it comes dashing along through the numerous flumes and ditches tells joyful news to the community generally, but particularly is its sound a welcome one to the miner. In nearly every town and camp in Sierra county, says the Mountain Messenger, the miners are either working or making preparations to go to work. The ditches in this place are running in full, and several companies are now at work on Rabbit Creek.

The promise of fruit is abundant at Centerville (says a writer in the Placerville Observer), while the late rains have made the adjacent ranches of Messrs. George Kerber and Wm. K. Crego look like promising fields in harvest. Many of our people are turning their attention to stock-raising, and tax collectors "dew say" we are the richest little town in this respect in the county—Boswell and Brown numbering something like one hundred head each, of beef cattle. In mining, several claims have been averaging about six dollars a day to the hand, and the "bone and sinew" in this place have been amply rewarded, generally, this winter.

In relation to the fruit crop in Eldorado county, the Placerville Observer says: From the lateness of the season, we have good reason to hope that the recent chilly weather is the winding up storm, and it is gratifying beyond measure to know that the long winter of 1859 has passed by without destroying the fruit crop. From present indications we shall have an unprecedented abundance of every variety of fruit. The late frosts killed a good many of the peaches, but there is still enough left upon the trees, and the crop will be all the better for not being too full. This is the first season that our Eldorado people have had a fair prospect of having a full supply of fruit of their own raising. In addition to the apple and peach crop, there will be a bountiful vintage, and several of our vine raisers expect to make many casks of wine for exportation.

## Excellent Features of the Odd-Fellows Celebration

We regret we cannot more fully notice this splendid pageant, for there were many points of intense interest, from morning till morning again. The brightest feature of the whole scene to us was the Christian character manifested in the presence of men of all nations, sects and creeds, brought together, by the genial *Friendship, Love and Truth*. Great credit was due to the Grand Marshal for the perfection of his plans, and the successful completion of them. The music, both day evening, was admirable, and the hearty interest given to the cause by woman, added to its worth, forming a link of beauty like the emblematic wreath offered from their fair hands at the gorgeous spectacle at the Theatre.

The elegant Oration of Judge Freelon, the intellectual Poem by Dr. J. P. Morse, and the grand display of the Military, all conspired to make the whole scene one of honor and glory to the brotherhood.

HOME MANUFACTURES—California Saddles and Harnesses—California Labor Wms.—In years past, all our saddles and harnesses were imported, and our Spanish saddles cost more in their stamping than the entire saddle will now cost made at the manufactory of Main & Winchester. We have often heard of \$40, \$50, and \$60 being paid for the fancy work on a saddle, but now saddles are sent from this celebrated warehouse varying in price from \$35 to \$60, equal to any that formerly cost from \$75 to \$150. Recently we saw some fine ones that were ordered for persons who were going to the older states, and there is no better way for the friends of our industry to prove the excellence of our own workmen and the advance we have made, than to buy some of these fine saddles and send them to friends in the older states, a goodly present and a good evidence of our progress as a State.

## BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 29th of April, bringing dates from St. Louis to the 7th and New York to the 6th inst. We gather the following:

The New York Times Washington correspondent says: "There are probabilities that a contract will be made within a few days with a New York company, for carrying the mails from New York to San Francisco, via Nicaragua. This company contemplates using the Collins steamers, and will force the transit, leaving the consequences to be taken care of by our ships of war at each terminus. Mr. Buchanan is opposed to the project, and suggests delay, but Mr. Cass urges immediate action, and the Post Master General favors the proposition."

Intelligence has been received, announcing a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty with Paraguay. The precise terms of the settlement are not stated, but it is known that ample indemnity has been conceded to the family of the person killed on the steamer Water Witch, and to the American Company represented by Mr. Hopkins.

The Sickles trial was progressing, and will probably occupy at least two weeks. A great number of witnesses have been summoned.

At New Orleans, on the 6th of April, about noon, the lower levee Cotton Press, in the four squares adjoining, numbering about twenty houses, were on fire and still burning, at the date of the dispatch. Loss nearly a million of dollars; fully insured.

The suit, involving the forfeiture of the Pacific Railway Charter, was decided in favor of the old Company, by the Marshall (Texas) Circuit Court.

The Washington Grand Jury has made presentments against A. G. Seaman, the late Superintendent of Public Printing; Gen. Cullom, former Clerk of the House, and P. D. Duval, of Philadelphia.

Great activity prevails in our Navy Yards, in getting ready vessels for immediate service.

Large crocasses have opened in the banks of the Mississippi, on the Louisiana side of Diamond Island, flooding many plantations. The river, at Vicksburg, is nine inches higher than last year.

The Suffolk flour mill, Boston, was destroyed by fire on the 2d of April, with 3000 barrels flour and large quantity of grain, etc.; \$50,000 insured.

At Columbus, Ohio, on the 6th of April, the dry house of the Tub and Pail Factory was destroyed by fire; fifteen or twenty persons were scalded, several seriously, and two, it is supposed, fatally.

In Connecticut, the Republicans have elected the entire Congressional delegation.

The Opposition have succeeded in the municipal elections recently held in St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati. The Republicans have carried Cleveland, Springfield and other western cities. Brooklyn, N. Y., elected the democratic ticket.

A GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.—This immense hotel has been raised over four feet from its original foundation by means of the hydraulic power. The hotel with its hundreds of guests were pursuing their usual duties, eating, drinking and sleeping, washing and cooking, shaving, reading, chatting, etc., all busy, have been elevated in the world some four or five feet nearer heaven than usual. This hotel has thus been brought up to the grade and above it, and now looks one hundred per cent handsomer for the improvement; all this has been safely and handsomely done, and is most creditable to the engineer, who, however, always does his work well. The American Exchange is one of our best hotels, and the register tells of as liberal a patronage as any hotel. The parlors, saloons and chambers are all elegantly furnished. The table is equal to the best, and a glorious good company, always merry and happy, are all regulated by a good "Orderly Sergeant," and a mighty good secretary and cashier.

That some idea may be formed of the power required to elevate this building, we would state that the building and contents weigh about two thousand tons.

FAMILY SEWING.—The rapidity and elegance with which family sewing can now be done with the famous Sewing Machines, should awaken the attention of every family in our State. Mrs. P. E. Rogers presents her compliments to the friends of industry, and by the card in our journal, the lady pioneer of the Sewing Machines asks the patronage of her friends and the public. The samples of this lady's work have never been surpassed for finish and elegance—recommendations enough for those who desire her aid.

CULTIVATION OF THE ORANGE AND LEMON.—The citron tribe is soon destined to take high rank among the products of our rapidly progressing State. We have been preparing the history of this valuable fruit and shall give it to our readers in our next, with the best modes of culture, and hope to interest our readers and induce all orchardists and gardeners to grow this delicious species of fruit. It can be grown in every county of our State, either on open ground, or in the conservatory, or in tubs in the happy homes of all our valleys.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GENUINE PITT'S MACHINE. T. OGG SHAW'S, is the ONLY PLACE where the Genuine Pitt's MACHINE, made by John A. Pitt, can be had. Farmers will please, note the above, and call at my Agricultural Implement Manufactory, corner of Davis and Sacramento streets. (13) T. OGG SHAW.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Where the above preparation is known, it is so well established as an infallible remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every form of PULMONARY COMPLAINT, that it was a work of supererogation to speak of its merits.

Discovered by a well known physician more than twenty years since, it has, by the wonderful cures it has effected, been constantly circulating in public favor, until its name and its reputation are alike universal; and it is now known and cherished by all (and their "name is legion") who have been restored to health by its use as the GREAT REMEDY for all the diseases which it professes to cure.

Dr. James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! The whole history of this Medicine fully confirms the opinion of that eminent man. Thousands can testify, and have testified, that when all other remedies had failed, this has completely cured; that when the sufferer had well nigh despaired, this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it entirely.

The virtues of this Balsam are alike applicable to cure a slight Cold or a Consumed Consumption, and its power as a safe, certain, speedy, pleasant and efficient remedy cannot be equalled.

CAUTION! Purchase none unless it has the WRITTEN signature of "J. B. WISTAR" on the wrapper, as well as the printed name of the proprietor.

BETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass. For sale by—JAMES MORRIS, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and HENNINGSON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRIS & Co., R. L. McJannet & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine every where. 23

To OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—We have the copy of the continuation of the story of "Bertha and Phebe," from Mother Ruth, which will appear next week. The present week has loaded our table with valuable manuscripts, from almost every State in the Union; to each and all, we tender our warm regards for them. The steamer now due will bring us many gems, which we have been promised, so as to enable us to lay before our readers many good things. We received a valuable letter from I. D. Morley, Esq., of Lagrange, in addition to an extract published this week—the letter in our next.

"Great Facts from a Little Journal," or a criticism upon the value of foreign essays, by Agricola, will appear next week.

Thanks to the Turn Verein Society for their courtesy in sending us a polite invitation through the hands of Dr. Rabe.

On the third page will be found the story from Real Life, "Bertha and Phebe," by Mother Ruth; and, in the "Ladies' Department," on sixth page, "Mothers' Papers on Education," both worthy of careful perusal; "Travels in Mexico" will be found of deep interest. This number also presents many themes of great public importance.

THE GREAT YOSEMITE VALLEY.—We invite the attention of all our readers to the "Route to the Yosemite," and remarks connected therewith. A very select party will start at the earliest date with well qualified guides and all necessary apparatus for a most interesting trip. Many names are already registered. In our next number we shall be able to publish special advices from the Valley, as to its condition, and the time it will be safe to make the trip.

## SAFES! SAFES!!

LILLIE'S IMPROVED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES. Fire-proof, Powder-proof, Drill-proof, and Burglar-proof. With Lillie's Unpickable Powder-proof Lock.

The best safe made for resisting both fire and thieves, as proven in innumerable instances. As to a recent test by fire, reference is made to the late burning of the Crystal Palace, New York, at which all other Safes on exhibition were burned up. Lillie's SAFE alone was unharmed.

Reference is also made to the test afforded by the burning of the Illinois Central Railroad Depot at Chicago. Read the following letters and statements:

J. C. Morris, Esq., Agent of Lillie's Safe, No. 119 Pearl street, N. Y.: Dear Sir: You ask about Lillie's Safe, how they stood the fire, etc. We think we have had a good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 27th of December last, and at that time we had one of these in our office and three in our warehouse. The safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The safe in our warehouse was filled with our books and papers. The safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The safe in our warehouse was filled with our books and papers. The safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The safe in our warehouse was filled with our books and papers.

Yours, truly, BUEL & MOORE. Troy, August 11, 1857. World's Safe Company: Gentlemen: Your letter of to-day is received. In reply we are happy to say the safe we bought of you last spring (Lillie's Patent) came out of the fire unharmed. In fact, in the fire, we were saved by the safe. The safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The safe in our warehouse was filled with our books and papers. The safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The safe in our warehouse was filled with our books and papers.

[From the Troy Daily Times, October 6th.] LILLIE TRIUMPHANT! A GREAT TEST! The fire at the Crystal Palace, New York, yesterday afternoon, furnished a test of the Lillie's Patent Safe, which could have been desired. Those who were on the ground say that it was the hottest burning they ever saw; the wares of the safe manufacturers were in an exposed situation. Lewis and Clark, and the Lillie's Patent Safe, were the only ones that remained unharmed. On overhauling the ruins this morning, Stearns & Morris's Safes were burnt out, others were complete wrecks; Lillie's alone were unharmed, except in the frying of the paint upon the inside doors. The last two could not have been arranged a better trial had a special arrangement been made for the purpose. Nor could Mr. Lillie possibly have received a greater triumph for his remarkable invention.

[From the New York Times, October 6th.] Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-proof Safe, manufactured by Stearns & Morris, and other Sheet-Iron Safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. The unexpected test will open the eyes of the public. Also, examine Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new.

A shipment of these SAFES has just arrived, and can now be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse of T. OGG SHAW, 23 Sacramento street.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Bank Locks, On hand, and for sale. The best Bank and Vault Lock in the world.

REFERENCES: All the Banks in City of Troy, Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, American Exchange and Coin Exchange Banks, And nearly all others in the city. New York. Bank of North America, Bank of Philadelphia, Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. Merchant Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vermont. Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio. State Bank of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee. Branch Bank of Virginia, at Farmington. State Bank of Georgia, at Savannah. State Bank, Savannah, Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia. Bank of New York, New York. Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh. Bank of Raleigh, North Carolina. Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina. Also, to Banks and Bankers generally, in the principal cities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

THOS. OGG SHAW, AGENT, No. 33 Sacramento street.

The Imported Thorough-bred English Race Horse "LAWYER," WILL STAND THIS SEASON (TILL THE 1st of September), at

TWELVE-MILE FARM, SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Terms—\$100 for the season; \$50 the single leap. Good pasturage and stabling, at the Twelve-mile Farm. Pasturage.....\$5 00 per month. Stabling.....1 00 per day. Well-fenced fields, and every reasonable care taken, but all animals are at the risk of their owners; and all charges must be paid before horses leave the farm.

For pedigree, or further particulars, apply to—"Los Gatos" or Sonoma county; Or, JOHN CUMMING, Twelve-mile Farm, on 141 Clay street, San Francisco.

13-11

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, University of the Pacific. THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to the First Course of instruction in this Institute, will be given on Thursday Evening next, May 6th, at MEDICAL HALL, commencing at quarter before 8 o'clock.

The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. R. BEVERLY COLE, M. D., Dean.

## LEWIS GIBSON, DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, ALSO,

CROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, No. 26 Battery Street (near the corner of Pine), SAN FRANCISCO.

Advances made on consignments of Country Produce and Merchandise. 13-3m

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS GIBSON, 26 Battery street—600 bags Oats; 100 bags Bald Barley; 100 barrels of Extra Flour; Together with a general assortment of Wines and Liquors, Groceries and Provisions. 13-4t

FINE HERD OF CATTLE. A VERY FINE HERD OF CATTLE. Is now offered to one desirous to Stock a Farm. The Herd consists of the following:

175 head of COWS and Two-year-old HEIFERS; 60 head of STEERS; and about 150 head of YEARLINGS, and CALVES of last fall. Nearly all the above Cows are kind and gentle, and a large portion are one-quarter to three-quarters Durham. This is one of the best lots of Stock that can be purchased in market, and any one desirous to secure an excellent trade, should make application early, as it is rarely that such a lot is offered. Address EDITOR FARMER, 123 Washington street. (13)

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE, AND FOR

sale at low rates, 3,000 kegs White Lead, 2,000 kegs snow white Zinc, 20,000 gallons Linseed Oil (boiled and raw), 10,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 12,500 gallons Alcohol (95 per cent) in tin, 2,000 gallons Varnish (English and American), 5,000 boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes), 700 dozen Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd do), 6,700 pounds Glue (assorted qualities). Together with a large stock of all articles in our line, which we are receiving regularly from the best Manufacturers.

WE ALSO HAVE ON HAND, Camphene, Sperm Oil, Polar Oil, Tanners' Oil, Lard Oil, and Solar Oil.

In lots to suit, At 86 and 88 Washington street, And 87 and 89 Oregon street. (13-3m)

THE "NE PLUS ULTRA" OF SEWING MACHINES.

THE PATENT LEVER SEWING MACHINE. (Under Howe's License).

MANUFACTURED BY THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 339 Broadway, New York.

MAY BE TRULY REGARDED as the "Ne Plus Ultra" of Sewing Machines, and all those desirous to find a Machine which is capable of doing any kind of Sewing for Tailors and Housewives, with a satisfaction heretofore unknown—should lose no time in ordering one of the PATENT LEVER MACHINES, which are to occupy a similar position towards other Sewing Machines, that a PATENT LEVER WATCH (and every one knows its value) occupies towards a Lepine or other second-rate watch.

This Machine makes the "Lock Stitch," which looks the same on both sides of the fabric, and which cannot be ripped.

PRICE \$50. In all respects equal to Machines heretofore sold at a hundred dollars and upwards.

Specimens of Sewing done by the PATENT LEVER MACHINE, will be forwarded to any part of the country, upon the receipt of a postage stamp.

N. B.—An energetic and reliable Agent is wanted in every town and village of the United States and Canada, to sell the above named Machine. An advantageous arrangement will be made with the right kind of Merchant who is willing to have the exclusive agency.

Address: GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 12-3m 339 Broadway, New York.

WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS, Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES, BY LONING & FUERSTEIN, 50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us, under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible. LONING & FUERSTEIN, No. 50 Front street.

L. HASKELL, Dealer in HIDES, WOOL, SKINS and FURS. Davis street, between California and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS: FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 2d and M streets, Sacramento J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville. S. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton. WM. ARAM, San Jose. R. EMERSON, Los Angeles. (10-9 3m)

WOOL! Purchased at the Highest Market Rates. BY GEORGE HOWES & CO., 155 Sansome street.

The Genuine Dry PULU IS IMPORTED FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND SOLD ONLY BY JACOB SCHRIEBER, 180 Jackson street, Next door to International Hotel.

DRY PULU is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest, and most Durable material for Bedding now in use. Fleas will not live in Pulu Bedding. 25-3m

Table and Pocket Cutlery. THOMAS DAY, No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of Fine IVORY TABLE CUTLERY; also common Table Cutlery, with Cocoa Tip, Bone and Silver Handles, etc., suitable for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Pinning, Building, and Drafting Knives; also Bowle Knives, etc.; received by every steamer, of Westenhofen & Sons, Alexander's, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.

For sale, wholesale. 23-3m

To Ranchmen. A YOUNG MAN and WIFE WANT A HOME ON some Ranch in the Country—wages a secondary consideration, the object being for the Man (who is in poor health), to get a chance to live in the country. To any person who has no family on his place, this is an excellent chance. The Woman is a good Housekeeper, and does all kinds of Sewing. The Man will be able to milk cows, take care of stock, or do any light jobbing about a Ranch. Address MR. & MRS. L. HENRY, San Francisco, (Care of California Farmer).

REMOVAL. DR. D. BURBANK, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

No. 125 Montgomery Street, (Over J. W. Tucker's Jewelry Store), Where he will be glad to see his friends and former patrons, and all those who wish to have

THEIR WORK WELL DONE. (10-3m)

## BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., BANKERS, No. 100 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA,

Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - Boston, SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York, Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent. per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing with our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium. (10-3 MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.)

POLAR OIL. 30,000 GALLONS

REFINED POLAR OIL, In Barrels and Cases,

FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oil would do well to visit our establishment, before laying in their winter stock. We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

LARD OIL, is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

WINTER SPERM OIL, Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.

BINNACLE OIL, Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

CAMPENE, Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL, In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent. BURNING FLUID, Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS, PACIFIC OIL and CAMPENE WORKS, 48 Front street, near California.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, No. 117 Clay Street,

OPTICIANS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Importers of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical INSTRUMENTS.

The wants of the EYE particularly attended to, and the fine GLASSES, PEBBLES, and improved Periscopic Glasses in every style of frame.

Stock-Hunting Spy Glasses, Marine Operas, Magnetic Machines, Drawing Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Pocket Compasses, Spectacle Cases, Stereoscopes, Thermometers, Hydrometers,

MAGNIFYING GLASSE Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,

CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Razor-strops.

Billiard Balls, OF ALL SIZES.

For sale by LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, 10-3m OPTICIANS, 117 Clay street.

Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood. MANSFIELD & WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.

A full and complete stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings, And every description of

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods, Also, Brooks' celebrated Calf, Patent-leather, Dress and Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST CLOTHING, made in the most approved styles.

159 and 161 Montgomery Street, 21 6m Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco

GOLDEN-GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets.

WE HAVE RE-OPENED THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, with a large and very select stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Embracing every article in the CLOTHING LINE. Our Goods are of the Latest Style, and of superior quality.

We receive Goods by every steamer, direct FROM NEW YORK.

The price we ask is the price we intend to take—(but one price to all).

We sell our Goods exclusively for CASH, AT REDUCED RATES.

M. S. MARTIN, the former proprietor of the House from 1851 to 1857, will again be found at the "Old Corner."



## Ladies' Department.

## THE BEAUTIFUL WATCHER.

BY W. A. DEARBORN.

A mother stood by a dying child,  
The last of her household band;  
Husband and children all were gone—  
Gone to the spirit land.  
It slept and smiled, but a cold, damp brow  
Told sadly it was ceasing to live,  
For its smile was only in answer to one  
That a guardian angel might give.

"Mother," she whispered, "I know that ere long  
I must sleep in the grave's dark gloom;  
But papa used to call me an angel, you know,  
When he sang with me in this room.  
I must be in a dream, for I hear his voice,  
Repeating in gentle tone—  
'Bright angel come! Bright angel come!'  
Dear mother, are you alone?"

"For I saw near you such a beautiful form,  
With a face so lovely and white—  
It is near you now, and sweetly smiles,  
As it has through all the night—  
And, mamma, when you slept for a little while,  
I thought I could hear it sing—  
But I fell asleep when I shaded my eyes  
From the light with its beautiful wing."

"But it sang of a home that was far away,  
In a voice so soft and low,  
And how glad it would be to carry me;  
And I said I would like to go—  
I would be so safe on his gentle breast,  
And 'twould comfort your heart by day;  
For even though dead, I will still be yours  
When the watcher takes me away."

"My child, no form of beauty's near—  
The lamp no longer burns,  
And moonlight only in the room  
The gloom to darkness turns,  
I see no watcher by my side,  
I'm standing here alone—  
Oh, who will try to comfort me,  
When thou, my child, art gone?"

"Dear mother, one kiss! I am colder now,  
And the light to my eyes grow dim—  
And a voice like Ida's, before she died,  
I hear in a low, sweet hymn.  
The beautiful watcher you cannot see  
Not yet from my side has flown—  
'Tis dark! 'Tis dark!' She spoke no more—  
The mother and clay were alone!"

## Mother's Papers.

[We shall always be happy to make a place for  
"Mother's" Papers.]

Spasmodic training of children is generally fol-  
lowed by the same withering result, as spasmodic  
irrigating of the tender plant. The long neglected  
soil has become dry and hard, making the plant  
stunted in its growth, and apparently dying. An  
effort is made to resuscitate it, and vigorously for  
a short time a faithful irrigating, morning and  
evening, is resorted to; very soon tender little  
shoots can be seen springing up in all directions  
from the roots and from every branch; in the  
closely folded leaves far out of sight are hidden  
the buds which only require time and nourishment  
from the stalk to develop their beauties. The  
plant is getting along so finely, and the weather is  
so warm, it takes so much water, the facilities for  
applying it are inconvenient or irksome, that the  
thrifty plant is neglected. The tender vigorous  
leaves are more sensitive to the rays of the scorch-  
ing sun and the rude winds than they would have  
been had they never had the artificial watering.  
Soon the leaves curl up, the buds wither, and the  
stalk dries; the beauty and the interest of the plant  
gone. Mothers, it is so with your little girl;  
her golden hair hanging in prettily turned ring-  
lets—her mild blue eye that always looks as  
though it were swimming in a tear—her even,  
pearly little teeth, that as her tiny curved lip parts  
with dimples playing around, present themselves,  
and as often as the resemblance of her papa—the  
fair forehead which seems too well developed—the  
fine, beautifully moulded neck and shoulders—the  
fa, faultless hand and arm—its skin almost trans-  
parent—all speak of a sensitive nature. Your little  
boy, too, he is not as gentle as sissey; even in  
infancy there are many unmistakable evidences of  
the natural calling of the sexes; his cry is louder,  
more boisterous than the girl baby; his head is  
larger, more corners about it to be smoothed here  
and there by looks and words continually from  
Mother; his will seems more resolute and at times  
all effort seems to fail in the desired object; talk-  
ing persuasively, punishment in various ways held  
up before him, but all to no purpose. Did you  
ever then appeal to the honor of your boy? Do  
you remember how quick his keen eye moistened?  
His feelings were touched; he was melting in peni-  
tence; his very countenance looked "sorry,  
mamma; never will do it again!" This is the mo-  
ment to seize to make an impression upon the child's  
mind. It can be done in a few words; fewer the  
better, but they will never be forgotten. One  
scene like this awakens the child's consciousness,  
and the forgiveness granted makes him happy and  
all the more ready to yield again. Do not sup-  
pose by correcting a child once, for any fault, is  
going to suffice for it; it is not so; it is the work  
of a lifetime with the true mother. Mildness and  
firmness should always characterize the tone in a  
mother's trainings. At times this seems almost  
impossible, especially to those who have never  
thought of reproof or chastising a child except  
when angry or excited. Ah! this is the last time  
in life to correct a child. No mother of any re-  
finement could ever do it. How painful it is to  
see a coarse, vulgar woman, rudely take the timid  
little child, and give it a push, accompanied with  
cruel blows on both ears, sinking it tremblingly  
into the corner, not daring to raise its eyes in its  
parent's presence, its very spirit crushed to the  
earth. Another species of governing children that  
many most plead guilty to, and that is, to-day  
fail to notice a case of insubordination; to-mor-  
row the same case is met with severe chastise-  
ment and great wrath. The consequence of such  
discipline causes the subject to see the lack of  
justice, which is the foundation of all salutary cor-  
rection. No mother should ever instigate children

to rebel against their instructors; turn a deaf ear  
to such tales and complaints against teachers. If  
you would know more of their description, go and  
see for yourselves, or inquire of others. It would  
be far better for you to move your children alto-  
gether from such discipline, than to allow them to  
remain, bringing home tales against their teachers.  
Temptations should not be placed before children  
unnecessarily, with a promise of punishment if  
the rules are violated. They have not the strength  
of mind to resist temptations. Mothers should  
not, as a general thing, correct their children in  
the presence of others, or even allow one member  
of the family who may be in possession of the  
facts and secrets of a private reprimand, to speak  
of it in the presence of another.

"The most excellent thing of a Spartan educa-  
tion," says a historian, "was its teaching young  
people how to obey. For this reason Agassilaus  
advised Zenophon to send his children to Sparta."  
One thing above all others should be impressed  
upon the child's mind, and that is a regard for  
truth. Encourage the love of candor and frank-  
ness, and a hatred of hypocrisy. None can sup-  
ply a mother's place; none can feel her interest;  
and as in infancy she is the best nurse, so in child-  
hood she is the best guardian, the best instruct-  
ress. Let her take what help she may, nothing  
can supersede her own exertions. She must give  
tone to character; she must plant the first seed;  
the fruit, good or evil, will correspond with the  
seed sown.

We have heard in poetry how delightful it is to  
"revere the tender thought." But these instructions  
are not without their trials. And well is her care  
repaid. As she fondly takes the infant to offer it  
its nourishment; on whom does it smile so sweetly  
upon as its mother? To whom do the little boy  
and girl fly so naturally for sympathy as to their  
mother? And often in after life, does not youth  
repose in confidence securely on a mother, and  
seek the counsel of a mother's faithful heart, and  
hide its grief on a mother's tender bosom? Long  
after the grassy mound has become settled, and  
the simple head-stone tells of its occupant, does  
the child remember and heed what mother said. It  
is a beautiful relationship, and if mothers would  
secure the love and respect of their offspring, they  
must not grudge the instructions given. As pa-  
tience, perseverance and self-denial are practiced,  
so will the reward be.  
April, 1859.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.—Untold sentiment clusters  
around this flower; and this alone makes its cul-  
ture in our flower-gardens, or in some moist, shel-  
tered nook, desirable; add to this, its intrinsic,  
modest beauty, and its easy cultivation, both in-  
doors and out. Its Latin name is *Myosotis palustris*.  
It is found in moist lands, growing wild, over all  
Great Britain and Central Europe, and when once  
it has a foothold in a favorable locality, in this  
country, it sustains itself without further care.  
We have a native *Myosotis*, which resembles the  
European, but the flowers are smaller, and the  
whole plant not so pleasing. The true Forget-me-  
not has a cluster of light blue flowers in a naked  
raceme; the corolla is tubular, five-lobed; the lobes  
nearly round, and the eye golden-yellow. Seeds  
should be sown in a warm, moist place, or in pots,  
also keep warm and moist.

A LIVING FAITH.—In a public school in New  
York, a short time since, on an alarm of fire, a  
terrible panic ensued, and many of the scholars  
were injured by rushing to the doors, and one of  
the teachers, a young lady, jumped from a window.  
Among the hundreds of children, with whom the  
building was crowded, was one girl among the  
best in the school, who through all the frightful  
scene, maintained entire composure. The color,  
indeed, forsook her cheek. Her lip quivered.  
The tears stood in her eyes but she moved not. After  
order had been restored, and her companions had  
been brought back to their places, the question  
was asked her how she came to sit so still, with-  
out apparent alarm, when everybody else was in  
such a fright. "My father," said she, "is a fire-  
man, and he told me if there was an alarm of fire  
in the school, I must just sit still."

RECIPES.—Sandwiches are a favorite dish at  
evening parties, when properly prepared. The fol-  
lowing recipe is said to be very good: Chop fine  
some cold dressed ham, say about a quarter of a  
pound, put it in a basin with a tablespoonful of  
chopped pickles, and if you like, a teaspoonful of  
mustard, with a little cayenne; put about six  
ounces of butter in a basin, and with a spoon stir  
quickly until it forms a kind of cream; add the  
ham and seasoning, mix all well, and have the  
sandwich bread cut in thin slices, upon which  
spread a little of this mixture; have already cut  
thinly intermixed with fat, either cold roast beef,  
veal, lamb, mutton, poultry, pheasant, grouse,  
partridge, etc., either of which lay evenly, and not  
too thick, on your bread; season with a little salt  
and pepper; cover over with another piece of  
bread; when your sandwiches are ready, cut them  
in any shape you like, but rather small and tastily  
and serve.—Ohio Cultivator.

HIST IN WASHING CLOTHES.—The American Agri-  
culturist asserts that the great secret of the suc-  
cess of nine out of ten of the washing fluids, mix-  
tures, and machines which have been sold over the  
country for many years past, is not so much owing  
to the inherent qualities of the articles themselves  
as to the process of soaking which they invariably  
recommend. If people pursuing the old sys-  
tem of washing, would simply take the precaution  
to throw all the clothes to be washed into water  
ten or fifteen hours before beginning operations,  
they would find half the labor of rubbing and  
pounding saved in most cases. Water is of itself  
a great solvent, even of the oily materials that  
collect upon clothing worn in contact with the  
body, but time is required to effect the solution.  
Every one is aware of the effect of keeping the  
hands or feet moist for a few hours—the entire ex-  
ternal coating of secretion is dissolved. The same  
effect is produced by soaking for a few hours  
clothes soiled by the excretory matter of the skin.

TO TAKE OUT PITCH, TAR, RESIN, PAINT, ETC.—  
If any of these happen to get on a garment, either  
linen or woolen, pour a little alcohol on the place  
and let it soak in about half an hour. Then rub  
it gently, and you will find the alcohol has soaked  
out the glutinous quality, so that it will easily  
crumble out.

CEMENT FOR CHINA AND GLASS.—With a small  
camel-hair brush, rub the broken edges with a  
little carriage-oil varnish; and if neatly put to-  
gether, the fracture will hardly be perceptible, and  
when thoroughly dry, will stand both fire and  
water.

IT seems so easy to be good natured, that it is a  
wonder anybody takes the trouble to be anything  
else.

WHEELER & WILSON  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S  
SEWING MACHINES.343 Broadway, New York.  
Agencies throughout the United States.

Highest Premium again awarded by the American  
Institute, at the Crystal Palace, Nov. 5, 1857.  
Also, highest Premium awarded at the Illinois State  
Fair, and Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and  
Maine State Fair.

SEE THE FIRST PREMIUM  
SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MA-  
CHINES took the FIRST PREMIUM at the Me-  
chanics' Fair, Sept. 1858.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines  
Were recommended the HIGHEST PREMIUM at  
the State Fair, Marysville, August, 1859.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines  
Were recommended as the BEST FOR FAMILY  
USE, at the San Jose Fair, Sept. 1859.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines  
Are simple, not liable to get out of order, make a  
stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, turn the  
hem, use the cotton from an original spool, by use of a  
NEW TENSION, and are capable of sewing the  
FINEST AND COARSEST fabrics, LEATHER IN-  
CLUDED.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,  
corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Opinions of the New York Press.

We prefer them for family use.—Tribune.  
They are the favorites for families.—Times.  
Works more uniformly than the hand.—Herald.  
Do the work of ten ordinary sewers.—Jour. Com.  
Equal to nine seamstresses.—Home Journal.  
This machine, for family use.—Adv. and Jour.  
Most honorable to American genius.—Independent.  
We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—Ex-  
press.  
Will give entire satisfaction.—Observer.  
The best ever invented.—Christian Inquirer.  
In looking for the best, see these.—Examiner.  
Admirably adapted for family use.—Chronicle.  
Indispensable in every family.—The Preacher.  
We praise it with enthusiasm.—Christian Intell.  
Worthy of the highest award.—Sabbath Recorder.  
A benefaction of the age.—Pitts' Monthly.  
Magical in operation.—Mrs. Stephens' Monthly.  
Beyond all question, the machines.—Life Times.  
The stitches need not be unraveled.—Am. Agriculturist.  
They maintain the pre-eminence.—Express.  
Saves the time and health of ten women.—Water Cure.  
Our household is in ecstasies with it.—Porter's Spirit.  
Supply the fashionable world.—Daily News.  
Are pre-eminently superior.—Ladies Visitor.  
One of our household gods.—U. S. Journal.  
Unrivalled in every quality.—Day Book.  
Pretty, useful, magical.—Ladies' Gazette.  
Have no equal for family use.—Musical World.  
A triumph of Mechanical genius.—N. Y. Journal.  
Combine every requirement.—Family Magazine.  
Vastly superior to all others.—Golden Prize.  
Are without a rival.—Am. Farmer Journal.  
We entirely prefer them.—Mother's Journal.  
We can not tire of its praise.—New Yorker.

GROVER & BAKER  
SEWING MACHINES.  
REMOVAL.

THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY HAVING  
assumed the business heretofore conducted by  
MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,

For the Sale of our Machines in this City,  
Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the  
premises lately occupied by him, to the more

COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,  
No. 118 Montgomery Street,

AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF  
Ladies,

And all who have an interest in  
DOMESTIC ECONOMY,  
And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the  
wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the  
NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,  
The superior Excellence and unmistakable Advantages  
of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot  
fall to be apparent to the most casual inquirer.  
We have lately perfected, and introduced into this  
market, several

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,  
Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive  
qualities secured by the Original

GROVER & BAKER PATENT,  
Have in addition many New and Valuable Improve-  
ments, and are more simple in construction;  
make less noise, run faster, and perform

A Greater Variety of Sewing,  
than any other Sewing Machine extant.  
The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any  
particular description of Cloth Sewing, but ex-  
ecute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicely.  
Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing,  
UPON ALL FABRICS.

A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT  
Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of  
Family Machines.

That our Machines may dispense their benefits through-  
out the State, in the shortest possible time, we  
HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION  
from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce  
our Prices—

\$75 to \$160;

Varying, according to size and finish.

For Bag-making,  
And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our  
MANUFACTURING MACHINES  
stand pre-eminently, and their qualities are too well  
known to require comment.

Samples of Work and Descriptive Catalogs of  
Machines, Prices, etc., sent per mail. All Machines  
warranted. All orders for NEEDLES, DUPLICATES,  
PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash.  
GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY,  
No. 118 Montgomery Street.

R. G. BROWN, Agent.

## AGRICULTURAL.

No. 125

## McCormick's Chicago Reapers!



Three Sizes—5½, 6 and 7 feet Cut,  
WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PAT-  
TERNS, from 1852 to 1859. (Agent for the Manufac-  
turers for the Pacific Coast.)  
2500 sold in 1855, 4000 sold in 1857,  
4000 sold in 1856, 4500 sold in 1859,  
15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single Establishment in the world can truthfully claim  
to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number  
of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same  
time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my ma-  
chine, in 1831, having been actively and exclusively engaged in  
their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more  
largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than  
ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not  
hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and  
Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, dur-  
ability and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers  
who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through-  
out the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one pre-  
ferred. The position of the Raker in my machine (as patent-  
ed), upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and  
where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the  
only right one. Other makers have to haul their Raker on the  
platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in  
his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over  
the clods by the little platform-wheel over which he rides,  
necessarily racking their machine to pieces. The accounts  
in part, for the great durability of my Machines  
as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.  
Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.  
Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.  
Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in '57.  
Highest Prize of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in 1857.

## As the best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the *Manny*  
machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Uni-  
versal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FALSE.  
The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is  
its highest praise; while the awards of Premiums, generally,  
are worthy of no confidence, although Reapers-makers make a  
business of laboring and scheming to secure the little Annual  
One-horse Premiums of the country. Although it may not be  
generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these ma-  
chines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and  
but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by  
thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufac-  
turers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from Farmers and  
others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and  
much more. I may further remark, that all of the Reaping  
Machines of any prominence in the country, are mere modifi-  
cations of my machine; all other manufacturers having neces-  
sarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer,  
that in point of durability, my machine is far superior to  
all others; besides several important advantages, referred to in  
my regular Annual Circular in pamphlet form, which will be  
furnished those who desire further information, by addressing  
me, or any one of my Agents.

P. S.—To correct a misapprehension from recent news-  
paper reports, I may say, that while the Commissioner refused  
to extend my PATENT of 1845, that of October, 1847, will  
not expire for several years to come, and that this has been my  
most important Patent; and further, that Reaper manufac-  
turers cannot copy more sensibly my machine than they have  
done heretofore. They must still carry their Raker on the  
back of the platform, and submit to other consequent im-  
perfections.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Thrashers and Separators,  
Manufactured by Norris, Mason & Co.; 32 and 36 inch  
cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. Patent Office, January 3, 1859.—Sirs: J. A. & H. A.  
Pitts' Patent, dated June 20, 1857, (machine for Thrashing and  
Cleaning Grain), was only extended for a term of seven years  
from June 20, 1851. It has consequently expired. Respect-  
fully, yours,  
JOHN A. PITTS,  
SOUTHWORTH & CO., San Francisco, California.

Pitts' Patent Double-Pinion 8 and 10 Horse-Powers.  
To whom it may concern.—This may certify that we have  
a certificate of authority, of which the following is a true copy.  
A. GORDON & CO.

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that A. Gordon  
& Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved  
Patent Double Pinion Horse-Power," in any of the States or  
Territories secured to me by letters patent. (Signed,  
Buffalo, October 20, 1853. JOHN A. PITTS.

We are this month shipping Horse-Powers of the above  
patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he  
is hereby authorized to sell. A. GORDON & CO.  
Rochester, N. Y., October 28, 1853.

A. Gordon & Co's Iron Planet Powers,  
8 and 10 Horse.

NORRIS, MASON & CO'S  
IRON PLANET POWERS,  
8 and 10 Horse—with full Extras.

Forty Ketchum's Mowers—Iron Frame.  
Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

TWENTY NOYES' MILL-STONES,  
Different Sizes.

One Hundred Revolving Horse-Rakes,  
Eight, Ten and Twelve Feet.

200 dozen Hay-Rakes, 100 doz Batchelder's Hay-Forks, 100  
doz "Blood's" Mirror-Blade Scythes, 30 doz "Harris'" Silver  
Steel, 100 doz Samson's Scythes-Sheaths, 200 Thermometer  
Churns, 100 doz Peoria Plows—(to arrive for Fall Trade).  
Also, a general assortment of Agricultural Implements.  
Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing.

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,  
No. 44 Battery street,  
Between California and Pine streets.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,  
J. D. Arthur. W. N. Arthur.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
by late arrivals from the East,  
and will continue to receive,  
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,  
Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Reapers & Combined Machines,  
OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from  
6½ to 7½ feet swath.  
Burrell's, Manny's, Reel's, Atkins', and all the  
various styles.

Pitt's Thrashers,  
Hall's Thrashers, etc., etc.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements  
for full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and  
Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,  
well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during  
the season, which we can afford, and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,  
As any other similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call  
and see the subscribers, at their Agricultural Warehouses.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,  
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington street,  
between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

Colored Plates of California Fruit.  
The beautiful Fruit Pieces which were so finely pre-  
pared, at the Fair of California at the State Fair in  
1855, are on sale at the Farmer Office. Every person  
who wishes a beautiful Fruit Piece should have a copy.

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SUPERB CLOTHING

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS,



LATEST STYLES.

## The Undersigned

PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG  
experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for  
Purchasing, they can present one of the

BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING  
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Their aim has been and ever will be, to give their  
patrons the Best MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES  
and THE TRUEST NATURAL FIT OF THE  
GARMENT.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.  
HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

## WOOL WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER  
WILL PAY CASH FOR  
WOOL,  
THE ENSUING SEASON.

THOSE HAVING WOOL TO SELL WILL FIND  
it to their advantage to call on the Subscriber, before  
making sales. Inquire at OFFICE, on

J Street, between Front and Second,  
Or, at the City Market;  
SACRAMENTO.  
N. D. STANWOOD.

RIPPON & HILL,  
PACIFIC MANUFACTORY  
AND

EMPORIUM,  
Corner Thirteenth and J streets...Sacramento,  
Manufacturers of all kinds of

Carriages & Wagons,  
Large and Small, for every business,  
OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL AND BY  
THE BEST WORKMEN.

All Work Warranted.

CHAS. ZEITLER & CO.,  
DEALERS IN  
American and English

HARDWARE,  
FINE CUTLERY,  
FARMERS' MECHANICS'

MINERS' TOOLS.  
144 J street.....Sacramento.

A full assortment of the  
Best Agricultural Implements,  
HARVESTING TOOLS,  
GRAIN CRADLES,  
&c. &c. &c. &c.

WM. B. HUNT,  
DEALER IN  
HIDES, SKINS, &c.

WOOL AND TALLOW.  
Office on Second street, near M,  
SACRAMENTO.

Premium Marble Works!  
P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,  
K street, corner Sixth,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and  
Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Free-  
stone Tiles, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c.,  
&c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable  
terms.

All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.  
Also, Calcined Plaster for sale.

Pioneer Establishment.  
FOR curing of FISH of all kinds;  
also for the curing of prime HAMS  
AND BACON. Always on hand, the best articles  
of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted  
of superior quality, in packages to suit.

The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and  
is desirous of extending the business; for that purpose he  
will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity.  
The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at  
this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT  
Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China  
Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER,  
Front street, opposite Water Works Building,  
Sacramento.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,  
HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN,  
HOOP SKIRTS,

And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.  
MRS. D. NORCROSS,  
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Pacific Fringe Manufactory!!!  
DRESS TRIMMINGS  
CORDS,  
GIRDLES, TASSELS, &c.







Letter from E. W. F. New York.

The Season—The World and its Ways—Matrimonial Brokerage—Religious Aspects—Science of Music, etc.

DEAR FARMER: Winter is gone once more, and all hearts are thankful for a view of his back as he vanishes toward the north, pelted by warm spring rains, and becoming limp and vigorous under the genial skies of an uncommonly bland, though sunless March. Winter is gone. I'll live a thousand years, may I never see such another.

The world has been as busy as usual during its lapse; one thinks sometimes even more so. For the years thicken the plans, occupations and ways of man so that it is not an exaggeration, perhaps, to say, that the world, which means all live men and women, grows busier with every revolution of the seasons. And one must be astir early and late, to keep pace with what is coming from day to day, and month to month, to challenge one's attention. There are the questions in Art, in Science, in Ethics, in Theology, in Politics; questions of War and Peace, Political Economy, Social Reform, Human Rights (which at last have come to be understood as including Woman Rights by the argument which proves that women are human), and amid all these one finds, open eyes and quick ears serviceable—on the whole, as serviceable, perhaps, as any furnishing one can have for the times. And yet we see people get on, and thrive in many ways, whose drums are little better than the sheepskin, which is beaten that sound may be got out of, not into it, and whose eyes are—not capital, but mostly capitals, thus (I). People who will not vex themselves with deciding questions which have not that important backbone in them, but make a mush of all others, and deliver them over for the comfort of the fanatics and fools. And yet, more or less, such questions belong to every life that has been born to a plane above that of the senses. Get any slenderest ray of spiritual light into a soul, and in they march and take up permanent quarters there, demanding to be answered, at some time; if not now, on some other day.

The Lincolnshire boor told the whole story in these words: A minister sat at his bedside offering the counsel and consolation needful in the last hour, and after the mysteries of the Atonement and the efficacy of Faith had been duly set forth, he asked the dying man if now he had faith in Christ? Momentous question! which, at least, was not dishonestly answered in this wise: "Wat wi' faith, and wat wi' the earth a turnin' round the sun, and wat wi' the rail cars a fuzzing and a whizzin', I'm clean muddled, stoned and feet;" and turning his back upon them all, he looked to the wall and died. Went further on to get the answer which he could not find here.

There has been a quite remarkable book published since my last letter, by Thatcher & Hutchinson. It is entitled Matrimonial Brokerage in the Metropolis, and is a searching and faithful exposure of the various schemes which adventurers among both sexes try for the furtherance of their worldly fortunes. The author is Mr. Alfred C. Hills, an attaché of the New York press, in the capacity of Reporter for the Evening Post. Mr. Hills has made an interesting book, and he verifies its honesty upon oath, before the Mayor, it having been questioned in regard to that important element of books and men, by no less a personage than Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell, who figures in its pages as the patron of a Matrimonial Broker's Office. One word on that particular feature of Mr. Hill's work. I know the temptation was very strong to enrich his pages with a new passage in this remarkable woman's life. And as it was an actual experience with her, which he relates, conscience, honor and self-respect were fully vindicated in the relation, since the adventure befell him in the proper course of his laudable investigations; and yet I could have wished, at least, that it had not happened, or happening, I could almost have wished that a great magnanimity had taken possession of Mr. Hill's soul and locked the secret up from his pen and pages. One blushes, and is ashamed to own that womanhood may become so hardened. It is the silent hope of every true heart, when it sees a woman go through such experiences as hers have been for the last two years, that the shame and the sin are not wholly fruitless of the godly sorrow that worketh repentance, and one is staggered and keenly pained, by learning that the life which has brought such visitations upon itself, goes on from sin to sin, in the silence and obscurity to which it falls from the bad eminence it before occupied. I do not know that Mr. Hill could honestly have left this woman out of public view, seeing that she thrust herself upon his notice in the way she did, but if he could have—his book, in a commercial point of view, would have been greatly lessened in value. For this as well as for other parts of it, it will now be read by everybody, for everybody is interested in its subject, and will be more so in the exceedingly curious details it furnishes of the exceedingly curious matters it sets forth. There is another book offered by the same house, which is an excellent offset to this catalogue of follies and incipient crimes. It is a small volume entitled the Religious Aspects of the Age, containing Addresses, delivered at the first Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union of New York, by Chapin, Beecher, Greeley, Sawyer, and others. The book is live and sparkling with the spirit of the world's foremost thought. Many of the papers have the true note of the master souls they spring from, and touch with a potent sweep, the fine chords of aspiration thoughtful young men and women in California had this little volume, that they might see before them the religious countenance of their time, and ponder well their own part in making up its details and its light and shade.

I wished to speak of a new development, or rather a newly imported development of the science of Music, but I must defer it till another opportunity shall come, since it deserves and requires a better place and exposition than could be given it in the narrow corner left to me in this letter. I hope it will travel to California, at no distant day, and find the acceptance there, which battle will win for it here as everywhere, in time. It is the one substantial comfort of the soul, that the Truth can hinder this. Yours, E. W. F. March 15th, 1890.

CATERPILLARS.—This pest has appeared in many places in the State, and they promise to give the orchardist some trouble. When at Oakland a short time since, we saw the caterpillar upon the live-oaks there, and we would advise the citizens to give their attention to this insect early, lest they so increase as to strip the foliage from off their fine shade trees, and take away a goodly portion of the beauty of that really fine city. The question is how to get rid of them. The only certain way we ever knew was to watch their first appearance, when the nest was small, when it appears like a tuft of cotton on the tree, and then a hearty grasp of the hand would soon crush the little things. Now the worm is large, and the only way is either sawing off the branches, or with a swab dipped in strong tobacco water, to tear open the nest and remove it by means of this swab affixed to a pole. Another good way is to burn them with mops saturated with turpentine, made fast to a pole. They should be destroyed at all cost, else they will deposit their eggs the present year, and their increase will be ten thousand fold on another year, and our orchards will suffer.

THE TAP-ROOT QUESTION.—We have often been asked, "Why let the advocates of the absurd doctrine of 'tap-roots' remain without further reply from you?" Our answer is: We learned when a boy, that certain greedy fish must be allowed to play with the bait awhile, even run away with it, and when they felt sure they had it—then, then, our poor pike! How their dying throes troubled us, as they flapped about on dry land. There are certain land fish, too, that must be allowed to have the whole length of the rope, and they will—will thus dangle. "Poor Tom's a cold!" This week "number two," upon this question, we think will be answer sufficient for our purpose; if not, "number three" will come next week, and that, we think, will draw it down as deep as it will wish to go.

TO MAREMEN.—We feel it a duty to call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Klepzig & Co., Gunsmiths. We have excellent proof of their skill and genius as gunsmiths. They have in their possession highly honorable testimonials of merit, medals from various societies in Europe, etc., for specimens of their workmanship. They have now on hand several orders from Europe for their best style of Rifle; and are now making some of the best and highest finished Rifles and Sporting Guns ever made. This notice is not fulsome praise, as any one will find, if he will call at their place, at 212 Washington street, above the Hall of Records. Call on Klepzig & Co.; but, don't shoot—your fellow creatures! Kill grizzlies, foxes, polecats, snakes, etc.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR EYE-TEETH!—Dr. Burbank has now in his new office something that will make even the mouths of "old folks" water. A new set of teeth, and old ones repaired so as to be "good as new." Don't bear the tooth-ache any longer. Just sit in Dr. Burbank's chair a few minutes; and you'll say, "All well!"

STRAWBERRIES have begun to appear in market. Mr. Pillsbury sold about twenty pounds, at \$2.50 the pound. Purchased for "Winn's Fountain Head."

Wholesale Produce Report. This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly by Loomis, Hall & Co., Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Flour, etc.

San Francisco Cattle Market. April 27th. Quite a number of Cattle have been brought to market during the past week, and lower prices having been submitted to, there has been considerable more business done. York has advanced to 15c, at which price it commands a ready sale. We quote standard prices as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, etc.

MEATS. Beef—Sirloin, tenderloin, and rib pieces, etc. Pork—Ham, Bacon, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.

T. OGG SHAW.—This indefatigable mechanic is among a large number of workmen (thirty-five mechanics) inspiring them by his genius, and as they swing the sledge-hammer at the forge, or push the jointer at the bench, or sweat over the furnace, a looker on can see the strong muscle of hardy workmen. Shaw says before he can be crushed, his enemies must kill the muscle and sinews of men, for they will work for him while muscle lasts. Ah! thou sinews of labor! mightily tough thou art to kill. Mr. Shaw's new manufactory on his own ground, will soon rise, a monument to his perseverance, and we learn that Mr. Shaw, his partner, will soon go east to complete plans to make his establishment more perfect than ever.

INJUNCTION SUIT AGAINST SHAW.—The famous suit against T. Ogg Shaw, for violating the patent of the Manny Reaper and Mower, was laid over to the 9th of May. Mr. Shaw is receiving orders as fast as he can book them. Already his orders fill him up to the middle of June, work day and night. His knives cut keenly.

GROCERIES, DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC.

ELLIOT & BELL, Corner California and Montgomery streets. SAN FRANCISCO; WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN TEA!

COFFEE, BUTTER, SUGARS, MOLASSES, CANDLES, FISH, OIL, LARD, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, PICKLES, etc., etc.

ALAMEDA COUNTY MILK DEPOT. 125 Kearny street (between Sacramento and California).

PURE MILK ALWAYS ON HAND. HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND FAMILIES supplied, by leaving their orders at the Depot, or giving them to the Driver of the Wagon, who is one of the Proprietors.

Fresh Ranch Butter and Eggs. Constantly on hand, and delivered to Families at any part of the city.

A. L. EDWARDS & CO., NEW STOCK OF CHOICE GROCERIES.

At 81 Clay street, above Front, A. L. EDWARDS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED a fine assortment of

Choice Family Groceries,

which they offer at the lowest rates:

FLOUR—Superior brands of domestic. CORN-MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb sacks. BUCKWHEAT-MEAL—Hominy, coarse and fine, Corn-starch. COFFEE—Old Government and Green Java, and superior Robusta. TEAS—Superior fresh Green and Black, in 6, 12, and 30-lb boxes. CANDLES—Chemical, Sperm, Wax, and best quality Adamantine. SUGAR—Crushed, Powdered and Brown. CHEESE—California and Durham Farm. PICKLES—English and California Pickles, in pint and quart jars. PEAS—English and American Pie-Fruits, in glass and tins. OIL—China Nut-Oil, in tins and jars. YEAST—Potatoes—Preston & Merrill's, Hope Mills and California. MUSTARD—California, English and French. OLIVES—The most desirable brands. COCOA—Paste, Shells, and cracked Cocoa, Broma, Chocolate, etc. SPICES—Glenfield Patent. MINCE MEAT—in quart and half-gallon jars. Cream Tartar and Soda. Preserves—all kinds Jams, Jellies, Sauces, &c., in glass and tin. Our customers may rely upon every article sold by us. The Prices, in every respect, Low. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

J. BRYANT HILL & CO., COMMISSION DEALERS IN FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC. 63 Merchant Street, (Opposite Washington Market), SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES—J. C. Fall, G. G. Briggs, Marysville; Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, Sacramento; Col. Leland J. Smith, C. W. Kirtland, Oakland; N. W. Palmer, Alameda; Cullen Bros. & Co., Thos. Fallon, San Jose; W. F. White, Pajaro; Judge Bachman, Santa Rosa; R. H. Tibbs, O. L. Crenaldi, Potlana; Fred. Rohrer, A. G. Oakes, Sonoma; John B. Scott, Napa; L. G. Hill, Sulphur Springs; A. G. Mead, J. S. Brackett, Marin county; John Center, San Francisco.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, DEALER IN BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON, LARD, APPLES, CRANBERRIES, And all other kinds of FRUITS in their season.

No. 48 Washington Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

TO DAIRYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS. Consignments respectfully solicited. Refers by permission, to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., Mr. H. G. Bladell, Mr. T. Ogg Shaw, Benchley & Co., and Mr. T. Ogg Shaw.

Gas Fixtures. THOMAS DAY, Importer, is constantly receiving GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail.

All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted. THOMAS DAY, 183 Montgomery street (near Jackson street), San Francisco.

STOCK HORSES. The Celebrated Trotting Stallion "GENERAL TAYLOR," WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, COMMENCING the 1st of April, 1890, at HUNTER'S POINT RANCH, four miles from the city, on the San Bruno Road. Terms—\$30 for the season; \$10 for a single service. Invariably in advance. GOOD PASTURAGE and STALLING can be had, if required. One thousand acres of grass, wet and low lands, with abundance of water and feed for Brood Mares, all of the year. The fields are well fenced, and every care taken for the security and health of stock; but all animals are at the risk of the owners. Pasturage, \$3 a month; Stabling, with grain and hay, \$1 per day. P. S. HUNTER, Agent, Hunter's Point Ranch, San Francisco county. N. B.—ORDERS left at the Grocery Store, southwest corner of Mission and Third streets, will be promptly attended to.

The Celebrated Trotting Stallion Black Hawk General Scott, WILL STAND AT THE STABLES OF F. K. SHATTUCK & CO., OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY, At Fifty Dollars the Season, commencing April 1st, and ending September 1st, 1890—payable in advance.

GENERAL SCOTT Was imported by F. K. Shattuck & Co., in 1856; was sired by Vermont Black Hawk "Young Prince"; his sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, and dam by Lady Messenger. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned. F. K. SHATTUCK & CO. OAKLAND, April, 1890. 123m

The Fine Thoroughbred Stallion Prince Morgan, WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, AT MOORE'S RANCH, San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa County, At the following low rates: To insure.....\$30 00 For the season.....25 00 Single Service.....15 00

PRINCE MORGAN Is grandson of Green Mountain Morgan, and sire of the celebrated Floss Morgan. His dam is descendant of Prince Majesty and Tiger Whip. He is four years old, this spring; fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1075 pounds. For reference as to his qualities, and speed, inquire at Mr. J. S. TAYLOR'S Stable, on Market street, opposite Second. San Francisco, April 5th, 1890. W. L. MOORE. 103m

MORGAN BLACK HAWK COMET WILL MAKE A SEASON AT MAYHEW'S RANCH, near CENTREVILLE, from March 20th, to August 1st—where good Pasturage can be obtained for MARES.

COMET Was sired by YOUNG BLACK HAWK, sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, gr. g. sire Sherman Morgan, gr. g. sire Justin Morgan; dam by Morgan Tally Ho, dam by Andrew Jackson. Mares sent to 99 Pine street, San Francisco, care of B. F. FISH, will be attended to. CHARLES COCKRIN, Agent. 93m

FARM STOCK, &c. Half-blood Merinos.

SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD and THREE-QUARTER blood Merino Sheep, from the well known flocks of Messrs. FLINT, BIXBY & CO., of San Juan, Montevideo county, are now ready for sale. This age, condition and price, and mode of forwarding, can be obtained by calling at the Office of the Farmer, 130 Washington st. (upstairs). 12

Splendid Sheep. SEVEN IMPORTED SHEEP, of the improved breeds, Cotswold and Leicester. One fullblood Cotswold, 4 years old; Two fullblood Leicesters, yearlings; Four half-bloods—the above cross. Can be seen at the Black Hawk Stable, in this city. Persons desirous of having their valuable Sheep, can learn all their pedigrees, and price, by calling on us, at the Farmer Office, 130 Washington street (upstairs). 12

French Merino Sheep and DURHAM CATTLE. JOHN D. PATTERSON, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Thoroughbred Durham Cattle.

Can supply the California market with Animals of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE, and at prices as low as the SAME QUALITY can be obtained, either in America or Europe. All Stock sold by him will be delivered in New York Free of Charge. COL. WARREN, Editor of the California Farmer, San Francisco, is authorized to act as Agent for the sale of any STOCK in California, of whom Circulars and further information can be obtained. JOHN D. PATTERSON, 18 WESTFIELD, Chautauque county, NEW YORK.

Splendid Durham BULL For Sale. A SUPERIOR DURHAM BULL, of VERY high character, and perfect pedigree, is now offered FOR SALE. This is a rare opportunity to those who want Extra Stock. Letters addressed to COL. WARREN, will be responded to promptly. 10

Southdown Sheep. WE OFFER FOR SALE, splendid Southdown Sheep, of the noted Webb breed of England. These Sheep we now offer from the collection of J. C. Taylor, Esq., from whom these splendid Bucks came that were exhibited at the State Fair, Fordham, and Young York, the finest Southdown Sheep on the Pacific coast. These two Sheep are now owned by Messrs. J. H. CARROLL & CO., and are with their flocks at Colusa, N. D. Stawood, Esq., is one of the principal owners. Persons in want of splendid Sheep of this breed, are invited to call on us and examine our schedules, before making their purchases. (19) WARREN & CO.

Sheep Wanted. AMERICAN EWES, of the best quality, wanted immediately. One lot of 400 Ewes, of two and three years old. Another lot of 700 Ewes, of same age. A small lot of Chinese, half breed. Persons having Sheep for sale, will do well to consult us, as we can always post them up in the stock for sale, and supply them with the best in the market. WARREN & CO., Farmer Office. 19

Domestic Fowls. PERSONS desirous of purchasing splendid GAME FOWLS, and the best HENS for laying, can be supplied by calling at the Farmer Office. A few of extra kinds for sale. They are a cross of the BRAHMA POOTRA, and of very superior kinds, valued at \$40 to \$50 per pair. 21

South-Downs. A FINE LOT OF FIVE HALF-BLOOD Southdowns, from the Webb Southdowns, of superior cross, and very handsome animals—can now be engaged, deliverable in September next, by application to the Editor of the California Farmer. 9

Sheep Wanted. ANY PERSON HAVING 1500 OR 2000 AMERICAN EWES, of good quality, with Lambs at side, or prospective, can find a ready purchaser for them, by addressing Editor California Farmer—where the flock is situated. Letters addressed as above, will receive immediate attention. 9

EXPRESSES. 1859. FREEMAN & CO.'S NEW YORK and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS. ESTABLISHED 1855. REORGANIZED 1890. Capital Stock.....\$500,000.

HAVING APPOINTED AGENTS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS to California, Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, and on the Northern and South Coast of California, and on the Pacific Coast of South America; also, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, are prepared to transact a

GENERAL EXPRESS, Forwarding and Commission Business, With safety and dispatch, offering facilities unsurpassed by any Express Company for Transporting Freight, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Treasure.

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, AND ACCOUNTS, Collected, and returns promptly made.

COMMISSIONS AND CONSIGNMENTS, Orders for the purchase of Goods, and all matters pertaining to a Freight Express Business, promptly attended to. GOLD DUST forwarded and deposited for assay or coinage, and proceeds promptly returned.

TREASURE and JEWELRY forwarded and insured on our open Policies, held from the best London Insurance Companies. Also, FREIGHT, PACKAGES and LETTERS, by the Steamers sailing on the 5th and 10th of each month, to all parts of the Atlantic, Europe, South America, Canada and Europe, connecting in New York with Messrs. H. S. LANSING & CO'S American-European Express to Europe. Also, to all points on the Northern and Southern COAST, by each Steamer, in charge of faithful and experienced Messengers; also, to Guaymas, La Paz and Mazatlan, by every conveyance.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES: 59 Broadway, N. Y. City; 162 Baltimore st., Baltimore; 84 Washington st., Boston; 73 Camp st., New Orleans; 320 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; 92 Montgomery street, San Francisco. [San Francisco.]

DIRECTORS: John M. Freeman, Freeman Cobb, Josiah Hadden, John K. Stimson, Chas. S. Higgins, L. Winchester, Henry Greym. JOHN M. FREEMAN, President. CHAS. S. HIGGINS, Managing Director for California. San Francisco, March 31st, 1890. 10

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line TO PANAMA, CONNECTING VIA PANAMA RAILROAD WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE United States Mail Steamship Company AT ASPINWALL, For New York and New Orleans, THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE ROUTE.

Departure from Folsom street Wharf. THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP GOLDEN GATE, F. R. BARTY,.....Commander, Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA, ON THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually. Passengers by the F. M. S. Co.'s Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminal, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported By the Panama Railroad Company, Immediately Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall.

Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. The Panama Railroad Company and the U. S. M. Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets. For freight or passage, apply to FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents, Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets. 13

California Steam Navigation Company. ARRANGEMENT FROM MARCH 1st, 1891. Departure daily from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour; ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole; CONFIDENCE; WILSON G. HUNT; HELEN G. HUNT, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick; J. BRADGON, Capt. Thos. Seely; ULRICA, Capt. Chas. Thors; CORNELIA, Capt. C. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf, every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, Connecting with the light draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets, at 4 o'clock, P. M. J. WHITNEY, Jr., President.

Regular Dispatch Line FOR HONOLULU. THE YANKEE CLIPPER BARKS.

CAPTAIN C. J. LOVETT, FRANCES PALMER, CAPTAIN JOHN PATV, and ADELAIDE, CAPTAIN NYE. Have regular dispatches to Honolulu. For Passage—having superior accommodations—for Freight, apply to McRuer & Merrill, Agents, 47 and 49 California street, San Francisco. 153m

CALIFORNIA General Intelligence and Emigration Office, No. 323 Greenwich street, corner of Duane, NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to give information to those wishing to go to California, as to the best route, and what may be necessary for an outfit for single persons or those with families. Much expense might be avoided by those going, if they knew before leaving home just what would be necessary for their comfort. Tickets will also be procured for those wishing them, thus securing passengers against the gross impositions and swindles often practiced upon them, particularly unprotected families going to meet friends and protectors in California. Any assistance to secure a desirable berth, or any advice sought, will be cheerfully given—free of charge, from time of application. The subscriber has spent four years in that State, and made six trips between New York and San Francisco, and passed over both routes. Letters addressed as above, including Three Dollars (\$3.00), will be promptly attended to. When a ticket is procured, an additional sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00) will be required. I am permitted to refer to the following well-known gentlemen, who have long known me: The Rev. Drs. S. J. Prime, and E. D. G. Prime, Editors of New York Observer; Hon. A. Wakeman, 37 Fulton street; Cornelius Mathews, Editor of the New York Times; Danmore & Co., of Danmore's Railroad Coal; Capt. Henry Randall, of the California, New York and European Steamship Company, New York—and Col. Warren, of the California Farmer. Those living in California, sending for friends and families in the East, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the subscriber, as above. JOSHUA BUTTS, 1 323 Greenwich street—(corner Duane), New York.



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1859.

NUMBER 14.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.  
TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$4 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

[For the California Farmer.]

#### Tap-Root Revived—No. 3.

Is planting shade or ornamental trees a different object is sought after, than in planting fruit trees. It may be for shade alone, or it may be for timber; where the first object is sought the trees require to be grown carefully in a nursery, for the same reasons as the fruit trees; if for nothing else, to facilitate the ease and safety of transplanting them, and when they are grown for timber, small sized trees are preferred. In either case indulge their propensity to send their roots deep into the soil; for what you desire in a shade tree, is a rapid, upright growth—a growth straight and symmetrical, with branches several feet from the ground, and this state of things is the very thing favored most by a tap-root, and the very opposite to what is to be desired in a fruit tree. The study of roots and their functions is one of absorbing interest, and I cannot but feel how inadequate I am to the task of giving information concerning; but the course pursued by the editor of the Cultivist upon this very important subject is, in my opinion, so well calculated to mislead, so contrary to all correct rule, and withal, so completely impracticable, that I could not let the opportunity pass without a "say" upon it. I will notice one more article in the March number of the Cultivist before I conclude. A correspondent asks for information about transplanting evergreens, and which the editor proceeds to answer from "our own experience." At almost every point he is met by just the very obstacles that would be created by following up this "new doctrine," and speaking of the soil, he says:

"It is seldom we find them indigenous to localities in all adapted to garden culture, so that even if removed with the greatest care, it still remains a question as to their ultimate success in maintaining life and vigor."

The inference is very plain. Because the soil of our mountains is of a very different nature from that of the valleys, and because all the conifers in this State grow only on the mountains and in the cañons, and never naturally in our valleys, it is "a question as to their ultimate success," &c., &c. Well, now, this opinion is decidedly refreshing, coming as it does from the editor of a horticultural paper. Why, what will the nurserymen, gardeners and planters of Europe think, should they ever hear of this, that the beautiful Conifers of California, which their enterprising collectors half a century ago gave to the world, and which have since been cultivated throughout Europe; that because the soil of their native habitat is different from the rest of the world, "it still remains a question as to their ultimate success in maintaining life and vigor?" This, too, in face of the fact that wherever they have been introduced, they are flourishing finely; but then, the editor of the Cultivist did not know this, or else he forgot it. But the ill success attending the transplanting of our native evergreens, is attributable wholly to ignorance. I have previously shown that a small pine now in our possession here, and which is only eight inches in height, has a root that is eight feet in length, a portion being still broken off in the ground. This with several thousand others, were grown in this establishment, and the root was the growth of one year, they having been transplanted the previous year from the mountains. Such a growth as this in one year, in the soil of the valley, ought to remove all doubt as to their ultimate success in maintaining life and vigor.

There are now several thousand trees from a few inches to seven feet in height, of those beautiful trees growing in this establishment, and our success in cultivating and transplanting, has been so great, that this past season the demand for them exceeded the supply; I mean for the large ones; and as an evidence of our success in transplanting them, the proprietor, whenever it was required of him, gave a warranty that they were to live, or to replace them, and in no instance, as yet, has he been called upon to replace one. And there is nothing new in our way of growing them; they are grown precisely as all tap-rooted trees are, in all well ordered establishments. It is no secret, but it is the very opposite of the "new doctrine" of the editor of the Cultivist. The trees, when only a few inches high, are brought from the mountains and planted in nursery rows. At the end of the first year they are all transplanted into another position, and the tap-roots which are eight feet in length, are cut short off to about one foot or a little less. At the end of the second year they are again transplanted, and each subsequent year, as they become too large to be easily removed, they are dug around, and the

roots shortened in, and they are dug underneath and particular pains taken to be sure that the tap-root is cut. It is interesting to notice the change in the character of the roots. Instead of the long spindling roots running down to the antipodes, we have a close, compact mass of fibers and spongyoles; but few of these are destroyed when you transplant the tree, and after the tree is transplanted, it soon takes hold in the soil, and as the roots are never interfered with after, they pursue such direction as nature and the soil may predispose them to. Trees cultivated on this plan always retain a more perfect symmetry and the lower limbs are preserved on the trees to a greater age. The editor of the Cultivist says:

"The beautiful conifers, including the pines, cedars, hemlocks, and the Big trees of Calaveras, that for centuries have decked our highlands, \* \* \* are growing where nature planted them," &c. "They prove the new theory of tree planting by seed."

True, they are growing where nature planted them. I have often admired their grandeur, and the immense proportions of these giants of the vegetable kingdom; but show me the man with an eye to beauty, who has not regretted their nakedness, their paucity of limbs for more than half their height from the ground, and which so much mars the contour of the tree. How seldom do we see in our immense forests, a tree of great size, clothed with branches from near the ground up, preserving a graceful outline, and this condition of things is not alone caused by their growing thickly together, for the same thing is to be seen even in the openings, a prolific cause being in the fact that they are growing in the same spot where the seed originally vegetated. The roots struck downward at once, without interruption, with few lateral roots, and the tree grew up in the same manner, and as it attained great size, one after another the lower limbs disappeared, presenting the naked appearance for which they are so remarkable, the big trees of Calaveras even, being no exception to this, and which detracts so much from their beauty, when compared with some of the fine old cedars of Lebanon, to be seen in the parks of England. The editor of the Cultivist cannot prove that trees growing where nature planted them are more beautiful than where they are planted by the amateur or the man of science. We have every reason to be proud of the magnificent conifers of our State, and we hope to see specimens of them more generally distributed throughout the homes in the valleys; but to be successful, do not attempt to transplant large trees from the mountains. That has been the great mistake; hundreds of thousands of trees, too large to be safely transplanted, have been brought down to our cities and sold, only to disappoint those who bought, and finally bring them to the conclusion that the soil of our valleys was unsuited to the mountain trees. Pause a moment and reflect, that whenever a plant less than a foot high, has a perpendicular root more than eight or ten times as long, and when those plants are allowed to get to be four or six feet in height, the root has been making a corresponding growth greater in proportion, deep into the earth. How, then, is it possible to transplant this class of trees without destroying a vital portion of the tree? In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases in a thousand, where such trees have been brought down from the mountains, the roots have not been more than equal in length to a fourth or fifth of the height of the tree. With these facts before us, how can it be expected they can live, and how erroneous to say that because they grow in an entirely different soil, "that even if removed with the greatest care, it still remains a question as to their ultimate success in maintaining life and vigor."

A practice often resorted to in England and the Atlantic States, might be tried to advantage here in removing large size tap-rooted trees, where they happen to grow in favorable localities. It is to dig around and under the tree in the winter season, leaving a large ball of earth to the tree, and leaving undisturbed the roots within this ball of earth, but cutting off all that grow beyond it; the hole is again filled up carefully and the tree permitted to remain there till next year, when if it has survived the operation, and appears to be otherwise in good health, it can be removed. This is resorting at a late day, to our theory, to insure success.

Now, then, after all this talk, what has the editor of the Cultivist accomplished by his "new doctrine?" When he asserts that, "to secure the most perfect fruit, shade, or ornamental trees, it would be better, if equally convenient, to plant out the seeds of trees in the places where they are to remain," he asserts at once a thing impracticable; for who would think in this dry country, of putting seed in allotted places for an orchard, to have to travel over acres of ground to nurse and attend to them, and finally and most assuredly fail, when the same thing could be done successfully; (and in no other way), by growing them together in a nursery by themselves? But to give him the advantage of his "new doctrine," we will suppose they did succeed in growing where the seed was planted, I deny most emphatically that by this means he can produce the "most perfect" fruit trees. I claim that such trees are objection-

able, for I know of instances where peaches and apricots, some apple and pear trees, the former growing where the seed sprouted, the latter growing where the young seedling was planted, and all budded or grafted where they still remain, and the consequence was they made an immense growth, and did not produce as much fruit as trees planted subsequently; they required a good deal of pruning to keep their heads in proportion, and the root being so well and deeply established, the more the head was pruned to give it shape, the more rampant became the growth, and to this day they are not as fine nor handsome trees, nor to be compared in any way, to trees planted subsequently, and which went through the operations of the nursery department.

There are always people to be found who are verdant enough to do a foolish thing if they were told to do it by a man who ought to have more sense; and I have no doubt that some will be found trying the new doctrine of the editor of the Cultivist; and after they have made the effort they will heap anything but blessings on his head.

JAS. B. SAUL.

SMITH'S POMOLOGICAL GARDEN, Sacramento.

#### Great Facts from a Little Journal.

EDITOR FARMER: I have to thank you for a small sheet sent me with the FARMER by last mail, bearing the sounding name of the "Monthly Journal of the California State Agricultural Society," which has two advantages: it is not cumbersome; and like Goldsmith's song,

"If we find it wondrous short,  
It does not hold us long."

In that periodical I find an article in regard to your rival the Cultivist, in which it is highly complimented, and its merits contrasted with the gross mistakes of such foolish journals as adopt a different course. When the Cultivist was first published, I had a copy presented to me by Mr. Wheeler with an intimation that if I would be a contributor, he would continue to send me a copy as an equivalent for my articles. The terms did not suit me, and I politely declined the proposal. I have not seen it since; and therefore can only suppose, from what I hear from some of my friends, that on the whole it is well conducted.

One objection which I had to the first number was, that it proposed to proceed on what I believed to be an erroneous basis: namely, that the art of cultivating the soil has, in our peculiar climate, to be learned anew, experiments to be made afresh, and "the books, reports, and dissertations, founded upon the results of labor in other countries where rains refresh the earth, and invigorate the vegetation, every week in the year," are of a minor importance.

As the experience and deductions of agriculturists had mostly been had and made under such circumstances, I looked upon this as making too clean a sweep, and could only conjecture that the editors calculated upon the credulity of their readers, who might possibly take their word for what they affirmed, to the manifest advantage of those editors. If they could make farmers believe that they themselves were as competent to make experiments as Sprengel, Saussure, Liebig, Bous-singault, Sir John Sinclair and Smith of Deanston, they might next impress upon their easy minds to lay the results of such experiments before their editorial chair, and hear them pronounce oracularly upon the conclusions to be drawn from the facts adduced. Thus we would have two sources of agricultural science, each confined to its separate localities; one emanating from the great republic of science in Europe and the Atlantic States, and one from the sanctum of the California Cultivist, aided by its revolving satellites. Nor would this merely bring name and fame to the propounders of this novel theory, it also pointed the way to wealth, as clear as mud.

One of the editors has since abandoned his high duties of editor, and some people say that the Cultivist, under the sole management of Mr. Wadsworth, has very much improved. On this subject, as I stated, I am not prepared to speak.

But how comes it that the Agricultural Society has taken such a liking to this little periodical? Why, because it is "based upon California experience, without being burdened with a mass of stale theories from foreign essayists, and sickly sentimentalism from domestic inamoratas." Confound those blasted foreigners! They are at the bottom of all the mischief that happens! What a fine country this must have been before a single foreigner set foot in it! The Cultivist, it seems, is conducted upon orthodox know-nothing principles; while those intruders, I presume, maintain the heresy that "a man's a man for a' that," and look as independently as if the whole world were their country. The real *admirable glebe* must have more power—power not only to crush vice, but if it advance their own interest to overawe virtue, science, and talent, also. It is true foreign essayists in pure literature have obtained a wide-spread reputation. The fame of Addison, Steele, Johnson, Goldsmith, Mackenzie, Carlyle, Lamb, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Macaulay, and Professor Wilson, extends as far as civilization itself, and their works are translated into the language of every civilized country. Has any one been bold

enough to allude to them, to the injury of California authors? Or is it among the writings of scientific men that somebody has been dabbled, and bringing from their slumbers truths and arguments which some of our instructors do not comprehend, and wish to huddle out of sight under the opprobrious character of "stale theories," lest their own ignorance should become apparent?

Does the Agricultural Society mean to commit suicide, or is it merely in jest? Or are such embryo productions as the State Agricultural Society's Monthly Journal palmed upon it without its knowledge, and against its desire? I am afraid it has been getting too confident of its importance. Diogenes is entitled to his sunshine; and the spirit of justice exists among our people to too great an extent not to abate a nuisance, which seems to assume for itself a right to do as it pleases, without regard to that propriety of conduct which alone can make it respectable.

Let us hope that the Society will expurgate itself.

MILLERSON, April 23d, 1859.

#### Cranberries on Dry Land.

A writer in the Northwestern Farmer says: I see by your paper that it is supposed by some of your readers, cranberries cannot be grown on dry land; but I have proved it to my satisfaction that they can be, and will give you my experience in the business.

Three years ago last spring, about the 20th of May, I procured from Indiana, one hundred and fifty plants, and planted them in my garden, which is high and dry. The soil is a sandy limestone. I prepared the ground by manuring with well-rotted vegetable manure, deep spading and pulverizing. I planted the plants about ten inches apart, kept the weeds and grass out, and the ground mellow, but taking care not to disturb the roots. In the fall I covered the bed slightly with fine hay, and so kept them until the growing season came on the next spring. That season the plants extended so far as to cover the ground between the rows pretty well—some of the runners putting out eighteen inches long. In the fall I applied manure, and covered the ground as before. The following season they grew well, and produced one pint of berries.

In the fall, I covered the bed again, and last spring applied a coating of saw-dust. Some of the runners have grown, the past season, three and a-half feet long. I have gathered from the bed, last fall, two quarts of good berries, and the vines look as thrifty and fine as any I have seen in their marshes. From my experience in the business, I have reason to believe that the cranberry can be grown on dry land to great profit.

[We wish experiments could be made in our State, with the Cranberry on dry land.]

#### How Weeds are Produced.

PROFESSOR BUCKMAN, of England, has recently made some careful investigations as to the amount of seeds of weeds contained in seeds sold as clean, and we will state a few of the results obtained, as they cannot fail, we think, to interest our readers. The professor found "in a pint of clover seed, 7,600 weed seeds; in a pint of cow grass, 12,600; in broad clover, 39,440; and two pints of Dutch clover severally, 25,560 and 70,400 weeds. Supposing these samples to be sown, here were weeds enough to stock the land with seeds for many years. The farmer often goes to the cheapest market and gets weeds for corn, and so pays exceedingly dear for what he considers a cheap bargain." If this be true, in relation to English farming, how much more so must it be to America, when it is well known much less pains is taken in preparing grain for market, as well as in the selection of seed and the general cultivation of the soil! In purchasing seed grain, turnip seed, grasses, etc., farmers often display a want of judgment and ordinary prudence, by selecting such articles as are cheap, or rather low-priced, for that is not really cheap which is not genuine; and we can conceive no greater pest in an agricultural neighborhood, than "a cheap seed store," in the but too common acceptance of the term.

The fecundity of some weeds is truly astonishing. Professor Buckman has counted 8000 seeds in a single plant of black mustard, and in a specimen of charlock, 4000 seeds. The common stinking camomile produces 40,000; and the burdock, 26,000 seeds; and the seeds of a single plant of the common dock produced 1700 little docks.

#### The Locust Tree.

Now is a good time for all who have neglected to plant the seed of this valuable tree, to do so. If the soil is rich and deep, and of a sandy, alluvial nature, they will sprout quick and grow rapidly, and make fair, good trees, by autumn. The seed should be soaked some twenty-four hours, at least, in milk and water; scald the seed first, and remember and do not plant the seed too thick; thin out so as to give each tree eighteen inches in the row, and you will have finer and better grown trees.

#### The King-Phillip Corn.

This is the best Corn for the climate of California, known. From the evidences we have received of its certainty of growing, and ripening and yielding, we have undoubted proofs, and therefore recommend it in the strongest terms.

#### Introductory of Professor Cooper.

DR. E. S. COOPER, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific, delivered his "Introductory" before the students at the lecture-room, on Mission street, on Monday evening, 2d inst. This lecture was characteristic of the one who delivered it. Without the least circumlocution, he presented the heart of the subject at once; though not delivered in the most pleasing tone of voice and manner, the lecture was one of a most practical character; every line teemed with a common sense idea, terse and pointed; the listener almost forgot all deficiencies of voice and manner; and the students could not but feel that they had indeed placed themselves under the tuition of a teacher who would impart to them the knowledge necessary to cure their patients when they may become practitioners. Should teachers of medicine confine their efforts solely to imparting practical knowledge to students, instead of spending much time, as many do, in discussing speculative points, the world would be blessed with a much more skillful class of practitioners.

If Professor Cooper's "Introductory" is a prelude of what is to follow, the student of the University will have no cause to complain of having to spend time in the study of the speculative parts of medicine. The lecturer began with a brief review of the history of Surgery and of those who have contributed to its advancement, commencing with Hippocrates and Galen; the trials and rewards of great geniuses in the profession were then touched upon; the importance of practicing dissection upon the lower orders of animals was strongly enjoined upon the students; affording, as he said, an opportunity of obtaining knowledge by experience, upon which alone all true medical philosophy and logic is founded, the basis of Aristotle's logic—Aristotle, the first to dissect the bodies of animals, and the greatest logician the world ever produced.

The lecture was full of important points, but space will not permit us to dwell upon them. The following exhibits the opinion of the lecturer as to what an operative surgeon should be. He says: The operative surgeon, who is prepared for all emergencies, must be perfectly familiar with every artery of the human body, capable of bleeding dangerously; he must know them, in fact, like his own vernacular alphabet; so that on no occasion, under whatever excitement of surrounding circumstances, can he forget them. We don't mean by this, that he should know thus well all the names, which different anatomists have given to the different arteries, but he must know their location and anatomical relations as well as he knows the shape of the letters of his alphabet.

In enjoining upon the class the importance of industry in cultivating pathological anatomy, by *post mortem* examinations on all possible occasions, he remarked: You should let no opportunity pass unimproved of witnessing and assisting in making *post mortem* examinations. If you chance to be on terms of intimacy with medical men, who don't belong to this School, or who may even be opposed to it, I would advise you to embrace every opportunity they may through courtesy afford you, of being present at their *post mortem* examinations. There is no reason why you should become unfriendly to those who may be prejudiced, however unjustly, against this School; because, they may be honest but deceived; besides, prejudices among medical men towards each other often change very rapidly, and those who now oppose this School may be its fast friends before you graduate.

The medical gentlemen associated with Dr. Cooper, in the Medical Department of the University, are possessed of talent and energy, and guarantee success for the medical teaching thus commenced on our Coast.

#### Australian Acacia.

This beautiful tree, notwithstanding our severe winter, has stood remarkably well, and all who wish splendid ornamental trees for front yards, or handsome walks, cannot find a superior. The seed of this tree will do well if planted now, in good rich soil, and the trees be large enough for transplanting in the autumn.

KILL THE GOPHERS.—A new way to kill this little traveler on the "underground railroad," whose cunning is proverbial, although he cannot see except straight before his nose, has been furnished by a friend. This little fellow, if his outlet is disturbed, will leave the track he has been traveling on and take to a new one; and thus, the means taken to kill him, at the openings of his former line of travel, often fail. The best way yet found out, as our informant asserts, is to poison by means of *cobalt*, which never loses its poisoning power by remaining in the ground exposed to the air, or if inserted in vegetable matter. The plan adopted by Mr. McDavid (the gentleman from whom we derived the method) is to find out the main tunnel of his road, and there deposit pieces of beet, carrot or ruta-baga, well covered with *cobalt*. Being in the main road, where hundreds pass, every one that comes along says, "Guess I'll take a bite," and thus hundreds are destroyed by one deposit; whereas only a single one is killed by poisoning at the outlets. Many persons, perhaps, may not know, that wherever these outlets appear they have great main roads near by, but such is the case. These roads can always be found by deep spading. Here is the place to do the finishing work for the gopher.







## Stories from Real Life.

THE STORY OF PHEBE:  
A SEQUEL TO BERTHA AND PHEBE, OR,  
THE INFLUENCE OF WEALTH.  
BY MOTHER RUTH.

FRIEND FARMER: Yourself and the readers of the "Story of Bertha," no doubt, if interested in the incidents narrated and the characters delineated (although perhaps faintly portrayed by me in the story), will feel some desire to know something more of Phebe, and also the older sister, Mary, of whom only mention has been made heretofore as one of the family at the cottage home.

When Phebe first made acquaintance with the little daughters of Mrs. Stirling, it was with some reluctance that her mamma gave her permission for such frequent visitings as they seemed to wish; for she somehow felt afraid of some further occurrence of a disagreeable character. But the friendship which had sprung up between Phebe and the little ones, was presided over entirely by Mrs. S., who often sent to request that Phebe might be allowed to come to her. After one of her visits, brought about in this manner, she said:

"Mamma, Mrs. S. asked me a strange question, to-day?"

"Pray," said the mother, "what strange question did she ask you?"

"Well," said Phebe, "she asked me if I knew the names of any families of poor people about here; she would be glad I would tell her. I thought of what had passed, and I told her I believed we were called poor in this neighborhood now."

"Did you tell her," said the mother, "of that poor family in the alley on the next street, that has suffered so much from want and affliction; or the mother of the little boy who was here yesterday, who is so afflicted? Did you tell of them?"

"No, mamma! Did you not tell me to be careful how I ever mentioned anything about other people's circumstances?"

"Yes; but go now and tell this lady of these two families; she may have a desire to help the poor and needy."

Phebe soon accomplished her errand, and returned with her face all radiant with smiling joy.

"Dear mamma! Mrs. S. kissed me and said, 'Thanks, dear Phebe, for coming to tell me this. Now, please ask your mamma to let you go with me to-morrow to look them up; or knowing of them will do but little good.' Now I wonder what she intends to do, mamma. What do you think of her going to such places, as where those people live?"

"I think that God, our heavenly father, sends her there, to do a work of love for her suffering sisters. And now, my daughter, I shall not fear in future to trust you with her; for the influence and example of such, as I believe her to be, will not injure you, but tend to benefit you morally."

"Then you will allow me to go with her, to-morrow, will you, mamma?"

"Yes," said Mrs. T., "you may go; I am certain you will not regret it, for you are so fond of the pretty little boy, that you certainly will be glad to be the means of helping his sick mother."

Accordingly the next morning, about ten o'clock, Phebe was called to accompany Mrs. Stirling, not really understanding entirely the nature of the visit. When they were about getting into the carriage, she requested Phebe to tell the driver which alley on the street; for, he said, there were two alleys; she named the one they wished to go to first. In the carriage were two baskets, well filled, and covered over, so that the contents could only be conjectured. The carriage was stopped for them to get out at the entrance of the alley; they walking to the house, as directed by Phebe, with directions to the man to drive up when beckoned to by his mistress. As they walked on to the house, Mrs. S. said:

"Phebe, you said yesterday, my dear, that you were called poor in the neighborhood. Now, look at the comfortable homes of those who are really poor; and you must be convinced that you are well off; indeed blessed. Never, dear child, think of being poor, while so much of love, beauty and goodness, with comfort, is thrown around you as you have. Your home is a paradise in beauty."

They entered the miserable dwelling of real poverty; many inquiries were made; here was a sick woman and five helpless children; the husband had to depend for support on daily labor; a long and severe fit of sickness had reduced him to almost absolute destitution, with his helpless family; and now the wife was slowly recovering from an attack of fever—all was soon told.

"Now," said Mrs. Stirling, "I wish to help you; in what way can I most effectively benefit your family? with food or clothing, or are you annoyed by small debts? incurred in the matter of house rent, or otherwise, during illness; which I can have liquidated."

All was told that she requested to know, amid tears; she then stepped to the door, and waved her hand to the carriage-driver to come up the alley to her; when he came, the baskets were brought in, and one of them emptied and a part of the other. Mrs. S. then said to the driver:

"Phil, I shall want you to come back here again; notice the house, so that you are sure not to miss it."

After words of comfort to all, and seeing the little children eating heartily of what she had taken from one of the baskets, she said:

"Come now, Phebe, let us find the lady with the little boy."

Bidding all "good-by," with the promise to see them very soon, they left and proceeded to the other place; in a few minutes time they were there. This was up a pair of stairs, running on the outside of the house; a house of better external appearance than the one they at first visited; the little boy, a pale but sweet, intelligent, manly-behaved little fellow came to the door; Mrs. S. was evidently surprised, and said to Phebe:

"Is this the child of the person we came to see?"

She was answered in the affirmative. The boy invited them to walk in; as they advanced across the room, where, sitting upon a little, low bed,

was the pale, emaciated, feeble mother, plying her needle, Mrs. S. said, hastily:

"Excuse a stranger, madam, for intruding upon you so unceremoniously."

But instantly went up, and threw her arms around the feeble creature, saying:

"Maud! dear Maud! How came you here, all alone?"

All was soon explained: she had eloped from the home of her childhood, with a man she loved most ardently, about five years before; they were married, and in about two years she was a widow, with an infant; grief had wrought its desolating influence on Maud Blainley; and, for some time, sickness had been gradually impoverishing her; Mrs. Stirling had never seen her, after the elopement, until this morning; after all was told, she said to her:

"Maud, I shall not leave you here; you must remove from this place."

"O, no!" said Maud, "I cannot go; there is my rent, and also my baker's bill; and I have work sufficient to pay them, as soon as I am able to complete what is now engaged."

"Never mind; let me attend to all your affairs," said Mrs. S., "I cannot leave you here a day; tell me what you will take along of clothes, and I will put them up for you; the rest leave a few days, until I arrange all."

At last she prevailed, and took Maud and her boy with her to her home; as they passed the people below, of whom the room was rented, Mrs. S. made them understand that she would pay all the bills of the lady she was taking away, when her things were sent for; and, all that she had promised was religiously performed in a few days; not only in this instance, but also the affairs of the other family were greatly changed, from distress to a degree of comfort. When Phebe went home that day she said:

"Oh, mamma, I think you were right when you said you thought the good being sent Mrs. Stirling to those poor suffering people we have tried to help. I do believe he did. If you could only have seen all I have seen of her to-day, you would say she was an angel of love in the world. Surely it is a blessing to be able to do as she does for poor creatures who are in distress; and, mamma, the lady and her little boy, she brought home with her in the carriage!"

"Then you see," said the mother, "how fortunate it was I sent you back yesterday to tell her of those persons."

"Well," said Phebe, "I will now tell you, mamma, that she knows the lady with the dear little boy, for she threw her arms around her and called her Maud Blainley, and asked her how she came there; and she told her about being married and her husband dying, and how she loved him; and both of them wept together."

"Doubtless some old friend," said Mrs. T.

On the afternoon of that day, Mrs. S. came over to the cottage to see Mrs. T. for the first time, and explained all to her in relation to the whole affair.

"I have come to thank you," said she, "for by the information given by Phebe, I have been able unexpectedly, to find one I loved years ago, in a state of suffering, and I have been made very happy by the occurrence."

Indeed, all for a time were happy; but the family at the cottage, of course, had their own sorrows, of which Mrs. S. was entirely ignorant. When leaving, she said to Mrs. T.,

"You will please to come over to see my friend; she tells me you have helped her to live. Oh, I thank you for your kindness, from my very heart; heaven will reward you."

And thus they parted. Reader, do you admire this noble-minded rich woman? Go thou and do as she was almost daily doing; making happy hearts, relieving distress, feeding the hungry, and clothing the destitute sick in her neighborhood. Many lessons did Phebe learn from this excellent woman, to whom at last was confided the sorrow of the family in relation to the occurrences already given in previous communications concerning the unfortunate sister whose history was given first.

She regretted she had not known sooner, "For," said she, "I would have sought her acquaintance, and I should have spared no pains to save her from such a destiny, and all of you from such a grief as now dims your happiness."

This was about a year after it happened. Mrs. S. soon made acquaintance with one who has borne but little part in all I have as yet narrated, because she was the mother's companion-daughter, and was almost always at home. She was or always had been looked upon as rather queer and old maidish, from the fact of her taking so much pains about every domestic employment.

She was as good a house-keeper as her mother, and now she was to be married to a very worthy young man, who agreed to remain still at the cottage with the parents. Through Phebe, Mrs. S. learned of the approaching marriage. There was to be no company present save a bridesmaid, a groomsmen, and the minister and wife; and thus were they married. I think they were as well suited in being united in marriage as any two I have ever known. Mrs. S. became deeply interested in Mary R. and was often with her after her private simple marriage. In about another year it was that Mr. T. went after the lost one of his family flock, and returned and sold out his cottage home; and then it was that Mrs. Stirling came forward again as a noble woman, in causing the property to be purchased by her husband, so that if they ever wished they could have it back again. In it she established Maud Blainley as teacher of an infant school in the neighborhood. The reader is already in possession of the fact of the insanity and death of the father of Phebe, who by this generous woman was soon back in the old home, assisting in a well conducted private school.

Phebe's mother made her home with her eldest daughter Mary R. When the little school to be conducted by Maud Blainley assisted by the still young Phebe, was being made up, the work of doing which principally devolved upon Mrs. Stirling, for it was ushered into existence by her benevolent and noble mind, she it was who went to each family to obtain a sufficient number of baby scholars to begin with, none

of them yet eight years of age. In doing this good work she was led to the residence of her rich neighbors by the cottage.

"I came," said she to Mrs. M., "to let you know that we are to have a school at the cottage in the adjoining lot; to ask you, also, if you will send your younger children?"

"I suppose," said Mrs. M., "you are going to make up a school of the little dirty brats around here, and do you think that I shall be simple enough to help you do it?"

"Oh, no," said Mrs. S., "I expect you will engage in no such undertaking. I purpose to do all the labor of getting all the little creatures together, myself; but I would like for you to patronize it so far as to send one or two children."

"No," said Mrs. M., "and I wonder that a woman occupying the position in the world that you do, should engage in any such enterprise. My husband would be ashamed of me if he knew me to engage in anything of the kind."

"I do not quite understand what it is in my course you allude to," said Mrs. Stirling.

"Of course," said Mrs. M., "I allude to your making so much trouble for yourself in always looking up all the poor miserable creatures you can find, and then spending the greater part of your time, and I suppose, a great deal of money also, to make them comfortable, as you call it; and yet you are always engaged and cannot have time to return, or make calls upon, or with, any in like position in point of circumstances with yourself; it is a known fact that you have had no entertainments at your house this season."

"Very well," said Mrs. Stirling, "I quite understand now; but, my dear madam, give yourself no uneasiness about my affairs in that particular. My friends often make social parties at our house; they give us pleasure by doing so; it is true we have no special entertainments, nor shall we in the future; we esteem these forced entertainments amid a display of wealth, as terrible farces, hard to perform; they do not answer our ideas of rational meeting together of friends; besides, they are a dreadful tax upon the mind and time, to get up such entertainments, to say nothing of the spirit of rivalry in the taste displayed on each occasion. We have concluded not to make any at our house nor to attend any entertainments at the houses of our friends in future; but come, say, will you send your children to school? I must now go."

Mrs. M. turned her head and said: "I will not, nor will you succeed in having a school in that place. I shall use my influence to prevent your getting up any such nuisance in the neighborhood, to annoy me; I am too nervous to submit to any such thing."

Mrs. Stirling stepped up close to her and said: "Agatha Primble, you certainly do know me well enough to feel convinced that I shall succeed in making up this school, and I hope you will act more wisely as Mrs. M., than to use any influence you may possess, to prevent it; even now I could weep over you for the evil your influence has wrought even in this place where so little is known of you. I knew not that the person I came to see, called Mrs. M., was Agatha Primble."

"Your observation is a mistake," said Mrs. M., "Agatha is not my name."

"Oh, say, not so again; your countenance is but too well remembered by me," said Mrs. S. "Farewell! you are safe from any exposure by Elith Stirling."

And truly did she succeed in getting up the school. The house underwent some repairs, and in a short time all was in readiness. The school commenced with but eighteen pupils, but in a little time there were quite a number added. Maud and Phebe were very happy in the employment in which they were engaged, and all went on prosperously until Phebe was called to mourn the sad event of the insanity and death of a beloved father. Then it was that Mrs. Stirling besought Phebe to make her house her home, only as she wished to be with her widowed mother and her sister. Maud with her little boy kept house at the cottage where was kept the school. How happy she had made herself, associated with Mrs. S. and Phebe, as friends and companions. Almost every one predicted for Phebe, that she would be an old maid. No such thing; the last time I visited L. after removing from the place, I saw her at her own home, a beautiful residence; her husband, also. They had a fine chubby-cheeked boy, lying asleep in his willow cradle, but I soon had him wide awake in my arms; how glad I was to find Phebe so happy; her husband was a noble specimen of manhood, and I understand from others he was a man who was most highly respected for his known worth—to myself he was a stranger.

The school had then existed five years; Maud was still the presiding teacher, with an assistant, after Phebe's marriage. The mother of Phebe, too, had gone to the spirit land; the older sister was a widow. Mrs. Stirling was still active in doing good; it was said there were no poor around her at that time, for by her aid she had enabled such as were poor at first to do something for themselves until all were in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Stirling always said she had the greatest faculty of making a little money do a great amount of good, helping each one just enough to enable them to help themselves, and if they were able to work, she could always get something for them to do. When asked one day if his wife did not expend a great deal of money for him in her care of the poor? "O no," said he, "not a dollar; we have always had an arrangement since our marriage, that she draws quarterly such an amount to meet the demands of her wardrobe, such as would be considered suitable for my wife, and that is the money used to feed the hungry and clothe those who may need; sometimes it is drawn in advance of the time to meet some pressing demand in sickness among the poor. All bills are deferred till the quarterly allowance, and her books show the expenditure of the greater part of it; she declares that she has an abundance, and you know she always appears genteel. But see!" said he (as she approached her husband with his friend), "how very happy she looks in that plain, neat

attire. Edith," said the husband, "come tell us where now are you going, to find people to help?"

"O, never mind, husband, there are and always will be a plenty to help with words of counsel; if not to overcome want, to overcome human woe of every grade, and where food and clothing are not needed for the body, the mind may after all need aiding or support from a friend. I intend always to find something to do while there is sorrow, mental or physical, to overcome, and I am blessed with health and the means to help overcome human suffering."

The friend of her husband declared, afterwards, "he considered Mrs. Stirling within herself an organized Benevolent Society."

And now, friend Farmer and kind readers, do you know of any Mrs. Stirlings in your midst, who are institutions of benevolence? Do you ever meet with a Bertha, or a young Phebe, in obedience and love to parents, and emulation of good in others, thereby deriving happiness? Do you ever find a Maud Blainley, who left a parent's roof through affliction for one who soon passes away and leaves them in anguish among strangers, far from their childhood home? If you do, remember to do the part of Mrs. S. by them, as far as you are able. Do you find Mrs. M.'s, who are called by names they have no legal right to bear? such characters as Agatha Primble was, for she was living with a man who had deserted a wife and children, and when known bore another name than M.! I have been compelled in these stories, to introduce the characters I have, for there were so many interested. In all the incidents related, there were many more concerned; but I have been as brief as I could; and the fact that the subject, material and characters are sufficient for a considerable volume, is apparent. From observation in California, I am satisfied all these characters live; though my stories had their origin elsewhere, and some of the characters, perhaps, are still living. And now I close with the earnest desire that those who read may be able to trace out the different traits of character portrayed to the mind in the story (for it takes all to make one) and learn to choose the good, and avoid the evil. Many more recollections could be clothed with character, and arranged in order, to interest or beguile a leisure hour, if I knew that others would be benefited by a knowledge of what has come within the range of the experience of the writer, in her different places of residence. Farewell, for the present. MOTHER RUTH.

QUIETUDE, April 23d, 1859.

## FARMERS, BEWARE

CALIFORNIA  
COMBINED REAPER and MOWER,AND  
PECK'S SANTA CLARA  
HEADER and HARVESTER!

HAVING LEARNED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, that Treadwell & Co., of this city, are endeavoring to produce the impression in the Farming community that I am manufacturing the "Manny Machine," I am once more in the field, to assert, that all such representations are UNMITIGATED FALSHOODS.

I am not building the "Manny Machine," nor infringing on the "Manny Patent," nor do I intend to do either; on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly unlike the "Manny Machine," except in the use of the Knife, on which there is not now, nor has there ever been, a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too much experience as a *Practical Mechanic*, and have spent too much money in obtaining *Drawings and Specifications* from the Patent Office, of the various kinds of Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore obtained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions, and that the Farmers who will buy of me will be prosecuted. This is the old "game," and has been pretty well "played out." For two years the combined force have been playing upon me, not openly, but MEANLY and COWARDLY, behind masked batteries, with a view to the breaking up of "Home Manufacture," that they might the more securely and successfully continue to monopolize the

## AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

and keep up prices at rates ruinous to the Farmer. But thus far, their assaults have been entirely without success, and will continue harmless if I am sustained by the farmer, for whose interest I am steadily at work.

The great secret of their unscrupulous and extraordinary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that as the season of sowing has commenced, they begin to feel as well as see, that my

CALIFORNIA  
Combined Reaper and Mower,

IS A DECIDED SUCCESS;

and unless that they can intimidate the farmer, and force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machines much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a large stock over for next year—an unpleasant fix, truly, but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!"

Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hirelings and secret emissaries and letters throughout the country, to poison the public mind with stories known to be FALSE.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers alone? They know full well that they can maintain no action. As I said above, they find the "game" more successful with the farmer than with me, and consequently the scene of their operations this year has been transferred from this city to the farmer in the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

(and not the "Manny"),

and I have Purchased the Invention called  
"PECK'S SANTA CLARA  
HEADER and HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall continue to MANUFACTURE both, in numbers equal to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required, receive a written GUARANTEE OF INDEMNITY.

Forward your orders, and they shall be filled. With this I am done. I am now, and ever have been, ready for the fight whenever the fight opens!"

THOS. OGG SHAW,  
No. 33 Sacramento street.

123m

BOY FOR A FARMER.—A place is wanted with some good Farmer, for an active and intelligent BOY, about 15 years of age. Any person that would like to adopt such a boy, can learn of an opportunity, by applying at the Farmer Office.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. Arthur. W. N. Arthur.

## J. D. ARTHUR &amp; SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

by late arrivals from the East,

and will continue to receive

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

## LOWEST MARKET RATES.

## Reapers &amp; Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from

6 1/2 to 7 1/2 feet swath.

Burrall's, Manny's, Beloit's, Atkins', and all the

various styles.

## Pitt's Thrashers,

## Hall's Thrashers, etc., etc.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during

the season, which we can afford, and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any other similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call

and see the subscribers, at their Agricultural Warerooms.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington street,

between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

7-3m

125

## McCormick's Chicago Reapers!

Three Sizes—5, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PAT-

TERNS, from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the Manufact-

urers for the Pacific Coast.]

2500 sold in 1855, 4000 sold in 1857,

4000 sold in 1856, 4500 sold in 1858.

15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged to their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and Resper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, durability and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Raker in my machine (as patented), upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their Raker on the platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform-wheel over which he rides, necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my Machines as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851. Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855. Highest Prize at the French Universal Exposition, in 1856. Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 57. Highest Prize of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in 1857.

## As the best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FALSE. The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is its highest praise; while the awards of Premiums, generally, are worthy of no confidence, although Resper-makers make a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little Annual One-horse Premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these machines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from Farmers and others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and much more. I may further remark, that all of the Reaping Machines of any prominence in the country, are mere modifications of my machine, all other manufacturers having necessarily limited experience in occupation with my machine. A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer, that in point of durability, my machine is far superior to all others; besides several important advantages, referred to in my regular Annual Circular in pamphlet form, which will be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing me, or any one of my Agents.

P. S.—To correct a misapprehension from recent newspaper reports, I may say, that, while the Commissioner refused to extend my PATENT of 1845, that of October, 1847, will not expire for several years to come, and that it has been my most important Patent; and further, that Resper manufacturers cannot copy more nearly my machine than they have done heretofore. They must still carry their Raker on the back of the platform, and submit to other consequent imperfections.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

## 20 Pitts' Pattern Thrashers and Separators,

Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 32 and 38 inch cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. Patent Office, January 3, 1859.—Sirs: J. A. & H. A.

Pitts' Patent, dated June 20, 1857, (covering for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain), was only extended for a term of seven years from June 20, 1857. It has consequently expired. Respect-

fully, yours,

J. HOLT, Commissioner.

SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, California.

## Pitts' Patent Double-Pinion 8 and 10 Horse-Powers.

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that we have a certificate of authority, of which the following is a true copy:

To whom



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1899.

**A Special Agent in the Eastern States.**  
Mr. E. A. HAW, who left here in the steamer of the 5th inst. on a visit to his kindred, to carry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc. We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit. We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

**The Farmer—Our City Carrier.**  
HAYCO employed Mr. J. F. LARRABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the Farmer into the family as a friend to all "home industry." It will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

J. B. MORSE is not an Agent of the FARMER, nor authorized to receive subscriptions or money on account of this journal—nor has he been for some time past.

**LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.**—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

## A Beautiful Country House in the City.

VERY few of our citizens are aware of the beautiful retreats of some of our merchants and business men in the hills and slopes around the Bay of San Francisco; and the thousands who remain cooped up in their residences, or counting-rooms, poring over dusty ledgers or reading some silly novel; or, perchance, when leisure hours come, playing tennis or billiards (both excellent games for physical health, if not too often indulged in), should walk or ride along the shores of the beach from Meigs's Wharf down to Fort Point, and they will be richly repaid for all the time spent, by scenes of rural beauty and natural scenery rarely surpassed. It was our pleasure to take a ride thither recently after the glorious rains, and we were very agreeably surprised to notice the immense improvement made within the last year or two.

Our first stopping place was at what is called Black Point (opposite Alcatraz Island), called so by the pilots from its black appearance as seen from the water, the rocks near shore being covered by a species of *kelp* of a dark color, and the ferns and foliage, on the brow of the hill, being of the same dark hue. This Point comprises about one hundred and eighty-five acres, and is the property of L. Haskell, Esq., dealer in wool and hides. This is one of the finest pieces of property for residences around the city, commanding a fine view of that part of the Bay and Islands, and opens up the view of the Golden Gate and Fort Point most pleasingly. This Point was once a site of an old Fort. Cannon-balls are found there now, when digging into the soil; one of these balls we found, and bore away, by permission, as a trophy.

There are several fine cottages on Black Point, now occupied by Mr. Cook, formerly of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co.; Captain Folger, of Moore & Folger; Captain Moody, and L. Haskell, Esq. All these residences are built in the rural style, and the grounds around are filled with the beautiful native shrubbery, now blooming in great perfection, of which the *Ceanothus* *Cerulea* (or *Heliotrope*, as named by some), the *Lupinus*, *Laurels*, and many small flowers among them. The refuse underbrush has been removed, serpentine walks made, and parterres of the ground (which is a very rich, decomposed vegetable mold) are beautifully laid off, with fruit borders, where strawberries, gooseberries, currants, cherries, pears, plums, and other fruits, are doing excellently well. From these residences, walks are made down to the beach, where bathing-houses give to the families the luxury of sea-baths, in addition to the pleasures enjoyed in such lovely cottage homes.

We would suggest to Mr. Haskell, the owner of this valuable property, to change the name of this place from that it now bears (Black Point), and divide the terrace into three parts, giving to each a separate name: to the first, where the morning sun gleams upon it as it rises, we would give the name of Golden Point; to the nook, or corner, where the bath-houses stand, near the residence of Capt. Folger, that of Shady Nook; and to the extreme point, nearest the open water, Sea-Side Point. These names would be far more appropriate for such a spot of natural beauty, and capable of being made still more beautiful by art, than that which it now bears; for we experienced only bright thoughts and glowing feelings during the short hours we spent there, and the courtesies we received from each and all, made this place a bright point in our day's ramble.

## Floral Fair at Oakland.

We were called upon by Rev. A. H. Myers, President of the Alameda Agricultural Society, who presented for our views the Circular of that Society, containing the announcement of their Floral Fair, to be held at Oakland, in the City Hall, on the 14th June next. This Fair will last five days, and promises to be a *Grand Gala Time* for Flora and Pomona. The Circular of the Society is well designed; the premiums are well arranged, much better than usual. The whole affair is got up on a liberal and well arranged plan; the citizens are all alive to the subject, and have already manifested a degree of liberality and interest sufficient to make contracts for the necessary buildings and all other matters, so as to make the Fair an honor to Oakland. We hope they will bring the children of the Schools into this Fair, to awake the songs of happy children, and thus inspire them with a love of the beautiful in Nature.

**SALE OF MILCH COWS.**—A sale of milch cows, this day, by McRuer & Merrill, on Market street, was very well attended, and the first choice cow and calf brought \$75; thence down to \$14. The number sold was twelve. This is an indication of their value in our market at this date.

## Yosemite Valley.

IN continuation of our remarks relative to this wonderfully beautiful spot, we state that the period for visiting this Valley, has been from May to August; some have gone earlier in the dry season. The present year the snow is so deep on the mountains, and the meadows and creeks so full of water, that the time for visiting this favorite place, will be much later, probably about the first week in June. Of this we shall speak particularly next week, when we shall have full accounts from the Valley, which had not reached us in season for this issue. The scenery in and around the Valley is always grand, even sublime; it is a fitting place to study nature, and to worship the Creator, for it is a very Temple of God.

As the snows melt and the icebergs break from their wintry beds, the lakes and streams above are full, and the falls that burst over their rocky beds are in their greatest power, and most striking beauty and grandeur. Spring, too, comes with her wooing zephyrs and sunny warmth, and the green grass and early flowers come forth like a newly-dressed bride to greet a bridegroom. Earth, air, trees, grass, buds and flowers, all join to welcome the spring, and all meet in this temple in one harmonious anthem of praise to the Creator of all this glory; and the heart that can enter such a scene and not be lifted up in gratitude to God for all it sees, hears and feels, is neither touched with spirit of divinity or blessed with the best attributes of humanity. The Yosemite Valley is not the place to visit for mere sport or pastime, or mere worldly pleasure; it is a place where a mortal can live; where the creature can hold communion with the Creator; where humans can feel they have a divine spark within them, that when they stand before the lofty temples of granite, whose summits are more than three thousand feet high, and as the morning sun glides them with his beams looking like burnished gold, as they gaze upon the mighty cataract that comes dashing and foaming over its rocky bed above, springing, as it seems from the very clouds and thunders down more than two thousand feet at a single leap—as the eyes turn to the green fields and lawn to rest, or look on the giant trees that make the whole scene grand beyond the power of description—then, then will mortals feel most truly, this, this is indeed a place to worship God.

'Tis true, visitors will behold more of real grand beauty in the early season, for the reason of high waters above, but all should go well prepared with flannels and blankets, for the nights are very chilly. Those that form companies, should make a liberal preparation of clothing, and food. We hope, however, to announce by our next, that ample hotel accommodations will be had the present year, so that more real comfort can be had. From June to September, the whole season, there is much to see, admire, and remember. From June the volume of water over the several falls, is gradually diminishing, but always shows more or less their course. In our last number we gave the several routes from our lower cities to Stockton, and thence to Mariposa. Our opinion, from two extended visits to the Valley, once each way, is as follows:—the same route we recommended the last year:

From Stockton to Lagrange, thence to Coulterville. (Thus far, the general stage route is specified in our paper.) From Coulterville (if you have time to visit the rich quartz veins of Gentry's Gulch, and others near by), proceed, in the saddle, to Bear Valley, and examine the great tunnels in the Pine-Tree, Josephine Veins, and other mines on the Fremont mining grounds. These are worthy a special visit, and Bear Valley will be found a pleasant place to tarry for a day. From Bear Valley proceed to Mariposa. Here are good hotels, and stores, where additional outfit can be had, and much that will interest while a little rest is obtained. From Mariposa to the Yosemite it is forty-five miles (called fifty miles), and is usually made a two-day's trip, especially when ladies are in company; although several parties, with ladies, have made it in one day; but as the Great Mariposa Forest is the central attraction of this route, we advise visitors to go to Clark's Ranch, Eden Valley, the first day. This can be done easily, with time enough to observe and examine much that should interest on the way. By all means stop at Chicken Ranch, about half way to Eden Valley, and there our good friends will provide you with as nice broiled chicken and other fixings, as you need. After being refreshed, you pass on, better prepared to observe and enjoy the wild but delightful scenery, and the ride becomes inspiring, by reason of the pure mountain air you begin to inhale.

The trail from Mariposa to the Yosemite Valley is now most excellent, having been much improved by the exertion and labor of the Mann Brothers, who own the trail (the fee for travel over it is \$4, and should be always paid); the toll can be paid to Mr. Clark, at Eden Valley.

When arrived at Eden Valley, visitors should calculate to take the next day to visit the great Mariposa Forest, about three miles from this valley. Go by saddle. Mr. Clark is one of the best guides; his amiable and manly character, added to his intelligence, make him admirably qualified for this duty. A day spent in this forest, among these giant trees, will form a never-forgotten epoch in one's life, and they will always look back to it with pleasure. A ride in the saddle through a fallen tree, one hundred and fifty feet passage, will be but one of many incidents to be ever remembered. Every visitor to Yosemite should make this place one of the important spots to visit. Take time to examine, for there is too much worthy of observation to pass lightly by. The great mistake of many persons who make these tours, is found to be, a flying visit. They peep at this and that, see but a little, comprehend but little, and remember nothing. This forest is worthy remembrance!

In our next, we shall continue the route on and into the Valley; then present some sketches and give the names and incidents connected with this grand scene.

## Sheep-Shearing Festivals.

Now is the beginning of the sheep-shearing season; and we would ask, why should not some of our large sheep-raisers imitate the generous custom of those of New York, Vermont, and other Eastern States, and make such occasions fraught with pleasant gatherings and happy associations? There would be no loss if the observance of the custom did cost a little, the gain in the end would amply repay the outlay. Who will establish this excellent festival here?

**STRAWBERRIES.**—Strawberries are "few and far between like angels' visits"—only \$2.50 a pound! More than three weeks later than last year. Strawberries sold last season, on the 30th of April, at \$1.25 per pound.

## Californians on the Ocean.

STEAMSHIP UNCLE SAM, Tuesday, April 12, 1899,  
70 Miles North of Acapulco.

**EDITOR FARMER:** You saw the good ship Uncle Sam leave Mission street dock at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, April 5th, and as you gave your parting glance, as she gracefully glided out into our magnificent Bay, you could not but wish her "God speed!" with her crowd of goodly passengers, on her mission of moderation to monopoly. You could not but rejoice that many, by the timely establishment of a well-organized opposition line, were permitted to visit their friends in the far Atlantic States, and, perhaps, bring them out to California, to enrich the State that they must love, if their residence had been long enough to enable them to appreciate her qualities. And as the steamer's gun rung out its peal and was echoed from the hills opposite, you felt that it was a peal of joy. You well remember the crowded state of the dock, carrying you back to the days of 1852, when the event of a steamer's leaving for Panama, was a signal for friends to gather, to leave that remembrance on the departing ones that should induce them soon to return to the land of warm hearts and generous appreciation.

Never, since the early years of San Francisco's existence as a great commercial emporium, have I seen so dense a crowd as witnessed the departure of the Uncle Sam from Mission street wharf; and the dreariness of departure was enlivened accordingly. Say not that the presence of friends, as you are to leave them for an uncertain interval, is useless and formal. There is a halo surrounding the form of a true friend, though no word may be spoken, as we catch the last glimpse of him and are hurried swiftly away, that is only equaled by the magic smile of welcome as you meet on your return.

We glide down the Bay, holding converse with each familiar point, and as we strike the bosom of the mighty Pacific we are surprised at the calmness with which we are received. Many now commence paying their tribute to Neptune, and pale faces can be seen at every turn. But the ocean was unusually calm, and those only who would be sick in a steamboat on a river were troubled. Our boat was as steady as a fine clipper-ship, and her motion only whet the appetites of the "well ones," so that when the gong sounded, a fine representation of passengers met at the table, and parted mutually satisfied with the fare, the attendants, and each other.

On Wednesday, feeling curious to know why such good order and quiet prevailed on board the ship, I made some inquiries, and found that instead of fifteen hundred passengers, as had been reported, there were only about seven hundred; of these, ninety-four were ladies and from forty to fifty children, although there were many more children [infants?] who had been crowded in by their parents, without purchasing tickets for them.

I felt sorry in looking upon so many ladies and children leaving California, but on being assured by many of them that they intended soon to return, and learning that that was the intention of four out of five of the gentlemen, I felt glad they were going, like so many missionaries, to convert our Atlantic brethren and sisters.

Among the passengers who are going home, with the determination of returning, I find our well-known power-pressman George Amerige, Esq., and wife; Capt. C. L. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & Swasey, No. 41 California street, with his wife and two children; H. J. Beers, of Beers & Davies, Clay street, and his wife and two children; Archbishop Blanchette and the Very Rev. Mr. Bruletto, who have been laboring for the Catholic Church for several years in Oregon, and are now on a visit to Washington, D. C.; Rev. P. A. Ward, Methodist; Miss Caroline B. Chapman, our well-remembered California favorite; Mrs. Wm. B. Chapman, widow of the lamented "Billy Chapman," with two of her children, one of whom, Master Edwin Chapman, a lad of eleven summers, shows already that he is a "chip of the old block;" Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hamilton, on a visit to the Eastern States; Capt. J. Sewell Reed, an old San Franciscan, on a visit, to return; J. Crookes, an old resident, on a trip to Europe and back to California; Eugene Kelly, Esq.; E. R. Medberry, one of the old stand-bys, to return; Geo. S. Wright, Esq., and family, sons of the well-known steamship captain and owner; W. E. Miles, of Olympia, W. T., on a visit to his home in Washington, D. C.; Enoch and Henry Noyes, two of the few fortunate Fraser River miners, one of whom struck the first spadeful of dirt on Emery's Bar; J. L. Sutton, who intends soon to return, and many other ladies and gentlemen, whom we would fain speak of, did limits allow, and tropical weather permit.

The order and discipline on board the ship is so perfect, that several days elapsed ere any of the officers became known to the passengers. Capt. Huntington is a gentleman, as well as a thorough sailor, and everything goes like clockwork under his excellent supervision. He has as good a ship under him as floats this side; and his officers, Henry J. Johnson, first officer; Sabin P. Lewis, engineer; Wm. Roof, first assistant engineer; J. Rodgers, second assistant; Mr. Harris, second officer, and John Cumming, third officer, seem to partake of his gentlemanly bearing and attention to the business of the ship. No coarse or profane language is ever made use of by the officers or men in the hearing of the passengers; and the example might well be copied by some other steamships we wot of. The surgeon, Dr. B. R. Fitch, is an old "forty-niner," and has been in the steamship service ever since coming to California. The purser, J. G. Foster, came to California in 1850, and after returning home came out as purser of the steamship Sierra Nevada, in her trip round the Horn, where, as in all the situations where he has acted as purser, he has won the best feelings of all those with him. In the difficult and multifarious duties devolving upon a good purser on board a passenger steamship, Purser Foster never loses his equanimity, and his kindness of manner, united with his active attention to the duties of his office, gain the esteem of all. The storekeeper, Mr. George Buckman, the chief steward, Mr. Henry Smith, who has run on the Pacific steamships since 1849; Mr. Ball, the second steward, and "Little Jimmy," are all excellent officers, and all work harmoniously under them. Among the attentive waiters, I see

that one of the Long Island Sound boys, George Thompson, is as much at home here as on board those fine steamboats. I would not speak thus particularly of these officers, did I not feel that such men deserve an appreciative notice, and did I not believe sincerely, from my experience in steamship traveling, that a better set of officers never took charge of a ship.

The Uncle Sam was built in New York, in 1852, by Edward Mills, who also built the beautiful but ill-fated Yankee Blade. The Uncle Sam made four voyages from New York to Aspinwall, and then came round the Horn, to San Francisco, making the quickest trip (by three and a half days) ever made to San Francisco. In the terrific gale which assailed her a short distance out of San Francisco, on her trip to the Colorado, with her enormous load, she fully proved her seaworthiness, and stood up like a first-class clipper ship, which, take away her wheel-houses, she would be.

The weather, until to-day (Tuesday, the 12th), has been perfectly delightful. Being but a short distance from Acapulco, of course, the heat is great, but good awnings covering the entire hurricane deck and a gentle breeze tempering old Sol's power, we think that "things are as they should be." Early this evening we contemplate making the magic little harbor of Acapulco. We shall be detained but a few hours.

After we leave Acapulco, I will try and be more interesting in my Panama letter. As many of your old subscribers are on board, and many more whom I trust will become new ones, you will readily see that things which might appear dull in this epistle will be gladly read by others, especially by the crowd who gathered on Mission street wharf to see us off. The surgeon informs me that the health of the passengers is unusually good, there being only one or two cases of severe sickness: one a consumptive, returning to his Eastern home, which he left in health, to return to die; another, a gentleman just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, getting along well. The ladies and children are in glorious spirits; and the delightful moonlight evenings are enlivened by the strains of music all over the ship. I am struck with the consideration which the passengers evince for each others comfort and happiness. As Captain Huntington remarked, it is a consequence of their California education. Truly, California has been a blessing to mankind, and her influence is world-wide. The steerage passengers are agreeably surprised at their excellent fare and good accommodations; and, although I have been all over the ship, I hear no word of complaint, except from those who would complain at their accommodations in Heaven, if by some chance they should find themselves there.

I might tell you of the whales, porpoises, flying-fish, etc., and something of the geography of the coast we are gliding along, but the subject has been fully treated by myriads of travelers, and I have already tired you, I fear.

Hoping this will find you and yours well and happy, and all hands in the office the same,  
I am as ever, yours truly,  
E.

ACAPULCO, Wednesday morning, April 13, 1899.

Arrived in the harbor last night, about 1 o'clock. And the warning gun having fired, for the passengers to come on board, I hasten to obey the warning, having passed a few very pleasant hours on shore. There is no political news to impart to you, that has not already been anticipated by the last mail. I was introduced to Col. Sutter, son of the good old General. He is residing in Acapulco. I will write you more particularly of my visit to Acapulco in my letter from Panama.

## Agricultural Pavilion at Sacramento.

Quite a discussion is now going on relative to the location of the Grounds for the Cattle Show and Pavilion for the State Fair: One party goes for I street; another, for M street; and still another, for the line of the Railroad. One party goes for the Pavilion and Cattle Grounds separate, the Pavilion in the city and the Cattle Grounds out; another, to have them together, outside of the city.

We believe the greatest permanent good; i. e. the greatest good to the greatest possible number, will be attained only by securing a good location out of the heart of the city, where all the arrangements of the Fair can be consolidated—Pavilion, Cattle and Trial Grounds; and all in one lot, on the line of the Railroad. By such a location, all articles can be sent from the Levee without injury, and passengers can reach the Fair without dust or fatigue. If the *Public Good* is at all regarded, this plan will be adopted. As for the location on I street, it never could be permanent—the Slough would make it objectionable; and the building now used as a State House, as wisely remarked by the Bee, will not be a permanent institution. We like the independent remarks of the Bee, and hope its influence will be of good service.

## Splendid Stock Horses.

We call the attention of the public to the advertisements of some of the finest and fleetest Stock Horses in the country. Each and all those mentioned in our columns can show pedigrees that will bear inspection, as coming from the best blood horses known. We call attention to the following:

MORGAN BLACK-HAWK COMET stands at *Marshall's Ranch*, Centerville, Alameda county.

PRINCE MORGAN stands at *Moore's Ranch*, San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

BLACK-HAWK GENERAL SCOTT stands at *Shattuck's Stables*, Oakland, Alameda county.

GENERAL TAYLOR stands at *Hunter's Point*, San Francisco county.

ENGLISH RACE-HORSE LAWYER stands at *Twelve Mile Farm*, San Mateo county.

The above horses all rank very high; and, for their pedigrees and other particulars, we refer to their respective advertisements in our columns.

If fruit dealers in this and other cities would furnish us the facts connected with their trade—the amount they receive and sell in and out of the State, it would make their business known and benefit them materially. We have the fact that one house in this city sold the last year \$48,000 worth of Oregon fruit. Fruit dealers would obtain valuable information for themselves as to where fruit can be had at all seasons, by referring to this journal.

Blood stock... J. D. Patterson... Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.  
Enrich & Pasmore... moving machines, etc... Philadelphia  
Planes, organs, etc... Horace Waters... 333 Broadway, N. Y.  
Sewing machines... Globe manufacturing company... New York  
Marble Works... P. J. Devine & Brother... 8, Cor. Sixth  
Ploemus, J. L... Druggist, official notice... 190 J. Cor. Seventh  
Florence Fish Establishment... Geo. Cooper... cured fish... Front  
Rippon & Hill... carriages and wagons... Cor. Thirteenth and J  
St. George Hotel... C. L. Hutchison... Cor. Fourth and J  
Wool purchased... C. N. D. Stanwood... J. bet Front and 3d  
Zedler, Chas. & Co... hardware, farming tools, etc... 144 J.

**SACRAMENTO.**  
Agricultural Implements... T. Org. Shaw... 31 Sacramento st  
Hunt, Wm B... hides, skins, wool and fallow... Second and H  
Fashionable Clothing... Heaton, Hastings & Co... J and K  
Marble Works... P. J. Devine & Brother... 8, Cor. Sixth  
Ploemus, J. L... Druggist, official notice... 190 J. Cor. Seventh  
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**SAN FRANCISCO.**  
Alameda County Milk Depot... A. Staples & Co... 128 Kearny  
Braman, Mark & Co... Bankers... 110 Montgomery  
Coal Yard... C. H. Eastman... Cor. Battery and Oregon  
Clark, Jonas G & Co... furniture, manufacture... 128 Battery at  
Collins Washams... Tubs, pails, wares, etc... 113 Battery at  
California Steam Navigation Co... River Travel  
Dr. D. Burbank... Dentist... 128 Montgomery street  
Family Bull for sale... W. Warren & Co... Farmer Office  
Day, Thomas... table and pocket cutlery... 183 Montgomery  
Domestic Fowls... game fowls and laying hens... Farmer Office  
Edwards A. L. & Co... choice family groceries... 81 Clay abv Front  
Famly Sewing... Mrs. P. E. Rogers... 118 Montgomery st  
Fordham, Jennings & Co... Grocers... Cor. Front and Battery  
Fruits, Butter, etc... J. Bryant Hill & Co... 63 Merchant st  
Goodwin & Co... salaratus, rolls, etc... 115 Front  
Haskell, L. L... hides, wool, skins and furs... 130 Washington st  
Harris, J. C... Piano, upright and grand... 115 Clay  
Miller & Courtes... Pianofortes, melodeons... 186 Montgomery  
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## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The Contra Costa Agricultural Society was to hold a meeting at the Walnut Creek House, on Monday last, for the election of officers for the coming year.

The heavy rain that fell on Monday last, was very disastrous to the brick makers in Sacramento and elsewhere in the State, says the Bee.

In Solano county the farmers are said to be in good cheer, as they anticipate a good harvest; the wheat and barley, particularly, look fine; the grass, it is said, is equally as good as that of any adjoining counties.

The amount of wheat in the different warehouses of Napa City, says the Reporter, is about 22,000 sacks, and of barley about 9,000 sacks. The current rate for wheat is 2½c. Barley is worth about \$1.10 or \$1.15.

Some excitement prevails in Placerville in regard to the reported discovery of new and rich diggings near the El Dorado Mills, in that county. It is said that these diggings prospect finely.

In Sierra County the water is gradually increasing in the ditches, and the miners in La Porte, and nearly all the adjacent mining towns are at work, says the Messenger. Many of them have cleaned up, and have been well rewarded for their labors.

The mountain streams near Clear Lake are so full of fish (says the Napa Reporter), that they can be scooped out with a fish net by the dozen. In Cache Creek, near the lake, in some places they are in such myriads, and are so easily obtained, that the idea has been suggested of using them as a manure for the poor lands. [?]

At Shasta, says the Republican, on Saturday and Sunday last, we were visited with rains that will be of immense benefit to the agricultural interest of the northern portion of the State. We are informed that the rain is general throughout all of the Sacramento valley. Since the rain, the weather has been cold and somewhat disagreeable.

The Humboldt Times regrets to learn that several head of cattle have already died on the bald hills, from eating what has of late years become famous in that county, as poison weed, though it is nothing more nor less than the common larkspur. It springs early, and is of rank growth, and is only eaten by cattle where grass is scarce or when they are too hungry to discriminate.

Texas are quite a number of companies at work in the banks of the different branches of the Yuba, above Downville, and also in the banks of the river below town; the water being too high for any other kind of mining about the streams. In many instances, the Citizen understands, good pay is obtained. From a superficial view of the streams thereabouts, they have no doubt that there will be very good mining in the banks for years yet.

An election took place for city officers in Stockton on Monday. The Douglas Democrats and Administration Democrats each had a ticket in the field. The result was the Douglasites elected their Mayor, Assessor and five Councilmen. The Administration men elected a Marshal and four Councilmen. The independent candidate for Collector was elected, and there was a tie vote on two of the Councilmen. The total vote for Mayor was 659; of which Holden (Douglas), received 419.

At Sacramento, on Wednesday, the Board of Supervisors rejected by a vote of five to three, the proposition of the Commissioners to locate the Pavilion on the corner of M and Sixth streets, upon the ground that the Pavilion, cattle-grounds, race-track, etc., should be together; and recommended the Commissioners to select some place of four or five acres in the city for such a purpose. A resolution was adopted, desiring the Commissioners to receive new bids for two days, for locating a pavilion.

The Supreme Court on Saturday, in the case of Geo. K. Pattison vs. the Board of Supervisors of Yuba county and the San Francisco and Marysville Railroad Company, decided that a county, by a vote of the people, there being a law authorizing it, may subscribe to objects other than those for which it was incorporated, and that the people had a right to tax the property of that county to the amount of \$200,000 subscription to the above named Railroad Company.

Will Spring ever return? asks the Placerville Observer. In former years the first of May was considered the most delightful period of the seasons. The hills and valleys were covered in the gorgeous habiliments of spring, and all nature betokened that radiant summer was nigh at hand. Now the prospect is quite different. May-day was as cold and uncomfortable as any time during the month of March. The wind went whirling through the trees like the troubled ghost of winter, and on Monday last the hills were whitened with snow. Surely, the comet has wrought a change upon our planet. [Only one of nature's variations, neighbor.]

A Cow Story, singular Phenomena, is given by the Contra Costa Gazette, from Moraga Valley, Contra Costa county. A cow some twelve or fourteen years old, the property of Mr. William Southard, gave birth, on the 10th of this month, to a fine heifer calf of a deep red color; and on the 20th, ten days after, the same cow gave birth to a bull calf, which is spotted with red and white, and a much larger calf than the first. The informant adds: "I saw both calves on the 21st, at the corral of Mr. Southard, and they were alive and doing well. The owner vouches for the cow being the mother of both calves."

A NOVEL bank blast was exploded lately by Moore & Bradshaw, in their claims, says the Hydraulic Press. They first sank a shaft thirty feet deep, sixty feet back from the face of the bank; from the bottom of that ran a small drift for some twelve feet, and at a right angle from this drift another one only eight or ten feet long, placing at the terminus of the latter, three hundred pounds of powder. After laying safety-fuse, which was drawn through lead pipe, from the powder on through the shaft to the surface so as to be water-proof, the drifts were filled with dirt tightly packed; and the shaft was filled with water, which of course is more dense and ponderous than earth would be. The fuse was then fired. When the charge was reached and exploded, it made a noise like the heavy roar of artillery and shook the hill from end to end, a distance of at least half a mile, jarring sensibly all the houses in town. The water in the shaft, accompanied by earth and stones, was thrown into the air in a straight column two hundred feet high, emptying the shaft completely. The earth around the mouth of the shaft cracked just as rock does about a drill hole, and the entire bank, which is very hard, was cracked through and through, so that it will yield readily to the application of water. This is considered the best mode of bank blasting yet hit upon. When drifts are run in from the face of the bank, they cannot be tamped tight enough, and a great deal of the expansive force of the explosion is lost through them.

## Letter from Paris.

## THE WAR QUESTION IN ALL ITS PHASES.

[We take pleasure in laying before our readers a very interesting letter from our esteemed correspondent, a gentleman from this section of our State, well known in the walks of literature and science, from whom we shall be favored by regular letters during his stay abroad. This letter came by last steamer, and was only forty-three days from Paris.]

PARIS (France), March 12, 1859.

All Europe is filled with rumors of war. But where it will manifest itself, whence will come the first blow, and what its results may be, no one can tell.

France and Austria, it is said, are to be the combatants. Italy, poor, beggarly and degraded as she is, the prize. Within the last three months I have traveled over the greater portion of her territory, have seen all of her great capitals and important towns, from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean; and from Venice and Lombardy on the North, to Naples and Sicily in the extreme South; have witnessed the misery of the people, the tyranny under which they groan, and their desire for revolution and liberty.

If unfortunately this war does break out, how far it will spread, how long it will last, what changes it may make in the geography of Europe, what consequences it may entail upon the people, no man can foresee. This imbroglio of Italian affairs, cleared of all extraneous matter, is easily explained.

Italy rose out of the darkness of the middle ages, with the unfortunate inheritance of a great name, and without the ability or power to do so, was expected to emulate the tradition of the past. For the last two thousand years, her records contain the history of the world; now she is divided into petty States and Kingdoms, her territory occupied, and her people ruled by foreign soldiers.

Austria, the most odious, detestable and tyrannical government in Europe, not only holds possession of the Lombardo-Venetian territory, the whole northeastern portion of the country—but by intrigue, and her immense power, dictates policy and law to the entire peninsula, with the single exception of Sardinia. Rome and the Papal States, the temporal possessions of his Holiness the Pope, are garrisoned by the hardy soldiers of France.

Naples and Sicily are only retained in possession of the infamous and ferocious Ferdinand, by the aid of numerous regiments of Germans and Swiss; while Tuscany, Parma and Modena, are mere vassals of the Emperor of Austria.

And of all the Italian republics which formerly existed, San Marino alone remains; the smallest State, both in territory and population, which the world has seen since the days of Ancient Greece. Its territory embraces exactly seventeen square miles; her population numbers about seven thousand, and her miniature army is composed of only fifty men. For more than fifteen hundred years it has maintained its independence, and its integrity, while the balance of the world has been changed by wars, conquest and political convulsions.

The Italians understand well, that if the crushing weight of Austria were lifted from their shoulders, all such matters, as the perjured tyranny of Naples, or the corrupt imbecility at Rome, would be speedily cured.

The expulsion of Austria; then, is the one thing needful, the *sine qua non*; and is the rallying cry of every Italian; from the peasant to the prince, from the Venetian to the Sicilian, and from the Alps to the Gulf of Taranto. If they were relieved from this incubus, and would cluster around constitutional-enlightened Sardinia, all they require would soon be within their grasp. Thus absolute Austria and constitutional Sardinia are pitted against each other for supremacy in Italy, and Europe is called upon to decide whether despotism or freedom shall prevail.

France has decided for Sardinia, and has announced to Victor Emmanuel, that he can count on her, when the time for action arrives.

England, through her orators and statesmen, cries the treaty of Vienna, it must be maintained—forgetting that it has already been violated a dozen times; and that mankind will be the arbiters of their own destinies, in their own generations, despite whatever parchments may be produced to show that their ancestors signed away their inalienable rights.

Russia speaks and says, these treaties are worthless, have been repeatedly broken, and it is time they were revised and remodeled. In the meantime all the States of the German Confederation are arming for the conflict, and will of course sustain Austria.

Thus in the grand struggle in which Europe is about to be involved, there is light and hope for Italy. If they will lay aside their own dissensions and petty jealousies, and unite against their common foe, the whole civilized world will continue to sustain them. But there is only one remedy for Italy: a separate, constitutional government for each of the existing States, with boundaries, distinct and well defined, each independent of the other—but all united in one confederation for common defense, and against all outside interference. This league of States, composed of Sardinia, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Rome and Naples, would be separated from the rest of Europe by the Alps, and from each other by the Apennines—but held together by a unity of language and religion, by a common history, common glories and common traditions. LE DOCTEUR.

YOTSO MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This most excellent Association hold their Festival Fair on the 24th inst., and will continue four days. This Fair is to be held in Musical Hall. It will be a Fair, indeed, for the fair themselves will be there to make it what it should be—a union of Christian effort for a Christian cause. We are pleased to know that a very general enthusiasm prevails among all the churches, to make this festival one that shall be an honor to Christianity. A host of young ladies will be in attendance as ministering angels, and we trust every florist will contribute to scatter bright flowers in their pathway, and cheer them in their labors.

MAY WEEK.—The past week has been alive with the festivities of May. Many of the Schools of this city, and indeed of all the cities, have had their gala-days; many Societies also enjoyed festive occasions. That highly valuable and interesting portion of our citizens, the Germans, held their grand May Festivities at Russ' and Volk's Gardens and at the Theaters. Parades on our streets, banners flying, and rich strains of music, all tended to keep alive and add to the enjoyment of our May Festivities; and although the clouds gave forth heavy showers, interfering in a great degree with some of the plans of the festival, yet withal, it was the "Merry May-Day" still.

## THRASHING MACHINES. HALL &amp; WOODBURY'S SEPARATORS, With Hall's Improved 10-Horse IRON-POWER.

THESE MACHINES HAVE been enlarged and many valuable improvements added to them the past season. They are now as they always have been, THE BEST Machines imported. Purchasers will do well to call and see these Machines before purchasing, as they will be sold low.

EXTRA CASTINGS, of all Descriptions. For prices and particulars, Call at 118 Front street, 143m corner of Oregon street, SAN FRANCISCO.

James Graves. H. F. Williams. GRAVES & WILLIAMS,



FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street, Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES: N. Greene Curtis, Esq., C. W. Reed, Esq., W. W. Stora, Esq., Sacramento; George C. Young, Esq., James Glassford, Esq., Napa; Wm. McPherson Hill, Esq., D. D. Davidson, Esq., Sonoma; John Lucas, Esq., San Rafael; Dr. R. E. Cole, L. H. Rumford, Esq., Contra Costa; Rev. A. H. Myers, Dr. H. Hall, Daniel L. Perkins, Esq., Alameda; Wm. Blackburn, Esq., J. F. Plakham, Santa Cruz; Peter H. Burnett, Esq., Marcus Williams, Esq., Col. W. W. McCoy, C. T. Ryland, Esq., L. Perrott, Esq., E. W. Case, Esq., Santa Clara; Dr. J. Stronach, H. Bush, Esq., Martinez; John Rowland, Esq., Los Angeles; F. W. McCordy & Co., John Sims & Co., San Francisco. 143m



Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!! None genuine without the TRADE MARK.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS of the above celebrated brand of SALERATUS, SUPER CARBONATE SODA, CREAM TARTAR and SOAP POWDER, caution the Public against all SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, as well as an article, in LARGER BOXES, of same manufacture, but of different quality, and TOTALLY UNFIT for this MARKET.

These goods are MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for us, of the finest quality, and are always the same strength.

WE GUARANTEE them STRICTLY PURE. To prevent DECEPTION, we call attention to the above FAC SIMILES of the GENUINE.

It is ONLY packed in 12 POUND BOXES, and shipments arriving after 1st June, 1859, will have our name upon every paper.

We have established a TRADE MARK, as above, to counterfeit which will subject the offender to a penalty of not less than Two Hundred Dollars.

We are in constant receipt of the above, and keep a Stock to supply the increasing demand.

We also receive a very superior article of SALERATUS, in 50 Pound Kegs, Manufactured for us, expressly for This Market, under the name of "GOLDEN GATE SALERATUS," also protected by our Trade Mark.

WE GUARANTEE IT STRICTLY PURE. Sole Agents for California and Oregon, JOHN D. WING & Co., 48 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale in Lots to suit Purchasers, by GOODWIN & CO., 53 and 55 Front street, SAN FRANCISCO.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GENUINE PITT'S MACHINE. T. OGG SHAW'S, is the ONLY PLACE where the Genuine Pitt's MACHINE, made by John A. Pitt, can be had. Farmers will please note the above, and call at my Agricultural Implement Manufactory, corner of Davis and Sacramento streets. [13] T. OGG SHAW.

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes. We are ahead of the world in Photography; we are ahead of the world in Daguerotypes. We have documents to prove it, the whitewashing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose lands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "Vergil."

My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brings so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair, reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

R. H. VANCE, Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

The Oxygenated Bitters.—For the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Catarrh, loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Acidity, Sea Sickness, Scoury, Nausea, Headache, Ennui, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion. These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers and others, testify are the only safe, certain and sovereign SPECIFIC for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race.

These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Green, and in their formula differ entirely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drug; in their nature tonic, not stimulating; retaining their virtues in any climate; they are a "combination and a form indeed of that Medicine which knows no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or however induced or chronic in its character the disease may be; no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and resisted the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is made to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

SETH W. FOVLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.

For sale by: HARRIS MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; and by all good dealers in medicine every where. 23

BANKERS, ETC. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., BANKERS, No. 100 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA. Sight Bills Bank of Commerce, Boston. Sight and Time Bills American Exchange Bank, New York, Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canada. One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium. v103 MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

## HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

San Francisco, California. THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE the attention of the Traveling Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House.

It was established under its present management on the 1st January, 1857, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

In every particular. The present Lessees and Managers, JOHN J. HALEY and GEO. R. BARCLAY, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which their enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most POPULAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, THE PRINCIPAL THOUGHFARES, THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADES, AND STEAMBOAT LANDINGS; thus rendering it at all times the most DESIRABLE STOPPING-PLACE

For Families or Single Gentlemen, during their sojourn in this city. JOHN J. HALEY. GEO. R. BARCLAY.

## PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE, AND FOR sale at low rates: 3,000 kegs White Lead, 2,000 kegs snow white Zinc, 20,000 gallons Linseed Oil (boiled and raw), 10,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 2,500 gallons Alcohol (95 per cent) in tins, 2,000 gallons Varnish (English and American), 5,000 boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes), 700 dozen Paint and Wash Brushes (best do), 6,700 pounds Glue (assorted qualities).

Together with a large stock of all articles in our line, which we are receiving regularly from the best Manufacturers.

WE ALSO HAVE ON HAND, Camphene, Sperm Oil, Polar Oil, Tanners' Oil, Lard Oil, and Solar Oil.

In lots to suit, At 86 and 88 Washington street, And 87 and 89 Oregon street. [13m]

## WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS, Purchased AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY LONING & FUERSTEIN, 50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool entrusted to us, under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

L. HASKELL, Dealer in HIDES, WOOL, SKINS and FURS. Davis street, between California and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS. FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 2d and Market streets, Sacramento. J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville. W. PEARSAULT, Old Bridge Market, Stockton. WM. ARAM, San Jose. R. EMERSON, Los Angeles. v109 3m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## SAFES! SAFES!!

## LILLIE'S IMPROVED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Fire-proof, Powder-proof, Drill-proof, and Burglar-proof.

With Lillie's Unpickable Powder-proof Lock.

The best Safe made for resisting both fire and thieves, as proven in innumerable instances.

As to a recent test by fire, reference is made to the late burning of the Crystal Palace, in New York city, at which all other Safes on exhibition were burned up. Lillie's SAFE alone was unharmed.

Reference is also made to the test afforded by the burning of the Illinois Central Railroad Depot at Cairo. Read the following letters and statements:

J. C. Morris, Esq., Agent of Lillie's Safe, No. 119 Pearl street, N. Y.: Dear Sir: You ask what Lillie's Safe, how they stood the fire, etc. We think we have had a good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 27th of December last, and at that time we had one of those in our office and three in our warehouse. The Safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The Safe in our warehouse had our books and papers, and everything it contained came out in perfect order. A new coat of paint is all it will want. The Safes in the warehouse have far exceeded our expectations. Although the ornaments were melted off, being exposed to the hottest of the fire several hours, the inside was unharmed. We commend them as being far superior to any other Safe for fire and burglar-proof qualities. There is no warping or twisting, and no necessity for a new Safe, as in the ordinary kind after having been once burned.

Yours, truly, RUEL & MOORE.

Troy, August 11, 1857. World's Safe Company: Gentlemen: Your letter of today is received. In reply we are happy to say the Safe we bought of you last spring (Lillie's Patent), came out of the fire on Sunday night, all right. In fact, the wood work constituting the book-case, was in no respect soiled or discolored. The exterior of the Safe is unharmed, but nothing in our opinion, to injure it. The fire was a severe one, consuming our store and the adjoining ones on each side, and the Safe was exposed to an intense heat. You will please send for the safe, repair it, and return it to our office, and most obliging yours,

CHAS. WARREN & CO., No. 245 River street. [From the Troy Daily Times, October 6th.]

LILLIE TRIUMPHANT! A GREAT TEST!! The fire at the Crystal Palace, New York, yesterday afternoon, furnished a test of Safes than which none more thorough could have been desired. Those who were on the ground at that time, the hottest burning they ever saw, the war of the Safe manufacturers were in an exposed situation. Lewis Lillie of this city, Stearns & Marvin of New York, and many others, were among the exhibitors. On overhauling the ruins this morning, Stearns & Marvin's Safes were burnt out, others were completely wrecked. Lillie's alone were unharmed, except the trying of the paint upon the inside doors. The Institution could not have arranged a better trial had a special arrangement been made for the purpose. Nor could Mr. Lillie possibly have received a greater triumph for his remarkable invention.

[From the New York Times, October 6th.] Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-Proof Safes, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other Sheet-Iron Safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public. Also, examine Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new.

A shipment of these SAFES has just arrived, and can now be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse of T. OGG SHAW, 33 Sacramento street.

Lillie's Celebrated Bank Locks, On hand, and for sale. The best Bank and Vault Lock in the world.

## REFERENCES:

All the Banks in city of Troy, Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, American Exchange and Corn Exchange Banks, And nearly all others in the city. New York. Bank of North America, Bank of Philadelphia, Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. Merchant Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vermont, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio. State Bank of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, Branch Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, State Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, State Bank, Savannah, Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia. Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, Bank of Raleigh, Wilmington, North Carolina. Also, to Banks and Bankers generally, in the principal cities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

THOS. OGG SHAW, AGENT, 123m No. 33 Sacramento street.

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases, FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California. Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our establishment, before laying in their winter stock.

We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price LARD OIL.

It is also offered at greatly reduced rates. WINTER Sperm Oil. Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather. BURNING OIL. Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming. CAMPHENE. Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL. In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent. BURNING FLUID. Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS, PACIFIC OIL and CAMPHENE WORKS, 3m 48 Front street, near California.

## GOLDEN-GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets.

WE HAVE RE-OPENED THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, with a large and very select stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Embracing every article in the CLOTHING LINE. Our Goods are of the Latest Style, and of superior quality.

We receive Goods by every steamer, direct FROM NEW YORK.

The price we ask is the price we intend to take—but one price to all. We sell our Goods exclusively for CASH, AT REDUCED RATES.

M. S. MARTIN, the former proprietor of the House from 1851 to 1857, will be found at the "Old Corner." Measures taken and orders forwarded to New York, and Clothes returned in seventy days.

Army, Navy, and Custom Garments, made to order. Particular attention paid to the Custom department. SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET-BAGS. NO ONE AT VARIETY.

We ask a call from our friends, the former patrons of the "old corner," and the public generally, feeling confident that we can please both in price and texture of Goods.

T. J. BAYLESS & CO., Corner of Clay and Kearny streets. M. S. MARTIN, Salesman. 92m

Table and Pocket Cutlery. THOMAS DAY, No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of Fine IVORY TABLE CUTLERY; also common Table Cutlery with Cocoa Tip, Bone and Steel Handles, etc., suitable for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Pruning, Building, and Drafting Knives; also Bowie Knives, etc., received by every steamer, of Wootenham & Sons, Alexandria, and Edward Barnard & Sons, Sheffield. 23-3m For sale, wholesale.



Ladies' Department.  
(For the California Farmer.)  
A FRAGMENT.

Like a sweet thrill of mountain bird,  
Through the dim twilight shadows heard,  
Or sound at eve of murmuring stream,  
Whose waves reflect each starry gleam;  
Or like the zephyr's whispering tone,  
As wafted o'er the forest lone;  
Like all that's sweet in earthly sounds,  
Or in the space that Earth surrounds,  
Or in the ambient air above,  
Came floating down her words—"I love!"

I did not ask who was thus blest;  
What need? She lay upon my breast;  
One little hand was placed in mine,  
The other did my neck entwine,  
While rosy lips my kisses met;  
And eyed those eyes of deepest jet,  
Sent such wild rapture to my heart  
As seemed of future joy a part.

They tore her from me! What am I,  
That none will suffer me to die?  
She sleeps alone in the cold bed  
They scooped for her unconscious head;  
And through those shining tresses now  
The worms will creep upon her brow,  
And hold their horrid revels there,  
Defacing what was once so fair!  
Oh, loose my bonds! and let me go  
To rest with her who lies so low!  
Dethrone me not! Her arms I see  
Stretched out imploringly to me,  
And wildly sounds her piercing cry  
That I should soothe her agony!

It is a dream! For cold and white,  
With smile so full of placid light;  
We knew the angel whispered "peace!"  
While struggling for her soul's release!  
A wreath of myrtle round her thrown,  
And in her hands a rose half blown,  
Sweet emblem of her own brief life,  
I see my own dead love—my wife!  
The coffin is her home of rest,  
And so she lies on her breast;  
The grave seems not so dark and cold,  
Nor yet so gloomy seems the mold,  
Since nearly all of what I love  
Is dwelling with the saints above,  
Like cherubim and butterfly  
The shell is here, the soul on high! SALLIE.

March 31, 1859.

The Dignity of Female Labor.

[The following noble response to our estimable correspondent "N. B. H." upon this theme, came to us from a distinguished lady in Alabama. Truth gleams in every line, and it will carry conviction to every mind. The high compliment paid to our correspondent "N. B. H." is just. Labor Derives its Dignity from Woman. There is an eloquence in this letter that will arouse a hundred minds to its truthful appeals. We rejoice to know we shall add this lady to the list of our honorable sisterhood of the "Ladies' Department."]

Editor FARMER: The great prominence which you give to the subject of Female Education is an important feature, and one every way deserving of attention. Your correspondent, "N. B. H.," has some sterling thoughts on the subject; for, what is labor but a certain kind of education? and often the best kind. Yes, "the dignity of female labor" may, yea it does, "sound very unfashionable;" but sounds good, brave, strong, honest. They are words fraught with importance. She has discovered the source whence labor derives its dignity; she has penetrated the secret of the progress which the soul makes towards perfection, when the powers of the mind and body are engaged in their appointed work. Both reason and common sense (to say nothing of religion) cry out against the idea that woman was made but to help to fill the numerical quota of earthly beings—to eat, to drink, to sleep, to awake, to rejoice, to mourn, to die, to be forgotten; or that we were designed to live a life of pleasure-seeking or of useless ease. There is a full-time work for each to do, a separate and distinct work; and there can be nothing like calm, peaceful happiness unless the soul experiences the consciousness that all her faculties and all the faculties of the tenement which she inhabits, the machinery which she controls, are engaged in accomplishing this appointed labor. When, at the close of a useful life, we can exclaim: "I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do;" then may we rest, and not till then. And then the soul shall such fullness of joy as nothing else can afford, how many give up all hope of this bliss, for sake of a few short-lived pleasures, and exchange calm content for turbulent excitement, and employment for dissipation, and comfort for novelty! The idea of continued exertion is some; they dread the dreary monotony of a day round of the same duties; and they will not in the habits which would make it easy and natural, nor cultivate the motive (love) which would turn it into a pleasure. Are not these things to be pitied? Has their life any real aim? Is there an inward beauty, a soul-beauty, manifested in the life of a woman, strong to do and to suffer, which is gained only by doing and suffering? A woman, who, after having been reared with utmost tenderness, having been surrounded with efforts and luxuries, finds herself suddenly cast, alone, and weak, and lonely, and friendless, in the world, bereaved of that one whose duty it was to shield her from every ill and only her every want: is it strange if she fall and beneath the weight? But, "Ah! woman, thou art a mystery!" It is possible that she sink beneath the burden, which her former life rendered almost insupportable; yea, I say, it is probable that she will. These are the circumstances that try her; that show her strength, which she thought she possessed; her whole mode of life to be changed; she feels that she is unfitted for the world; yet the iron-hand of duty is laid upon her—comfort is to be changed to wretchedness, luxury for misery, plenty for starvation. She, perhaps, never worked a day in

her life; yet now she is to work to keep body and soul together, and all this is to be endured in loneliness, for summer friends have fled; and, in her deepest affliction, she finds herself deserted. Yet she will rise above it all. The accumulated ills of bereavement, poverty, desertion, and almost despair, may surround and press her down to the lowest depths of suffering, but they cannot overwhelm. Well will it be for her now, if there is left one for her to love and care for; one more weak and helpless than herself, who clings to her alone; for that charge which doubles her burdens, her cares, and her troubles, is to supply her with one great motive power; for now shall woman's love and woman's faith overcome every obstacle, and endowing her with courage sublime, she will do all things, bear all things, despise danger, conquer difficulties, conquer physical weakness; and, triumphing over all the ills of adverse fortune, she will fight her way to victory.

Having thus conquered destiny, may she not challenge the admiration of the world? and shall not the silver trumpet of fame, in clarion tones, tell abroad her struggles and her conquest? No, her contest has, in its very nature, been of a silent, unseen kind, and her inward struggles to overcome old habits, long-established prejudices, weakness, and fear and pride of heart, have been greater and more intense, than those visible efforts to obtain the means of ministering to the wants of the body. These last are apparent to all, but the others were seen by no eye but God's. The world cannot know the depth of sorrow which she crushed back into her heart, and would give it no utterance. The world cannot feel the mighty throes with which she struggles against nature. The world cannot know the pangs which that brave heart bore from wounded sensibility, neglect, and oppression. And therefore the world cannot appreciate her character in the full development which it has gained in its trials by poverty, and labor and pain and sorrow. Quietly she shall pass through life, and instead of the praise of the gaping crowd, the conscious strength, earnest spirit, inward peace and well-earned independence shall be her sufficient reward here, and a fadeless crown hereafter.

Yes, there is dignity in "woman's labor;" it does "aid us in the moral and spiritual part of our being." It is doubtless a great moral agent, and it "helps to develop all the powers of mind and body;" and N. B. H. has nobly vindicated the cause of woman's duty, and may I say it, woman's right to labor. The butterflies of fashion may turn a cold contemptuous glance on such a doctrine, and laugh her to scorn, but there are many who will thank her for boldly advocating the right. The pen that writes on such subjects should not remain idle; let it write, again and again: yea, let such principles be written until the world shall be so thoroughly reformed, that there shall be no more necessity for advocating such principles than for advising people to supply their natural wants for food and drink.

In relation to the education of the young women of our country, there is one very grave error, which, however, would not be so serious were it not almost universal. Women in this country are scarcely ever educated with a view to their being able to labor for a support. The man of wealth expects to give his daughter money enough to live on, and it is an easy matter for her to marry a rich man. The poor man expects his daughter to marry as their only hope, and as the prevailing passion for extravagance renders it a perilous undertaking for a poor man to marry a poor wife, and as the wealthy young men, for the same reason, prefer rich girls for their wives, it is generally a forlorn hope. "Every father feels it to be his duty to qualify his son in some way for making a living; he either gives him an opportunity to learn a profession, or has him taught a trade, or places him behind a counter. And in no one instance does a man feel justifiable in thrusting forth his son into the world without having given him facilities for learning some means of making a living. The daughter must live as well as the son, yet who thinks of giving her the opportunity to qualify herself for making her living? She must trust to marriage. This false principle leads to innumerable evils. Let woman be educated for a life of labor; then, if Providence should place her above necessity, she will not dread a reverse of fortune as the greatest possible calamity which could befall her: or, if she be poor, the means of gaining a living by her own exertions will give her a conscious independence which will rob poverty of half its sting. I could write for hours on this theme, but it is time I were drawing this lengthy epistle to a close.

ALABAMA.

THE LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her conversation, you must give her something to talk about; give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead and we have little, comparatively, to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be with the present world, to know what it is, and improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvements of our times. Let the gilded annals and poems on the centre-table be kept a part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the family—men, women and children—read the newspaper.

FORBEARANCE.—"Every man and woman has his and her infirmities of temper and disposition, which require forgiveness; peculiarities which should be managed; prejudices which should be avoided; innocent habits which should be indulged; fixed opinions which should be treated with respect; particular feelings and delicacies which should be consulted; all this may be done without the slightest violation of truth, or any infringement of religion. Indeed, these are the sacrifices that repay a man in the decline of life, for all he parent delight in his children and repose on them, when his mind and his body are perishing, and he is hastening away to the end of all things."

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SEWING MACHINES  
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THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY HAVING assumed the business heretofore conducted by MR. S. O. BRIGHAM, For the Sale of our Machines in this City, Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the premises lately occupied by him, to the more

COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,  
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AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF Ladies,  
And all who have an interest in DOMESTIC ECONOMY,  
And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,  
The superior Excellence and unmistakable Advantages of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer. We have lately perfected, and introduced into this market, several

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,  
Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive qualities secured by the Original

GROVER & BAKER PATENT,  
Have in addition many New and Valuable Improvements, and are more simple in construction; make less noise, run faster, and perform

A Greater Variety of Sewing,  
than any other Sewing Machine extant. The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any particular description of Cloth Sewing, but execute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicely, Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing, UPON ALL FABRICS.

A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT  
Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of Family Machines.

That our Machines may dispense their benefits throughout the State, in the shortest possible time, we HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce our Prices—from

\$75 to \$160;  
Varying, according to size and finish.

For Bag-making,  
And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our MANUFACTURING MACHINES stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well known to require comment.

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S  
SEWING MACHINES.  
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Agencies throughout the United States.

Highest Premium again awarded by the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, Nov. 6, 1857. Also, highest Premium awarded at the Illinois State Fair, and Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and Maine State Fair.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines ARE SIMPLE, not liable to get out of order, make a stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, turn the hem, use the cotton from an original spool, by use of a NEW TENSION, and are capable of sewing the FINEST AND COARSEST fabrics, LEATHER INCLUDED.

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MADE TO ORDER,  
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WARRANTED.

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PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for Purchasing, they can present one of the

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THOSE HAVING WOOL TO SELL WILL FIND it to their advantage to call on the Subscriber, before making sale. Inquire at OFFICE, on

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Corner Thirteenth and J streets...Sacramento,  
Manufacturers of all kinds of

Carriages & Wagons,  
Large and Small, for every business,  
OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL AND BY THE BEST WORKMEN.  
All Work Warranted. 6-3m

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HARDWARE,  
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Premium Marble Works!  
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Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Freestone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.  
Also, Calced Plaster for sale. 18-18-3m

Pioneer Establishment.  
FOR curing of FISH of all kinds; also for the curing of prime HAMS AND BACON. Always on hand, the best articles of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted of superior quality, in packages to suit.

The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is desirous of extending the business; for that purpose he will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity. The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER, Front street, opposite Water Works Building, Sacramento. 10-1

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,  
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And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.  
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DRESS TRIMMINGS  
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ALFALFA,  
New Crop;  
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THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer, are grown by experienced Cultivators in the Atlantic States and Europe, and we have taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost satisfaction.

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FLOWER SEEDS, and Collections of Flower Seeds, put up in neat packages, with directions for cultivation. Goods securely packed, to go to any distance.

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Light kinds of Seeds can be forwarded through the mail (postage paid).

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7000 LBS ALFALFA OR CHILE CLOVER SEED, crop of 1858;  
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500 lbs Orange Seed;  
400 lbs Yellow Dutch Onion seed;  
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150 lbs Radish seed;  
100 lbs Cabbage seed, assorted;  
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Grass Seeds, &c.  
50 bush Kentucky Blue Grass;  
50 bush Timothy;  
25 do Mixed Lawn Grass;  
25 do Rye Grass;  
20 do Hungarian Grass;  
20 do Mesquit Grass;  
50 do Redtop Grass;  
5000 lbs White and Red Clover;  
2000 lbs Millet;  
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Top Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes,  
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, ORCOCOS,  
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And a variety of other Bulbous Roots.

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And receiving by every Express from the States, and Europe, a general assortment of

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For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by  
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Five Hundred Pounds  
FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED.  
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We would urge more attention to this important Root Crop, as nothing can be better or cheaper for Dairy Stock, or Swine. Fifty tons can be raised per acre, easily, upon good alluvial land. This Seed is fresh, of superior quality, and will be sold low, in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at Farmer Office, 130 Washington st. (up-stairs). 12

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New Crop of 1858:  
7000 lbs. Alfalfa,  
3000 lbs. Red Clover,  
600 lbs. White Dutch do,  
3000 lbs Timothy Seed,  
50 bushels Blue Grass,  
50 do Red Top Grass,  
20 do Bay Grass,  
20 bus Mixed Lawn do,  
500 lbs Vetches,  
3000 lbs Early Kent Peas,  
50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.

100 bushels Peach Pits,  
200 lbs Orange Orange,  
White French Sugar-Beet,  
Beet, assorted kinds;  
Onion, "  
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Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can warrant.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Budding and Pruning Knives, etc.

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WASHINGTON MILLS,  
Corner Market and Beale streets,  
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THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO CALL PUBLIC attention to the SALT now prepared and furnished from these MILLS. Particular attention is paid to furnishing

SALT  
Of a superior quality, for Table Use.

Merchants, Traders, Hotel-keepers, and all purchasers, are invited to give us a call, as we shall deal with them on the most favorable terms.

To Dairymen,  
Also, this SALT will be found of great value, as it is prepared with reference to PURITY from all deleterious substances.

PROVISION PACKERS  
will find our SALT very excellent for packing Provisions

In order that the REAL VALUE of our SALT may be known, we invite Purchasers to visit the MANUFACTORY, where we shall be happy to show them the various qualities.

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## Miscellany.

## The Great Stone Face.

Is one of the valleys of New Hampshire, says Hawthorne, there lived in a mean cottage, a young lad, the child of poor parents. From his home and from the whole valley might be seen, in one of the lofty, distant mountains, a large human profile as if hewn out in the rock, and this was known under the name of "The Great Stone Face." There was an old tradition in the valley, that there should some day come a man to the valley whose countenance should resemble that of the great stone face; that he should be the noblest of men, and should introduce a golden age into the valley. The young lad grew up in the full view of that great stone face, which seemed to hold dominion over the dale, and in the constant thought of the expected stranger, who would one day come and make the dale's people happy. For hours he would gaze at the large stone countenance, filling his whole soul with the sublime beauty and nobility of its features. Thus time passed; he went to school, grew up a young man, became a school-master and a clergyman; but he always kept looking at the lofty, pure countenance in the rock, and more and more grew his love of its beauty, and more and more deeply he longed after the man who had been foretold and promised, and whose countenance should resemble this.

All at once a great cry rang through the dale, "he is coming! he is coming!" And everybody went out to meet and welcome the great man, and the young minister among the rest. The great man came in a great carriage drawn by four horses, surrounded by the shouting and scurrying crowd; and everybody exclaimed, as they looked at him, "how like he is to the great stone face!" But the young clergyman saw at the first glance that it was not so, and that he could not be the foretold and promised stranger, and the people also, after he had continued some time in the valley, discovered the same thing. The young man went quietly on his way as before, doing all the good he could, and waiting for the stranger, gazing continually on the large countenance, and fancying that he was living and acting forever in its sight.

Once more the cry went abroad, "he is coming! he is coming!" And again the people streamed forth to meet him, and again he came with all the pomp of the former, and again the people cried out, "how like he is to the great stone face!" The youth looked and saw a sorrowful countenance with really some resemblance to the large features of the face; but for all that it was very unlike. And after a while he began to remark that the resemblance became still more and more unlike, nor was it long before everybody saw that their great man was not a great man at all, and that he had no similarity to the great stone face. After this, he disappeared from the dale. These expectations and these disappointments were repeated yet several times.

At length, although the good clergyman gave up almost entirely his sanguine expectations; he still hoped silently, and continued silently to work in his vocation, but with more and more earnestness, extending yet more and more the sphere of his operations—forever gazing upward to that large stone countenance, and, as it were, impressing yet deeper and deeper its features upon his soul. Thus time went on, and the young man had advanced toward middle life; his hair had begun to grow gray, and his countenance to be pitted by the furrows of advancing years, but the long expected stranger had not appeared. But he yet hoped on. In the meantime the influence of his life and his labors had ennobled the dale's people, and given beauty to the dale itself. Universal peace and universal prosperity prevailed there during a long course of years. And by this time the locks of the clergyman were of a silvery whiteness; his face had become pale and his features rigid, yet was his countenance beaming with human love. About this time the people began to whisper among themselves, "does there not seem to be a remarkable resemblance between him and the great stone face?"

One evening a stranger came to the clergyman's cottage and was hospitably entertained there. He had come to the dale to see the great stone countenance, of which he had heard, and to see the man also, of whom report said he bore the same features, not merely in the outward face, but in the beauty of the spirit.

In the calmness of evening, in the presence of Eternal, in presence of that large stone countenance of the rock, they conversed of the profound and beautiful mysteries of the spiritual life, and while they were so doing, they themselves became bright and beautiful before each other.

"May not this be the long expected, the long desired one?" thought the clergyman, and gazed at the transfigured countenance of his guest. As he thus thought, a deep feeling of peace stole over him. It was that of death.

He bowed his head, closed his eyes, and in those rigid but noble features, in that pure, pale countenance, the stranger recognized with amazement him whom they had sought for—him who bore the features of the great stone face.—*Fredrika Bremer.*

"A correspondent in the London Times calculates the age of the great California tree in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, at about six thousand four hundred and eighty years. It must have been planted, according to that, when Adam was a very small baby, if not before. This same writer refers to another California tree, which must be at least seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight years old.

"The method in which the computation was made is this: the writer took two pieces of wood of the tree, one of the heart and another of the sapwood, about an inch square each, and he counted the concentric layers, which are supposed to indicate the annual growth. In the very heart-wood he found forty-five layers to the inch, and in the sapwood twenty-one; and as the tree is fourteen feet in diameter, ten of heart and four of sapwood, the result was easily obtained. The second tree spoken of was thirty-nine feet in diameter."

The substance of the above has been in several papers; and no one seems to have discovered that the astute calculator, instead of finding the number of rings from the radius of the tree, has calculated the ring marks for the whole diameter; and the result is consequently just double the true age of the tree. Ten feet of heart wood will have twenty-seven hundred rings, and four of sapwood (two on each extremity of the diameter), will have five hundred and four rings, indicating an age of thirty-two hundred and four years.

[We clip the above from an Eastern exchange. The English calculation is based upon a tree fourteen feet in diameter. We found one tree in the Mariposa forest forty feet in diameter. What is the age of that tree?]

**CONCRETE FLOORS.**—The lower floors of all the cellars of houses should be composed of a bed of concrete about three inches thick. This would tend to render them dry and more healthy, and at the same time prevent rats from burrowing under the walls from the outside, and coming up under the floors—the method pursued by these vermin where houses are erected on a sandy soil. This concrete should be made of washed gravel and hydraulic cement. Such floors become very hard, and are much cheaper than those of brick or flagstones.

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138 Kearny street (between Sacramento and California).

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HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND FAMILIES supplied, by leaving their orders at the Depot, or giving them to the Driver of the Wagon, who is one of the Proprietors.

**Fresh Ranch Butter and Eggs**  
Constantly on hand, and delivered to Families at any part of the city.  
A. STAPLES. H. A. BROWN. W. GOLDEN.

## A. L. EDWARDS &amp; CO., NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

## GROCERIES, At 81 Clay street, above Front,

A. L. EDWARDS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED a fine assortment of

## Choice Family Groceries,

which they offer at the lowest rates:

FLOUR—Superior brands of domestic.

CORN-MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb sacks.

BUCKWHEAT-MEAL—Hominy, coarse and fine.

Corn-starch.

COFFEE—Old Government and Green Java, and superior Rio.

TEAS—Superior fresh Green and Black, in 5, 12, and 30-lb boxes.

CANDLES—Chemical, Sperm, Wax, and best quality.

SUGAR—Crushed, Powdered and Brown.

CHEESE—California and Durham Farm.

PICKLES—English and California Pickles, in pint and quart.

PIE-FRUIT—English and American Pie-Fruits, in glass and tins.

Onion—China Nut-Oil, in tins and jars.

YEAST—Powdered, in tins and jars.

MUSTARD—California, English and French.

OSTERS—The most desirable brands.

COCOA—Paste, Shells, and cracked Cocoa, Broma, Chocolate, &c.

SPRINGS—Glenside Patent.

Mince Meat—in quart and half-gallon jars.

Cream Tartar and Soda.

Preserves—all kinds Jams, Jellies, Sauces, &c., in glass and tin.

Our customers may rely upon every article sold by us.

The Prices, in every respect, Low.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

A. L. EDWARDS & CO.

10-3m No. 81 Clay street, above Front

J. Bryant Hill. Lewis Lillie.

## J. BRYANT HILL &amp; CO.,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

## FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

## POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC.

63 Merchant Street,

(Opposite Washington Market),

SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES.—J. C. Fall, G. G. Briggs, Marysville; Geo. C. L. Hutchins, Sacramento; Col. Lansing, J. Smith, C. W. Kirtley, Oakland; M. W. Palmer, Alameda; Culler Bros. & Co., T. H. Fallon, San Jose; W. F. White, Pajaro; Judge Blackburn, H. W. Peck, Santa Cruz; J. G. Maxwell, W. B. Astorbury, Santa Rosa; R. H. Tibbets, O. L. Grandall, Petaluma; Fred. Bohrer, A. G. Oakes, Sonoma; John B. Scott, Napa; L. G. Lillie, Sulphur Springs; A. G. Mead, J. S. Bracker, Maria county; John Center, San Francisco.

9-11

## SAMUEL PILLSBURY,

DEALER IN

## BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

Hams, Bacon, Lard,

## APPLES, CRANBERRIES,

And all other kinds of FRUITS in their season.

No. 48 Washington Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TO DAIRYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

Refer by permission, to—

Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., Mr. H. G. Bladell,

Benchley & Co., Mr. T. Ogg Shaw.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND FAMILIES supplied at lowest market rates. Articles delivered free of charge.

1

## LEWIS GIBSON,

DEALER IN

## Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

ALSO,

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 26 Battery Street (near the corner of Pine),

SAN FRANCISCO.

Advances made on consignments of Country Produce and Merchandise.

13-3m

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS GIBSON, 26, Battery street—

600 bags Oats, 100 bags Rye, 100 bags Barley,

100 barrels of Extra Flour,

Together with a general assortment of Wines and Liquors, Groceries and Provisions.

13-4t

## JOSEPH GENELLA!

..AT THE..

## PIONEER CROCKERY STORE,

180 and 182 Montgomery street.

Near Jackson street. SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A

## NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

## GOODS,

Invites his Old Friends and Customers to call and examine.

The Goods have been Bought at Low Prices.

They have been selected by himself, who has twenty years' experience in the Crockery and Glass business.

THE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered before.

## Looking Glasses!

A large lot of Gilded and Ornamental

Pier, Mantle, and Oval, Looking Glasses,

At 20-3m

JOSEPH GENELLA'S

180 and 182 Montgomery street.

10-12

## ELLIOT &amp; BELL,



Corner California and Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## TEA!

COFFEE, SUGARS, BUTTER, LARD, MOLASSES, CANDLES, FISH, OIL, CHEESE, EGGS, PORK, HAMS,

## FLOUR, MEALS,

And various Farinaceous Preparations.

Spices, Seasonings, Dry Fruits, Wooden Ware, Preserved Fruits, Stone Ware, Pickles, Etc., etc., etc.

We sell at the lowest Market Prices, whether at Wholesale or Retail, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods delivered at the warehouse, free of charge.

CHOICE FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED.

11 E & B

## COAL YARD.

C. H. EASTMAN,

(LATE R. BUCK & CO.),

Wholesale and Retail Coal Dealer,

Corner of Battery and Oregon Streets,

Opposite the Custom-house.

Lackawanna, Newcastle (Steam), Cumberland, Schuylkill,

Chile, Lehigh, Liverpool (Oval), Scotch, and other descriptions of

## COAL,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Also—Best No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON. 10-22

## Gas Fixtures.

THOMAS DAY, Importer, is constantly receiving Gas

CHANDLERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail.

All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted.

THOMAS DAY, 188 Montgomery street (near Jackson street), San Francisco.

23-3m

## J. L. POLKEMUS

## DRUGGIST

190

J. St.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLKEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I have learned my lesson, and have enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists. Legitimate or illegitimate, and of the Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open All Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure. Budd's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Liniment, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY

10-12

J. L. POLKEMUS

## HOTELS.

## EAGLE HOTEL, OAKLAND.

(ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.)

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOTEL has again taken this Old and well-known

## House,

and has re-fitted the same, and the Rooms hard-finished. They are in the best and most convenient style, having

reference to the comfort of Guests.

LARGE PARLORS, convenient Sleeping ROOMS,

a fine RESTAURANT—all kept in the best order.

Every Language is spoken here, so that Guests of all Nations can be well cared for.

The Undersigned again invites his old friends and the public to visit him, assuring them nothing will be left undone to suit them.

OAKLAND, April 14, 1859. JOSEPH DAVIS. 11-3m

## CITY HOTEL, OAKLAND.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO THE citizens of Oakland and the Traveling Public, and will be conducted in the AMERICAN

STYLE. The Manager, from his long experience in Hotel-keeping in this State, flatters himself that he will be able to render entire satisfaction. He pledges himself to devote his whole time to the comfort of his patrons. The HOTEL is the same as NEW, having been handsomely Plastered, Painted, and NEWLY

FURNISHED.

The BAR will be always kept stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Breakfast will be served in time for persons leaving on the first boat.

Particular attention paid to the ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES.

11-3m R. J. MURRAY, Manager.

## ST. GEORGE HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED,

RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,

Proprietor.

## CALIFORNIA TUBS,

AND

## California Pails!

## CALIFORNIA WINES,

AND

## California Ales!

## COLLINS WADHAMS,

WOULD SAY to those interested in the

welfare of California, which is no more

than self-interest, to call at

112 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

And see what "can be done in California," before sending their millions to some far-off country, never to return.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER AND CALIFORNIA PAIRS are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well. 7-1

## MOWING AND REAPING

## MACHINES!

SEVEN DIFFERENT KINDS.

All the best Combined Machines in Use.

Letters of inquiry, and timely orders, will receive our prompt attention.



From the Atlantic Side.

Editor FARMER: The pressure of business prevented me from sending my usual letter to you by last mail. I am happy to feel that no great loss was sustained by you or your readers, in consequence of that failure. Had there been anything comfortable, refreshing or startling to write, you would have had at least a short letter. As the steamers now carry pretty large human freight to your shores, you will be rejoiced to such a degree that you will not miss any one of your Atlantic correspondents, certainly for a few weeks.

I am happy to say to you, that if the present strong opposition continues, there will be a large percentage added to your population the present year. Pike's Peak is growing *Peaker* still, so far as gold is concerned, although it is said that the emigration to that region averages two thousand per day, that pass through one of the frontier towns; that is owing in a great measure to the fact, that all in any way interested in that country, have taken the pains and been to the expense of informing the people of their advantages, and of furnishing facilities for their getting there in a cheap, safe and expeditious manner. They have constructed roads, built bridges; steamboat, stage and railroad lines have been formed, and are now in successful operation. Their Emigration Society's agents, or those of private companies, I am informed, are almost literally swarming over all the land. See the result. Let California learn a lesson by this, and profit by it. A word to the wise, etc.

Our home news is not important in any unusual degree. The members of Congress have gone home to their constituents; the Post-office boiler has collapsed, and come very near frightening somebody, but it didn't, though. The President took it hard, very, and utterly refused to be comforted for nearly two hours; eating nothing during that whole time but two raw onions, and some "salt junk," imported from Cuba. Yet he slept sweetly during the night, except a little dream or two, about the Cass-Yrissari treaty, the filibusters and gallinippers of the Isthmus.

We are now seeing the beginning of the end of the Sickles tragedy. The trial is now in progress at the Federal city, and will hardly be finished before another steamer sails for your shores. There is an extraordinary degree of excitement on the subject all through the country. It will be an exciting trial, without doubt.

The weather is warm and pleasant for the season, vegetation is quite forward, and everything looks very promising, indeed, in the agricultural world, and hopes are entertained of an abundant harvest.

In Europe everything looks warlike, and the probability is that there will be a general, fierce and bloody war, involving all the principal nations of Europe in the conflict. Time will not permit me to say more by this steamer—will give you a long letter next mail. Truly, B.

**RAIN! RAIN!**—Rarely have we had so fine a rain, and one coming more propitiously, than the rain of the first part of this week—commencing steadily, and falling fast, faster, faster; until the earth was well saturated, and drank its fill; and, when the sun came forth on the following morning, the earth, trees, plants and flowers were dressed in diamond drops, glistening like bright jewels. It was a sunrise worth enjoying. This rain was worth millions of dollars to our State, for it came when most needed—vegetation already shows how welcome it was. So heavy a rain-storm in May (this was on the 1st and 2d) is rather unusual; but it was much needed in various sections, and extended generally over the State, as far as we can learn. Over an inch and a half of rain fell here, as well as in Sacramento.

**THE PEOPLE ARE COMING.**—By all the information that can be gathered, from various sources, we have every reason to believe we shall have a great addition to our population before the year ends. A gentleman, who came passenger in the last steamer (the J. L. Stephens), and who complains bitterly of the crowded state of the vessel and the fearful risk of life on that trip, tells us "All Western New York is coming to California!" And we have letters from many States, telling us of the gathering hosts that are now making ready.

**MAY THANKS.**—We tender our thanks to Hon. O. L. Scott, for valuable documents from Washington. Also, to Senators Douglas, Broderick, and Gwin, for valuable favors; to Senator Stevens also, each and all rendering us many favors; for all of which we are very grateful.

**HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.**—"Look out for the paint." Such were the cards hung out over this hotel recently, and now the hotel shines out like a new bride, bright, clear, and showy. The patrons of this hotel find themselves contented and happy, for they are well fed and well cared for.

**UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC—Medical Department.** The opening address of this Institution was delivered in Musical Hall, on Thursday Evening, by Hon. Geo. Barstow. The exercises were commenced by a prayer, by Prof. A. S. Gibbons. The address was an eloquent and an admirable production, often interrupted by the warm applause of the audience. It was replete with brilliant and earnest appeals for the cause it plead, and was listened to by a highly intelligent audience. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Peck and Rev. Mr. Cutler, and altogether this debut is a guaranty of the success of the society.

**Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood. MANSFIELD & WOOD,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.  
A full and complete stock of  
Cloths, Casimires, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings,  
And every description of  
Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,  
Also, Brooks' celebrated Calf Patent-leather, Dress and  
Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,  
Umbrellas, etc., etc.  
N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers  
of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST  
CLOTHING, made in the most approved style.  
159 and 161 Montgomery Street,  
21 6m Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
(Corrected weekly by Loomis, Hall & Co., Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

Wheat, # cwt.	\$2.50	Potatoes, # cwt.	\$1.25
Barley, # cwt.	2.00	do Sweet, # cwt.	1.50
Oats, # cwt.	1.50	do do Carolina, # cwt.	1.50
Corn, # cwt.	1.25	Onions, # cwt.	1.25
Black wheat, # cwt.	2.00	Squash, # cwt.	1.00
Flour, # bbl.	7.50	Pumpkins, # cwt.	1.00
Flour, # cwt.	7.00	Beets, # cwt.	1.00
Hay, # ton	20.00	Carrots, # cwt.	1.00
Grain, # cwt.	8.00	Cabbages, # cwt.	1.00
Tramps, # cwt.	1.50		

San Francisco Cattle Market.

There has been very little change in the market since our last report. Beef still continues very dull of sale, at a little lower prices. Pork has slightly advanced, with a good demand. We quote slaughterer's prices, as follows:  
BEEF—American, first quality, 12 1/2¢; #2, 12¢; Spanish, first quality, 10¢; #2, 9¢; #3, 8¢; #4, 7¢; #5, 6¢.  
LAMB—At 15¢; #2, 14¢; #3, 13¢; #4, 12¢; #5, 11¢.  
PORK—Dressed, 9¢; #2, 8¢; #3, 7¢; #4, 6¢; #5, 5¢.  
VEAL—At 10¢; #2, 9¢; #3, 8¢; #4, 7¢; #5, 6¢.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 6.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, old, # Doz. ....	24c
do new, .....	3c
Sweet Potatoes, # Doz. ....	3c
Lettuce, # Doz. ....	3c
Radishes, # Doz. ....	3c
do yellow, .....	3c
do black, # bunch 12c	
Cucumbers, each .....	25c
Turnips, # Doz. ....	30c
Cabbage, # 100 lbs. ....	30c
Green Peas, # Doz. ....	3c
Green Beans, .....	12 1/2c
Beets, .....	3c
Carrots, .....	3c
Artichokes, # dozen .....	21c
Asparagus, .....	37c
Dry Onions, .....	25c
Broad, # Doz. ....	75c
Plant, .....	1 50
Cauliflower, # Doz. ....	30c
Cranberries, # Gall. ....	25c
Horse Radish, # lb. ....	25c
Onions, # lb. ....	25c
Pumpkins, .....	60c
Tomatoes, .....	30c
Onions, # Doz. ....	25c
Rhubarb, .....	8c
Marrowfat Squash, .....	3c
Marrows, # Doz. ....	30c
do cultivated, .....	30c
Parsnips, # Doz. bunches 50c	
Parley, .....	30c
Spinage, # basket .....	75c
Salsify, .....	30c
Spinage, # Doz. ....	30c
Red Peppers, # Doz. ....	none
Green Peppers, .....	30c
Dried Herbs, .....	30c
Green Corn, .....	30c
Celery, # bunch .....	12 1/2c



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1859.

NUMBER 15.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

#### Agricultural Society versus Agricultural Science.

EDITOR FARMER: Apart from the not sufficiently established charge made against the former officials of the Agricultural Society, that they have failed, either from intention or neglect, in the honest discharge of those duties which the public had a right to expect at their hands, we have reason to feel ashamed that men, who consent to occupy positions of trust in that Society, should show themselves so hopelessly ignorant of the business which they undertake to promote, as those who now fill them. Every one will allow that a periodical devoted to the interests of the Society, if widely circulated, would do much good; but such a periodical should be conducted by some one who is well acquainted with the science of Agriculture in its present advanced state. To cover their ignorance, if not from a less excusable motive, our present officials represent Agricultural Science as a "mass of the stale theories of foreign essayists," and recommend to the public a journal which, they believe, rejects the encumbrance, and seems to advocate the novel doctrine, that in our climate facts and experiments are what our cultivators want. "Tell it not in Gath!"

I do not ask which one of the members of the Board is the individual who wrote the notice condemnatory of foreign agricultural writers. If the others allow that individual to pass unrebuked, and use the broad seal of the Society in his future communications and correspondence, they cannot escape from the charge that they approve of his act, and the public has a right to condemn them all.

It may flatter the vanity of some of our citizens to hear foreigners underrated; but the fact remains in full force, notwithstanding that, with the exception of Sir Humphrey Davy, the true constructors of Agricultural Science were born on the Continent of Europe. We have none of equal merit of American birth. But shall we on that account despise it? or refuse to hear truth from the lips and pens of those benefactors of the human race? The Agricultural Society may stultify itself; the American people will not imitate it.

"Facts and experiments," forsooth! The assumption looks well on paper, but what does it amount to? "From all that has been said," writes Professor Henry, for the Patent Office, "it will be evident that the hopes of the future, in regard to agriculture, principally rest upon the advance of abstract science—not upon the mere accumulation of facts, of which the connection and dependence are unknown, but upon a definite conception of the general principles of which these facts are the result." When common farmers make experiments, except under the direction of a scientific man, or Society, they are of very little account. Do they know how far the comparative productiveness of the crops experimented with is owing to the ground being in a proper state as regards heat and moisture? or how far it may not result from the qualities of different soils? There are so many things wanted to produce perfection that the addition of one cannot be a true test. Where farmers are aware of this, and make their experiments accordingly, they are themselves scientific; but their superior knowledge is owing to their having devoted considerable attention to "books, reports, and dissertations," written by no ordinary men, or by those who explain their lessons.

What says Alice of the spiritless attack on the ladies? AGROICOLA.

MILKTON, April 30, 1859.

#### Early Vegetables.

MANY persons, wishing early vegetables, sow the seeds in cracks or boxes, and start their plants quite early; but their early growth is nearly lost in transplanting. Let them try the following method: Take a flat box, and fill in an inch or two of earth; then take flat or English turnips, scrape out the inside of as many as you wish bills of tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, or lettuce, place them in your box, fill in and around with rich earth, and sow a few seeds in each; keep in a warm room, and water occasionally. When you plant them, cut off the bottom of the turnip, being careful not to disturb the roots, and your vegetables will be from one to two weeks earlier than those raised in a hot-house and transplanted in the common way. Let three or four cucumber or lettuce plants grow in a hill, and but one tomato or cabbage plant. After they are set and growing well, nip off the poorest of the tomato and cabbage plants, for by pulling them up you disturb the roots of the one you wish to grow.—[G. Coover, Wilkesbarre, Pa.]

#### Summer Fallow.

"A NEW SYSTEM FOR GRAIN.—The Placer Press is informed by a farmer on Coon Creek, that the crops in that locality were never looking better than at present. In that section they have generally adopted a new system in relation to plowing time. They are now breaking up a portion of their ground, and as much as will be put in grain is to lie dormant until just before the next fall rains, when the seed is to be sowed and harrowed in. In this manner the farmer will get his grain in early, and in time to have the benefit of all the rains."

[The above extract from one of our country exchanges, having attracted the notice of our correspondent "Rusticus," he sends us the following; and as we are always willing to give room to all who write upon the science of Agriculture, even though they differ from us, we give "Rusticus" a place, remarking merely that the *bad effect* he finds to result from the system alluded to, was not in the system itself, but only in the poor, hap-hazard way in which that system was attempted; for we assert that it was not at all fairly tried. We will first turn "Rusticus" over to our friend Morley, of Pleasant Ranch, Stanislaus county, and if he don't satisfy him, why, then we "will try."]

EDITOR FARMER: I find it stated in a late paper, that the farmers at Coon Creek, have generally adopted a new system, in relation to ploughing time. "They are now breaking up a portion of their ground, and as much as will be put in grain, is to lie dormant until just before the next fall rains, when the seed is to be sowed and harrowed in." I fully agree with the farmer, that it is of great advantage to have his crop in early, in order to insure "the benefit of all the rains;" but judging from the slovenly ploughing I have seen in this country, and the very inefficient work which the hollow-mouldboard plough can be made to perform, even by the best ploughman, I am inclined to the belief, that this system will be productive more of loss than of advantage to the farmers. It is well known that in order to have the weeds and foul grass fully smothered, they should be excluded from both light and air; and, in order to get a full covering for your seed, your sod should stand at an angle of 45°. Let us assume, that you put in oats on a level field, as a first crop: you take a sod, say, nine inches broad by five deep; if the ploughing be well done, each sod in succession will lie close to, and cover up about two-thirds of, the previously turned sod, against which it is thrown by the plough. By this plan, the weeds and long grass are covered up and rot, being excluded from both light and air, while the exposed one-third of the sods gives a full grip for the teeth of the harrow, and a full covering to the seed that is sown. Now, sir, I have never seen a hollow-shaped-mouldboard plough able to turn a sod so evenly as to give a uniform covering to the seed. It is not long since I examined a field which had been ploughed before winter, and was then being prepared for a spring crop. The sods lay in very irregular positions on the land; some were thrown out of line, smothering the previously turned sod; another portion lay quite flat on the ground, at a long naked interval from its neighbor; the weeds and long grass had thus room to vegetate, and as the earth never lies dormant, as the Coon Creek farmers seem to think, they grew vigorously. In fact, the land was so foul, from this slovenly operation of the hollow mouldboard, though the ploughman was an experienced hand, that it had to be harrowed, and cross-ploughed, and rolled, and harrowed again, before it was fit to receive the seed. Now, sir, I am of opinion that a like expense will have to be incurred by the farmers on Coon Creek, before their land will be fit for grain; and that the proposed benefit from *early ploughing at this season, for next fall early sowing*, will involve an expenditure that will materially reduce the profits of the crop, and that no advantage whatever will be gained by this "new system." Let us suppose the land will not require this process of double working to give a full covering to the seed, still it will be a necessary proceeding, for the purpose of destroying the deposits of insects in the ground, and to prevent their larvae from attaining that growth and strength which will enable them to prey vigorously on the future crop, to the great loss of the farmer. Admitting, then, the necessity for this cross-ploughing, &c, the land must be in a favorable state to work it with good effect; and that state will be as favorable to a *first ploughing in the fall*, as it will to a cross-ploughing, rolling, and harrowing to break the summer-baked sods. I therefore strongly advise the farmers at Coon Creek to weigh well the proposed advantages of this new system, before they adopt it, for I fear the suggestion, however well intended, is the result of a want of that *practical experience* in farming which constitutes the only sure basis on which to build.

RUSTICUS.

#### Importance of Fallow and Deep Plowing.

LAGRANGE, Stanislaus County, April 25, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: For the last two years I have seen several articles in your paper, in reference to fallow-plowing for wheat and barley, and have myself had some experience in this way of doing, since the spring of 1853, in California; and I am of opinion that it is the best way to do, because as much grain can be grown on fifty acres, tilled

in this way, as on one hundred plowed in the winter and sown immediately, when the ground is cold and wet. Last spring I plowed a piece of fallow, and the ground was broken to a fair depth, not less than ten inches up to fourteen inches in depth; and, I am well assured, the best lands planted in wheat in this county are not equal to my deep, fallow-plowed, poor, sandy-farm land. My land is a sandy loam, out on the plains; and I will challenge any of the best river lands to show better wheat, of the age of mine, in this or Merced county; yet if the weather continues dry [written before the late rains] my crop will fall far short of a full crop. You know the land I refer to, as you have been on it.

Much has been said in reference to deep plowing, and some men argue that ground plowed shallow is the best for a crop. One man on this river has contended for this; he is a man of some considerable notoriety, which may sustain him; facts and figures will not. Whilst in San Francisco last fall, some of the Oakland farmers, or some that lived on that side of the Bay, were advocating the same doctrine. Not long since, the story was set on foot in an adjoining county, that I had spoiled my land; that I had plowed so deep my wheat was a failure. I will lay a wager with any man, that the story was started by a lazy man who does not like to plow deep, if at all. I have the argument for deep plowing, and if any man doubts, let him call and I have the proof at hand.

I. D. MORLEY.

[Providentially, this very week we can present our friend Morley to "Rusticus," although the former sent us this communication without knowing of the statements of the latter.]

#### Letter from a Young Farmer.

We are always happy to hear from those who are engaged in the cultivation of the earth; there is no employment like it, invigorating to the body, and giving information to the mind. Every young man thus engaged in this employment, will find himself better in all that tends to human happiness. We have in the following letter, the evidence, that the fruit was not injured by the frost, or cold weather, as was at first stated. We have never yet supposed there would be any serious injury, and from all sources, now, we have the proof that we were correct. The writer of the following is a young man, from Sacramento county, just becoming interested in scientific and practical agriculture. The success of the Alfalfa is worth noticing; the rapid growth of the orchard and vineyards alluded to, we know, having seen it two years since, in its infancy, and we now rejoice to herald its successful result. We trust our young friend will write us often:

SACRAMENTO VALLEY, May 7th, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: The last rain has been glorious for the farmers, just what is needed. The waving wheat and barley crops in this section, are looking good. The Alfalfa is coming on finely, which the late showers will help it amazingly; it makes splendid pasture, and when well rooted, it is most impossible to get it out of the ground. I am well satisfied that it will do well here, and should be more cultivated than it is.

Our orchard, that contains nearly eight hundred fruit trees of various kinds, has been plowed and re-plowed across, leaving the ground well worked, so that the young fibers and roots may spread out, giving the trees firmer hold and better growth. Is not this the way to do? All the trees are looking well, and making thrifty shoots. The Peach trees are loaded down with fruit. The Pear, Plum, Cherry and Quince, very full.

The frost, that it was feared injured so much fruit in various sections of the State, did not do us any damage; whether it was our good luck, or being on high land, I know not, but I attribute it to the latter.

Grapes grow very luxuriantly, having some three acres out, but only one-third will bear this year.

Our neighbors are making preparation for watering, getting their wells bored and erecting wind-mills. More anon.

A FARMER'S SON.

#### An Enemy to the Apple Tree.

PLEASANT GROVE RANCH.

San Joaquin Valley, May 10th, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: In examining some of my Apple trees, I have found a strange kind of bug, of which I send you a sample. They are something new in my orchard, so I thought I would write to you to find out what they are, and a remedy for them (if you know of any). I have found as many as twenty holes in one tree, similar to the one I send you. Respectfully, yours,

WM. W. PRATT.

P. S. We had a very severe frost last night, which has hurt the grape-vines very much.

[We have received the parcel from our correspondent, with the branch of the tree, insects and all, safe. This borer is a species not generally found in branches; it is a winged insect, similar to the Cockchafer (*Melolontha Vulgaris*), which does so much injury to the roots of trees; a species of Beetle, of which we shall present at earliest moment the full history. If Orchardists or Nurserymen have suffered much, or seen this borer, we should like to hear from them and have samples of

the borer. The one sent us is a dark brown, nearly black, winged insect, almost exactly in shape like the Cockchafer. The late hour in which we have received the letter of our correspondent, prevents our giving further comments this issue.]

#### Culture of Madder.

Description of madder—its Cultivation, Manipulation, and preparing for Market.

This plant (Madder in English, *Rubia tinctoria* in Latin, *Garance* in French, *Meekras* in Holland or low Dutch), is a perennial, but has annual stalks three or four feet high, square, knotty and rough; the leaves are verticillated in whorls of six, seven, and eight; the flowers are small at the ends of the shoots, of a green yellowish color, and followed by the seed in valves—each valve containing two globular seeds, of a dark purple or black color at maturity. The great value of madder is in its roots.

Madder grows in all kinds of soils, but it does not produce everywhere abundantly, or roots of a good quality. It does not thrive in dry soils, although they may be good wheat lands. It likes substantial sweet loams, moist underneath, but not too wet, and rich, deep, sandy loams; alluvial bottom lands are very good when well drained. The soils should be free from roots, stones and weeds; those containing the greatest quantity of humus are best; light, dry, gravelly sands and clays are unsuitable. A marly fat sand above a clay subsoil will answer very well, the clay preventing the roots from extending in it. They run along the sandy soil, which retains the moisture, multiply and become large, and are more easily gathered than when the roots run deeply. Suitable lands, containing, beside humus, a great proportion of carbonate of lime or gypsum, are excellent for madder. I think madder will succeed well in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland, on river bottoms and good loams; also, on the Mohawk and Genesee flats of Central New York, those flats containing notable qualities of carbonate of lime.

When it is proposed to establish a madder plantation on suitable land already in cultivation, it is necessary to give it several deep plowings, and to this end I think the new Michigan or double plow to be excellent for the purpose. Give the land all the manure you can, particularly the lighter soils. All weeds, grass, roots and stones, must be eradicated and destroyed. The land should be well stirred (the roots will extend better the deeper the soil has been stirred), and well harrowed, so as to have the land intended for the plantation, ready for planting in April, May or June.

The easiest and least expensive way to propagate madder, is from seed, perfectly ripe, which should be sown in a bed made under a fence, open to the south, and prepared the latter end of February and during March, by digging or plowing a trench one and a-half or two feet deep, well mixed with good fresh horse or mule manure, and cover the bed with four or five inches of good light soil or mold; if ashes are mixed with it, all the better. After the great heat of the dung has evaporated, sow the seed thinly in drills, three inches distant and one inch deep; when dry, water moderately. If frosts come on, cover the bed with boards or mats; keep it very clean of weeds and grass. The plants will come up in eight or ten days, and if well watered, they will be ready to be taken up in April and planted where they are to grow.

When you take up the first set of plants, when eight to twelve inches high, you can make another sowing on the same bed, the management being the same as the last. These plants will be ready to take up and plant out in June or July, when a third sowing can be made in the same bed, to be planted out in August or September.

The plants should be taken up carefully, by lifting them with all the rootlets and fibers unbroken, if possible, and set them all out in rainy, showery weather. It is very useful to dip the roots in a mixture of potash or plaster with earth and water, as this will greatly secure their taking at once, and will start them with vigor.

Before planting, after the land is well harrowed and cleaned, run furrows with a small plow, three or four feet distant, and procure sufficient hands to do the planting, according to the number of acres you calculate to put in madder, so that the planting of all the sets may be done in one or two days; for instance, for twenty acres I would set three plows at work with about twelve or fifteen hands. Let one or two men lift the plants, dip all their roots carefully, and let them be taken immediately to the field. One man with a basket will drop the plants in the furrows, at a distance of eight to twelve or fifteen inches; another to follow after each basket with a hoe, to cover the plants and press them in the ground, leaving at least one whorl or cluster of leaves above ground, clear of the ground. When hands are scarce, the plow could cover them by throwing a furrow over them, but this would not make very clean work, and would still require a hand afterwards to set them straight. There are other ways of planting them, such as forming beds four or five feet wide, with intervals of two to four feet; but this is a very troublesome and expensive way in cleaning them afterwards; the rows four feet or even six feet wide are preferable, as most of the cleaning, weeding, and stirring the soil, can then be done at a much less cost afterwards with the cultivator, particularly the first year. In one or two weeks after planting, go over the plantation to see what plants have missed, and put fresh vigorous plants to replace them.

To plant an acre at four feet rows, one foot per row, will take about 11,000 plants; at fifteen inches, about 9000 plants; at six feet and fifteen inches in the row, about 6000 plants. Thus you can regulate your seed-bed for the number of plants you want.—[F. A. N., in Country Gentleman.]

#### Death of Colonel Jaques.

We feel it to be a duty we owe to the memory of a great and good man, to one who has been a great public benefactor, to give the following brief but just notice of this most excellent man. We remember him well. We shall never forget the earnest zeal he manifested for the first great Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show held in New England, in 1816; for to his zeal and that of General H. A. S. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Mass., much of the interest and success of the cause of agriculture in New England is owing. The Boston Journal says:

Colonel Samuel Jaques, the well known proprietor of the Ten Hills Farm, in Somerville, died March 27th, of pleurisy. The deceased was born at Wilmington, in Middlesex county, September 12, 1776. His paternal ancestor, Henry Jaques, emigrated to this country from England in 1640. At the age of ten or twelve years, the deceased was placed in Charlestown, where, in after years, by his industry and ability, he acquired a fortune, so that in middle life he found himself the father of a large family, high in social position and rich. The failure of a mercantile house in London, however, suddenly made him a poor man, but still possessing the blessings of health, energy, and resolution, and, what were quite as opportune, strong personal friends. A number of the latter, who had often joined Mr. Jaques in the pleasure and excitement of fox-hunting, of which he was passionately fond, and in which he frequently indulged, originated a stock company, by which the splendid estate known as the "Ten Hills Farm" was purchased and placed in his hands, under such favorable terms of payment that he long since retrieved his fallen fortunes.

In early life Col. Jaques was a prominent member of the volunteer militia, and from a private rapidly rose to the rank of Adjutant General. During the war of 1812, he was for a short period in actual service, and at one time had command of a small body of men and a battery of cannon, stationed in Chelsea, for the purpose of checking the advance of a detachment of the British army, which was reported as being about to effect a landing in that quarter. At the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, by Gen. Lafayette, June 17, 1825, Col. Jaques held the office of chief marshal. For thirty-two years, from 1806 to 1838, he was Inspector General of Hops. He had great fondness for out-door occupations, and took a deep and lively interest in horticultural and agricultural matters. He accomplished very much for the improvement of the breeds of domestic animals in his section of the country.

#### Agricultural Meetings.

The friends of agriculture are awaking to their own interests in every part of our State, and many of our counties will have grand exhibitions the coming autumn. A large and spirited meeting will be held at Santa Rosa, on Saturday, 14th inst. (to-morrow), when a new organization will be held of an Agricultural and Mechanics' Society, and a Practical School for testing these sciences. This is an excellent plan, and we wish it unbounded success. We regret our inability to attend, by reason of lameness, received by the fall of our pet "Kate."

Another meeting will be held at Lafayette, near Oakland, by the earnest friends of the cause, and there they will organize a society, choose officers, and lay out the work for an efficient society. They have a warm and true friend in G. P. Loucks, Esq., who will aid such an institution with a true spirit.

We are glad to make these records, for they tell of the growing interest in our glorious State. We trust the citizens in the respective precincts will be awake and attend these meetings.

#### Short Feed for Stock.

It is very important now that stock-raisers look well to the feed for their stock. Complaints are made that feed is short, and the fall in the price of beef and mutton is an indication that feed is none too good, although we have had generous rains. We have heard that the owners of some stock will be obliged to sell, on account of short feed, and thus a sacrifice will result to them. All this could have been avoided by a timely preparation of a few acres of ground and the planting of the rutabaga, or sugar-beet; and it is not too late now to plant the sugar-beet. This invaluable root will produce the enormous crop of fifty tons per acre; and the cost of plowing, planting and care of two to four acres would not exceed the value of ten sheep; while it would save the lives, probably, of a thousand. Every sheep-raiser should look to this before it is too late. The pure French sugar-beet should be largely raised on every dairy farm and sheep ranch in our State.

#### Pelham Seedling Potatoes.

A Circular we received, announces that these Potatoes have been perfected in ten years, from the seed; after the first year the top end of a single potato was planted, and this course was pursued for ten years, and the result is a large, early, white, mealy, prolific tuber, being a new race. It is not liable to rot, and has escaped unscathed in a field where fifteen varieties rotted around it. The proprietor has obtained three crops in a season, by planting the sprouts, which bear equally with the sets, and the result of the first planting a second time, producing one hundred bushels from a barrel, four weeks in advance of twenty varieties planted with them, some weighing one and a-half pounds. Grown by Robert L. Pell, of Pelham Farm, Ulster county, New York.



## Davy's Agricultural Chemistry.

ON SOILS—THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, ANALYSIS, ETC.; ROCKS AND STRATA, REVEALED, IMPROVEMENT, ETC.

No subject is of more importance to the farmer than the nature and improvement of soils; and no parts of the doctrines of agriculture are more capable of being illustrated by chemical inquiries.

Soils are extremely diversified in appearance and quality; yet, as it was stated in the Introductory Lecture, they consist of different proportions of the same elements, which are in various states of chemical combination or mechanical mixture.

The substances which constitute soils have been already mentioned. They are certain compounds of the earths, silica, lime, alumina, magnesia, and of the oxides of iron and manganese, animal and vegetable matters in a decomposing state, and acid, or alkaline combinations.

In all chemical experiments on the composition of soils connected with agriculture, the constituent parts obtained are compounds, and they act as compounds in nature: it is in this state, therefore, that I shall describe their characteristic properties.

1. *Silica*, or the earth of *flints*, in its pure and crystallized form, is the substance known by the name of rock crystal, or Cornish diamond. As it is procured by chemists, it appears in the form of a white, impalpable powder. It is not soluble in the common acids, but dissolves by heat in fixed alkaline lixivia. It is an incombustible substance, for it is saturated with oxygen. I have proved it to be a compound of oxygen and the peculiar combustible body which I have named silicium; and, from the experiments of Berzelius, it is probable that it contains nearly equal weights of these two elements. [According to the later experiments of Berzelius, silica consists of 48.4 inflammable basis and of 51.6 oxygen.—Jons Davy.]

2. The sensible properties of *lime* are well known. It exists in soils united to carbonic acid, which is easily disengaged from it by the attraction of the common acids. It is sometimes found combined with the phosphoric and sulphuric acids. Its chemical properties and agencies in its pure state will be described in the Lecture on Manures obtained from the mineral kingdom. It is soluble in nitric and muriatic acids, and forms a substance with sulphuric acid difficult of solution, called *gypsum*. It is not soluble in alkaline solutions. It consists of one proportion 40 of the peculiar metallic substance, which I have named calcium, and one proportion 15 of oxygen.

3. *Alumina* exists in a pure and crystallized state in the white sapphire, and united to a little oxide of iron and silica in the other oriental gems. In the state in which it is procured by chemists, it appears as a white powder, soluble in acids and fixed alkaline lixivia. From my experiments, it appears that alumina consists of one proportion 33 of aluminum, and one 15 of oxygen.

4. *Magnesia* exists in a pure crystallized state, constituting a mineral like talc found in North America. In its common form it is the *magnesia usta*, or the calcined magnesia of druggists. It generally exists in soils combined with carbonic acid. It is soluble in all the mineral acids, but not in alkaline lixivia. It is distinguished from the other earths found in soils by its ready solubility in solutions of alkaline carbonates, saturated with carbonic acid. It appears to consist of 38 magnesium and 15 oxygen.

5. There are two well known *oxides of iron*, the black and the brown. The black is the substance that lies off when red-hot iron is hammered. The brown oxide may be formed by keeping the black oxide red-hot for a long time in contact with air. The first seems to consist of one proportion of iron 103, and two of oxygen 30; and the second of one proportion of iron 103, and three proportions of oxygen 45. The oxides of iron sometimes exist in soils combined with carbonic acid. They are easily distinguished from other substances by their giving, when dissolved in acids, a black color to solution of galls, and a bright blue precipitate to solution of prussiate of potassa and iron.

6. The *oxide of manganese* is the substance commonly called *manganese*, and used in bleaching. It appears to be composed of one proportion of manganese 113, and three of oxygen 45. It is distinguished from the other substances found in soils, by its property of decomposing muriatic acid, and converting it into chlorine.

7. *Vegetable and animal matters* are known by their sensible qualities, and by their property of being decomposed by heat. Their characters may be learnt from the details in the last Lecture.

8. The *saline compounds* found in soils, are common salt, sulphate of magnesia, sometimes sulphate of iron, nitrates of lime and of magnesia, sulphate of potassa, and carbonates of potassa and soda. [In some soils, especially in Spain and in Bengal, nitre is an ingredient, formed by the intervention of carbonate of lime, by the union of alkali in the soil and of nitric acid, the elements of which are derived from the atmosphere.—J. D.] To describe their characters minutely will be unnecessary—the tests for most of them have been noticed.

The *silica* in soils is usually combined with alumina and oxide of iron, or with alumina, lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron, forming gravel, and sand of different degrees of fineness. The carbonate of lime is usually in an impalpable form, but sometimes in the state of calcareous sand. The magnesia, if not combined in the gravel and sand, is in a fine powder united to carbonic acid. The impalpable part of the soil, which is usually called *clay* or *loam*, consists of silica, alumina, lime, magnesia; and is, in fact, usually of the same composition as the hard sand, but more finely divided. The vegetable or animal matters (and exist in different states of decomposition. They are sometimes fibrous, sometimes entirely broken down and mixed with the soil.

To form a just idea of soils, it is necessary to conceive different rocks decomposed, or ground into fine sand and powder of different degrees of fineness, and that water adhering to the mass, and the whole mixed with larger or smaller quantities of the residue of decay. It will be necessary to describe the properties of the various soils in different stages of decay. I shall be minute in these particulars, will, I trust, feel the propriety of full details on this subject.

The instruments required for the analysis of soils

are few, and but little expensive. They are, a balance capable of containing a quarter of a pound of common soil, and capable of turning when loaded with a grain; a set of weights, from a quarter of a pound to a grain; a wire sieve, sufficiently coarse to admit a mustard seed through its apertures; an Argand lamp and stand; some glass bottles; Hessian crucibles; porcelain, or greenware evaporating basins; a Wedgwood pestle and mortar; some filters, made of half a sheet of blotting paper, folded so as to contain a pint of liquid, and greased at the edges; a bone-knife, and an apparatus for collecting and measuring aeriform fluids.

The chemical substances, or re-agents, required for separating the constituent parts of the soil are, muriatic acid (*spirit of salt*), sulphuric acid, pure volatile alkali dissolved in water, solution of prussiate of potash and iron, succinate of ammonia, soap lye, or solution of potassa, solutions of carbonate of ammonia, of muriate of ammonia, of neutral carbonate of potash, and nitrate of ammonia.

In cases when the general nature of the soil of a field is to be ascertained, specimens of it should be taken from different places, two or three inches below the surface, and examined as to the similarity of their properties. It sometimes happens, that upon plains the whole of the upper stratum of the land is of the same kind, and in this case one analysis will be sufficient; but in valleys, and near the beds of rivers, there are very great differences, and it now and then occurs that one part of a field is calcareous, and another part siliceous; and in this case, and in analogous cases, the portions different from each other should be separately submitted to experiment.

Soils, when collected, if they cannot be immediately examined, should be preserved in vials quite filled with them, closed with ground-glass stoppers.

The quantity of soil most convenient for a perfect analysis, is from two to four hundred grains. It should be collected in dry weather, and exposed to the atmosphere till it becomes dry to the touch. The specific gravity of a soil, or the relation of its weight to that of water, may be ascertained by introducing into a vial, which will contain a known quantity of water, equal volumes of water and of soil; and this may be easily done by pouring in water till it is half full, and then adding the soil till the fluid rises to the month; the difference between the weight of the soil and that of the water will give the result. Thus, if the bottle contains four hundred grains of water, and gains two hundred grains when half filled with water and half with soil, the specific gravity of the soil will be 2; that is, it will be twice as heavy as water; and, if it gained 165 grains, its specific gravity would be 1.65, water being 1000. [It may be more accurately and easily accomplished by weighing it in air and in water in a light vial carefully counterpoised.—J. D.]

It is of importance that the specific gravity of a soil should be known, as it affords an indication of the quantity of animal and vegetable matter it contains; these substances being always most abundant in the lighter soils.

The other physical properties of soils should likewise be examined before the analysis is made, as they denote, to a certain extent, their composition, and serve as guides in directing the experiments. Thus, siliceous soils are generally rough to the touch, and scratch glass when rubbed upon it; ferruginous soils are of a red or yellow color; and calcareous soils are soft. [Clay soils, breathed on, emit a peculiar odor, called the earthy.—J. D.]

1. Soils, though as dry as they can be made by continued exposure to air, in all cases still contain a considerable quantity of water, which adheres with great obstinacy to the earths and animal and vegetable matter, and can only be driven off from them by a considerable degree of heat. The first process of analysis is, to free the given weight of soil from as much of this water as possible, without in other respects affecting its composition; and this may be done by heating it for ten or twelve minutes over an Argand's lamp, in a basin of porcelain, to a temperature equal to 390 Fahrenheit; and if a thermometer is not used, the proper degree may be easily ascertained, by keeping a piece of wood in contact with the bottom of the dish; as long as the color of the wood remains unaltered, the heat is not too high, but when the wood begins to be charred the process must be stopped. A small quantity of water will, perhaps, remain in the soil even after this operation, but it always affords useful comparative results; and if a higher temperature were employed, the vegetable or animal matter would undergo decomposition, and in consequence the experiment be wholly unsatisfactory.

The loss of weight in the process should be carefully noted, and when in 400 grains of soil it reaches as high as 50, the soil may be considered as in the greatest degree absorbent, and retentive of water, and will generally be found to contain much vegetable or animal matter, or a large proportion of aluminous earth. When the loss is only from 20 to 10, the land may be considered as only slightly absorbent and retentive, and siliceous earth probably forms the greatest part of it.

2. None of the loose stones, gravel, or large vegetable fibers, should be divided from the pure soil till after the water is drawn off; for these bodies are themselves often highly absorbent and retentive, and in consequence, influence the fertility of the land. The next process, however, after that of heating, should be their separation, which may be easily accomplished by the sieve, after the soil has been gently bruised in a mortar. The weights of the vegetable fibers or wood, and of the gravel and stones, should be separately noted down, and the nature of the last ascertained; if calcareous, they will effervesce with acids; if siliceous they will be sufficiently hard to scratch glass; and if of the common aluminous class of stones, they will be soft, easily cut with a knife, and incapable of effervescing with acids.

3. The greater number of soils, besides gravel and stones, contain larger or smaller proportions of sand of different degrees of fineness; and it is a necessary operation, the next in the process of analysis, to detach them from the parts in a state of more minute division, such as clay, loam, marl, vegetable and animal matter, and the matter soluble in water. This may be effected in a way sufficiently accurate, by boiling the soil in three or four times its weight of water; and when the texture of the soil is broken down, and the water cool, by agitating the parts together, and then suffering them to rest. In this case, the coarse sand will generally separate in a minute, and the finer in two or three minutes, whilst the highly-divided earthy, animal, or vegetable matter, will remain in a state of mechanical suspension for a much longer time; so that by pouring the water from the bottom of the vessel, after one, two or three minutes, the sand will be principally separated from the other substances, which, with the water containing them, must be poured into a filter, and after the water has passed through, collected, dried, and weighed. The sand must likewise be weighed, and the respective quantities noted down. The water of lixiviation must be preserved, as it will be found to contain the saline and soluble animal or vegetable matters, if any exist in the soil.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED PEACH.—I send you, as a curiosity, a fruit of this peach. I have not tasted it, but it smells well.—[R. G.] It would seem that all the double-flowered peaches have had a common origin, judging from the quality of their fruit. That with which Mr. Glendinning has favored us is a colorless fragrant Glendinning, with an agreeable sub-acid, tender flesh, which, however, has the fault of being slightly austere and bitter.—[J. R. S., in the Gardener's Chronicle.]

## Coloring Material for Manufacturers—Progress is the Watchword!

A demand will produce a supply. As we see the beginning of manufacturing, we shall see a demand for all the material to be used, and the various ingredients required, connected therewith. One woolen manufactory will increase the demand for wool; one manufactory of this kind will show what ingredients are necessary to carry on the work, and from whence they are to be obtained. Coloring matter is of some moment to a manufacturer of wools, as well as cottons: Where shall this material come from to supply the first Woolen Manufactory in California? Have the proprietors estimated the amount they will require? Have they named the price they will give? Do they desire to have it imported from abroad, or would they prefer home growth?

If the owners of the first California Woolen Factory desire to be well sustained in home manufactures, let them look about and see how much of the material they use shall be, or can be, of home growth and home labor. Let the building be of California stone, California brick, and California wood; it is true the machinery of the first factory has been brought from abroad, but other can be made here in future. Let the building be pre-erected by California paint, and as far as possible, let materials and labor be truly California. Wool will be the great material to be used, and we hope a just and liberal price will be given. We hope that our State will be able to boast, at the next State Fair, of as handsome blankets and flannels, as any factory in the older States can show.

Coloring matter will be another valuable material required, and that these substances may not all be brought from abroad, we call the attention of all interested to the fact, that the principal coloring materials can all be of California production. We here annex the nature and history of two plants, that enter into the uses of manufacturers:

## RESEDA LUTEOLA;

(By some called *Weld*, or *Dyer's Weed*.)

*Reseda*. From *resedo*, to calm, to appease. The Latins thought it useful as a topical application in external bruises. R. Luteola, a diminutive of *lutea*, yellow, is used by dyers, especially in France. (Chaptal's *Chimie appliquée à l'Agriculture*, etc.) It affords a most beautiful yellow dye for cotton, woolen, mohair, silk and linen. Blue cloths are dipped in a decoction of it, in order to become green. The yellow color of the paint called Dutch Pink, is obtained from this plant. The entire plant, when it is about flowering, is pulled up and employed both fresh and dried. Mr. Swayne observes, that it is one of the first plants which grow on the rubbish thrown out of coal pits. It flowers in June and July. The root and bottom leaves are formed from the fallen seeds before winter; and thus it happens in this, as in many other cases, that the wild plant is biennial, whilst the cultivated plant, growing from seeds sown in the spring, is annual. It is an observation of Linnaeus's, that the nodding spike of flowers follows the course of the sun, even when the sky is covered; pointing towards the east in a morning, to the south at noon, westward in the afternoon, and to the north at night.

ISATIS TINCTORIA.—(or, *Woad*, used by manufacturers for coloring woolsens, silks, etc.)

*Isatis*. From Greek, to render equal. The plant was believed to destroy, by its simple application, all roughness and inequalities of the skin. It was formerly called *glastium*, from the Celtic *glas*, blue, whence *Glastonbury* derived its name. The ancient Britons colored themselves with the blue preparation obtained from this plant, whence they received their appellation, *Britho* being the Celtic word for paint. The Persians were so named by the Romans for the same reason. On account of the brightness of its manufactured colors the Celts called it *gweid* (*gweid*, French, at this day), whence the Anglo-Saxons obtained their name of *woad* or *weald*, and the English the word *wool*. I. tinctoria is in occasional cultivation for its leaves, from which a dye, as a substitute for indigo, is obtained. The seeds are sown on well prepared land in good heart; fresh broken old pasture land is preferred; and the great object is to have large leaves; for which purpose, as Miller observes, the culture given by the best gardeners to spinach should be imitated, that of sowing on a very rich well-pulverized soil, thinning the plants so as they may not touch each other, keeping them perfectly clear of weeds, and frequently stirring the soil between the plants. The culture applied to the turnip in Northumberland would succeed well with woad. The seeds are sown in July, and the plants, when they come up, weeded and thinned; next July, or earlier, the first crop of leaves may be gathered, and two or three others will be obtained during the season. The end of the second year the plants may be plowed down, as the third year they will run to seed, and yield but small leaves. The leaves are pressed, and the juice treated as in making indigo (see *Indigofera*); but such is the cheapness of the latter article, that no British farmer can afford to raise any sort of substitute.

The above valuable aids to the manufacturer are worthy the consideration of those who are now preparing the way of this great enterprise, and we believe these plants will be found growing wild in several portions of our State. As it is said there is no disease incident to human nature, without some plant in nature's field as an antidote, so we conceive there will be no enterprise started in our State of a worthy character, without finding many aids to it promptly offered in Nature's great conservatory. We alluded to Woad, and its culture in our State, many months since, while upon the theme of Home Manufactures.

## The Celebrated Hubbard Squash.

"The richest squash I have ever tasted."—[Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.]

"Nothing could be better. It is a very important acquisition to the vegetable garden."—[Hon. Edward Everett.]

"They equal in flavor and in the fineness of the flesh any squash we have ever tasted."—[N. E. Farmer.]

"We do not hesitate to pronounce the Hubbard Squash the best we have ever eaten."—[Hovey & Co.]

"We have made a careful comparison between you and the kind we are using—the marrow. I truly say yours are far superior."—[J. H. Stibley, Esq., Proprietor of the Winthrop House, Boston.]

"I have never tasted, at any season of the year, so rich and high flavored a squash."—[Parson Stevens, Esq., Proprietor of the Tremont and Regent Houses, Boston.]

We ask especial attention to this excellent Squash. It is, indeed, all that it is represented, as the names of persons who have indulged it will testify. Let it be faithfully tried in California, and let this variety be exhibited the present year at our Fairs.

## Agriculture in the Mines.

We resume our sketches (says the *Hydraulic Press*) with a very pretty, little garden at Sebastopol, which is owned by C. H. Hays, who lives upon it with his family. It is situated on the north side of a hill, or rather at the foot of one, and consists of a few gently sloping acres, light and productive, watered by perennial springs which ripple through it musically. These springs he has taken advantage of to make a dancing fountain, whose waters fall tinkling into an earthen basin. He has only one acre tilled, but on this small spot are upwards of a hundred fruit trees of various kinds, 3000 transplanted strawberry vines, and about 2000 more yet to be set out from a common bed. The ground is mostly planted with melons and vegetables.

## NORTHUP'S RANCH.

This is about one mile from town, on the road to Ray's. A fine, black, loamy bottom, plentifully watered by springs, and resting on a bed of clay, is the portion tilled, and embraces about forty acres. Twelve acres are under actual cultivation, chiefly planted with vegetables which thrive splendidly, and are all sold at this market. Mr. Northup has thirty apple trees, forty grape vines, fifty gooseberry bushes, fifty raspberry bushes, and a quantity of strawberry plants. Next fall he intends setting out 1000 apple trees. He has a considerable amount of good grazing land, well watered and capable of feeding 500 head of stock, all inclosed by a stout rail fence. On this inclosed land is growing a lot of noble pines, which, in a comparatively few years, will be very valuable. Mr. Northup's property is handsomely situated, and will make him, if he retains and improves it, an independent man in a few years.

## CHADWICK'S RANCH.

Every piece of cultivated land in California is called by the imposing Spanish name of a ranch, and we are in a manner compelled to retain a word which has become so common. Mr. Chadwick's new farm, however, better deserves the name than one would suppose when told that this is only the second year it has been cultivated. It is very pleasantly situated at the lower end of town, mostly on the hill-side to the left of the Sebastopol road, and consists of about sixty inclosed acres, embracing cleared land and forest. The richest and prettiest portion of it is a wide ravine of considerable length, through which runs a never-failing streamlet of delicious water, fed by springs from the hill that rises on the southern side, and made prolific by the annual decay of vegetable accumulations. There are fifteen acres only of this farm under actual cultivation, ten of these being sowed to millet, and five planted with a great variety of garden stuff. On one portion of the ground there is a nursery containing 3000 peach trees. Besides these there are 100 grafted peach trees, just bearing, and a few cherry, plum, nectarine and apple trees—all choice varieties; 150 grape vines, and 1000 strawberry plants. The proprietor intends going extensively into the grape culture, and will plant the coming fall at least 10,000 vines. Only a few months have elapsed since he purchased the property for \$1000, and was thought to have paid a heavy price; but he is now so well satisfied with his bargain that he values it at \$4000, is building on it a fine dwelling house, and will soon have his family living on it. These apparently trivial circumstances are mentioned to prove what we have so often asserted in regard to the happy change which is coming over the mining communities. One peculiarity of Mr. Chadwick's place remains to be told: there are several small trees, belonging to the maple family, growing indigenously upon it, which he intends to transplant for shade and ornament.

## EVANS' GARDEN.

Perhaps this is the richest garden-spot in the immediate vicinity of San Juan. It lies in a little flat just below the Grizzly Reservoir, the sillage from which keeps it constantly irrigated; and its natural fertility—the ground being a black loam supporting a stout growth of tuft grass—has been increased by repeated manuring. The cultivated enclosure does not embrace more than two acres. It was first cultivated last year, more as an experiment than with hope of profit, and its productive-ness was astonishing. Sweet potatoes weighing four or five pounds each, and of excellent quality, were produced, besides Bodega potatoes of superior size and flavor, and several varieties of culinary vegetables, all of which thrived equally well. One volunteer squash vine covered the ground for about two hundred feet in circumference, and bore forty-five squashes, weighing not less than twenty pounds each. Encouraged by such unexpected success, Mr. Evans has this season taken great pains in planting his two acres, and will, undoubtedly, realize a very profitable crop. He has not gone into the fruit culture as yet, having only fifty trees and one hundred grape-vines, but intends by another year to make a considerable vineyard on the sloping ground adjoining his garden. He has, however, several thousand strawberry plants, which are full of blossoms and will prosper if set out and attended. Mr. Evans resides with his family upon the property described above, and is engaged in the dairy business.

Q RANCH.—This beautiful Ranch, owned by Messrs. Green & Vogan, is at this time in a prosperous condition. The grain crops and fruit upon it will be superior and abundant this year. Little or no damage has been done the fruit, on this place, by the late heavy frosts. Maj. Thos. T. Barbour, who owns the large orchard, informs us that he will have peaches sufficient to supply the whole county.—[Amador Sentinel.]

We often hear of this fine Ranch, and anticipate much pleasure in a few days from a personal visit to this spot. We suppose the cause of so much success at this place, and in the beautiful Valley of Lone, is because the residents are indeed "Lords of the Manor," and each can say of his broad acres, *I own this valley indeed.*

BOTTLES TO PREVENT POISONING.—A bottle to prevent accidental poisoning has recently been patented in England. Its design is peculiar, and as it is intended solely to contain poison, there is no danger of mistaking the character of its contents. The bottles are provided with an entirely new contrivance, the effect of which is to make it impossible to pour out the contents otherwise than very slowly. The very deliberate and cautious action which is produced will, it is believed, prevent any one from taking over doses of medicine; while it is difficult to imagine a case in which a person could pour out and take the whole contents of one of these bottles in mistaking for something else. So says the Scientific American.

RAILROADS in the United States, in operation and extent, are set down in round numbers, carefully computed by the American Railroad Journal, January 1, 1850, at twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven miles, and costing upwards of \$961,047,364!

## FARMERS, BEWARE

## CALIFORNIA

## COMBINED REAPER and MOWER,

AND

## PECK'S SANTA OLARA

## HEADER and HARVESTER!

HAVING LEARNED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, that Treadwell & Co., of this city, are endeavoring to produce the impression in the farming community that I am manufacturing the "Manny Machine," I am once more in the field, to assert, that all such representations are UNWARRANTED FALSHOODS.

I am now building the "Manny Machine," nor infringing on the "Manny Patent," nor do I INTEND to do either! on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly UNLIKE the "Manny Machine," except in the use of the knife, on which there is not now, nor has there ever been, a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too much experience as a *Practical Mechanic*, and have spent too much money in obtaining Drawings and Specifications from the Patent Office, of the various kinds of Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore obtained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions, and that the Farmers who will buy of me will be prosecuted. This is the old "SUFF-GAME," and has been pretty well "played out." For two years the combined force have been playing upon me, not openly, but WEARILY and COVERTLY, behind masked batteries, with a view to the breaking up of "Home Manufacture," that they might the more securely and successfully continue to monopolize the

## AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

and keep up prices at rates ruinous to the Farmer. But thus far, their assaults have been entirely without success, and will continue harmless if I am sustained by the farmer, for whose interest I am steadily at work.

The great secret of their unpropitious and extraordinary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that as the season for selling has commenced, they begin to feel as well as see, that my

## CALIFORNIA

## Combined Reaper and Mower,

IS A DECIDED SUCCESS; AND

and unless that they can intimidate the farmer, and force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machines much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a large stock over for next year—an unpleasant fix, truly, but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!"

Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hirelings and secret emissaries and letters throughout the country, to poison the public mind with stories known to be FALSE.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers alone? They know full well that they can maintain no action. As I said above, they find the "SUFF-GAME" more successful with the farmer than with me, and consequently the scene of their operations this year has been transferred from this city to the farmer in the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

(and not the "Manny"),

and I have Purchased the Invention called

## "PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER and HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall continue to MANUFACTURE both, in numbers equal to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required, receive a written guarantee, or warranty, of two years.

Forward your orders, and they shall be filled. With this I am done. I am now, and ever have been, "ready for the fight whenever the fight opens."

THOS. OGG SHAW,

No. 33 Sacramento street.

12-3m

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

## REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases,

## FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our establishment, before laying in their winter stock. We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

## LARD OIL.

Is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

## WINTER Sperm OIL.

Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.

## DINCLAKE OIL.

Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

## CAMPENE.

Bottled fresh every day.

## ALCOHOL.

In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent.

## BURNING FLUID.

Of superior quality.

## STANFORD BROTHERS,

PACIFIC OIL and CAMPENE WORKS,

3m 35 Front street, near California.

3m

## CALIFORNIA TUBS,

AND

## California Pails!

## CALIFORNIA WINES,

AND

## California Ales!

## COLLINS WADHAMS,

WOULD SAY to those interested in the welfare of California, which is no more than self-interest, to call at

## 112 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

And see what "can be done in California," before sending their millions to some far-off country, never to return.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER and CALIFORNIA PAIRS are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well. 7-4

## MOWING and REAPING

## MACHINES!

SEVEN DIFFERENT KINDS. All the best Combined Machines in Use.

Letters of inquiry, and timely orders, will receive our prompt attention.

EMLEN &amp; PASSMORE,

633 Market street,

12-2m PHILADELPHIA.







## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

**A Special Agent in the Eastern States.**  
Mr. E. A. HAM, who left here in the steamer of the 5th inst. on a visit to his kindred, to tarry a few months in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.  
We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us as goodly a list of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.  
We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

**The Farmer—Our City Carrier.**  
HATV employed Mr. J. F. LAMARRE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the Farmer into the family as a friend to all "home industry," it will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

J. B. MORSE is not an Agent of the FARMER, nor authorized to receive subscriptions, or money on account of this journal—nor has he been for some time past.

**LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.**—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

## Gold.

"Gold is the strength, the success of the world; the health, the soul, the beauty most divine; a mask of gold hides all deformities; Gold is Heaven's physic, life's restorative."

The poet spoke truly, as all can testify who have witnessed the gold fever that has raged over the world since the great mania of '48 and '49. Who will write the history of this gold mania. Commerce received new impulses, and merchants made and lost fortunes by it; cities were built, and waste places have been reclaimed; art, science, and genius, in all their forms, have been taxed to their utmost to win this talisman to human happiness; and yet like the fabled ignis fatuus, men pursue the shadow and lose the substance. Can gold bring happiness? Then the possessor of it should be happy. But, is this end and aim of man attained when wealth abounds? The gold of California has changed the destinies of hundreds of thousands of mortals. In its pursuit thousands of human beings have been buried in the ocean's depths; it has laid many a brave heart in a lonely grave on the distant desert; it has given many a parent and child to the tomahawk or scalping knife of the savage, or the less savage beast; it has buried them suddenly in the tunnels and caves of the mountains; many thousands have wasted away in disease and pain, in city or country, mountain or valley, or on the ill-starred isthmus; or, perhaps, when the fatal pursuit became vain, they have left this land in sorrow and despair, and gone back to their native land with broken hearts and constitutions, to linger away a useless life, and die a sad and sorrowful death—and all for gold.

Peruse the journals of the present day, read the records of crime, weep over the details of deserted and ruined homes, and ask has gold done this? Aye, the pursuit of it has done this; the unceasing, untiring pursuit of it has laid waste many a fair home, and rendered desolate the heritage of tens of thousands of hearts that otherwise would have been a paradise of happiness. Ye who handle gold, as the shining bauble rests in your hand a moment, hold it up to your free gaze, and ask the history of that piece of gold! Ask it the story of its travels, and how many think you into whose hands it has fallen would say, that gold brought me happiness? Alas how few.

Would you see gold in its purity, go to the Mint, on Commercial street; look upon it there as it comes from the mountains; see the rejected coin, which, heretofore, had a false value given to it; see it as it passes into the furnace, where the "purifying fire" and the "refiner's furnace" shall separate the pure metal from the dross; watch it as it is cut from the solid bars, rolled, and cut and passed into the hands of those of the gentler sex, whose duty it is to "weigh it in the balance," follow it till the power falls upon it which gives it the impression, name, and value; and as it then is laid on the cases from whence it passes into circulation—and you have the history of the human heart, taken from nature, like gold, which, ere it goes out into the world, must be "weighed in the balance" by woman—the mother; for here we have the figures, the finishing touches, the weight; the world must be adjusted by the mother; and wall will it be for the world when mothers are so educated as to well understand their responsibilities, and send out no human coin that has not been well tested, that when they are weighed in the balance they shall not be found wanting. The Mint of our city is a place well worthy a visit. There the mind will find food for study and will well repay.

**AGRICULTURE'S LETTER.**—We ask attention of our readers to the letter of Agriculture, upon the subject of the State Agricultural Society's publication. This letter from our able and esteemed friend, comes to our columns as all his letters have ever come, with the true freedom and independence that become a scientific mind. He is responsible for all he writes. In reference to the present Executive Board, we know and believe that many of the new members are most honorable men, and are determined to exalt the Society and make it what it ought to be; and every friend of agriculture north is concerned, the first number, as we have said, was got up upon individual responsibility, and we are assured by good men, that if another number is ever issued, it will be as it should be. Heaven knows we desire the prosperity of this Society, but still it is purged of prejudicial influences if never can prosper.

**GRADE AGAINST FOREIGN COIN.**—By the action of the bankers in giving notice that they will receive foreign coin at only its actual value, it has become much depreciated from its former nominal value, and is not very current at any price. It will doubtless rapidly go out of circulation, for which we are thankful.

## Badge of American Freedom.

In a late oration by Z. Collins Lee, Esq., before the Horticultural Society of West Chester, Pa., he regretted that, while the Lily of France, the Rose of Burgundy, the Shamrock of Ireland, the Thistle of Scotland, etc., were emblems of nations; with us, not one of the many beautiful productions of our soil is the badge of American freedom. "Like the song, which animates us in battle," he says, "let us hereafter also point to some flower of our land, which will meet us in the field, cheer us in absence, and delight us amongst strangers, and which to the dying patriot's eye, shall revive the recollections of his home and country." He commends the subject to our fair countrywomen, who will present it as a gift from the beautiful to the brave, with which to return victorious or to return no more. "Botanists," whom we strongly suspect to be the amiable and learned Dr. Darlington, suggests that the Kalmia, our indigenous American Laurel (also called Poison Ivy and Calico bush) be everywhere recognized as the emblem of our great Republic, and worn as the cherished badge of a patriotic people on all public occasions. The suggestion is not a bad one. Others have named the beautiful little early flower, Epigaea; another, the Tulip Tree, or its flower, and the Rhododendron, but to all these may be urged some objection. What say the ladies?—[Horticulturalist.]

The above is found in the Horticulturalist, and has been copied into many papers throughout the United States with various suggestions; but of all the "badges for American freedom" we have found none yet proposed that seems appropriate to so exalted a theme as *American Freedom*!—embracing Human Liberty; Human Progression; Civil, Political, Religious, and Mental Freedom! There is but one Tree under Heaven emblematic of this God-breathed Spirit; and that tree, the Oak! It is a native of the British Isles, from whence the Mayflower sailed. With the early Pilgrims came the Spirit of American Freedom, and upon the bleak shores of New England was it planted. That Spirit of Freedom has spread East, West, North and South. Its watch-fires light up every hill, throughout our blessed land; and over all her hills and mountains the Oak is found; its roots have gone deep into the earth, and its broad and spreading branches offer shelter and shade in storm or sunshine. The Oak then for Freedom! Its bright, glossy leaves will endure the burning sun, or bear the winter's cold, better than any other known. The Oak is the most appropriate emblem of our love of Liberty. From the Oak are made many of the implements of Agriculture and our best machinery—our wagons, carts and carriages roll round upon the Oak, and not a word is *spoke* for Liberty but finds its fellow near the circle, and all will go to the hub in defence of Liberty. Give us then a *Wreath of Oak Leaves*, as the crowning emblem of *AMERICAN LIBERTY*! And when the Patriot and Statesman has done his duty in his country's cause, bind not his brow with the *Poison Ivy*, but grace them with the *Live Oak*! fit emblem of Liberty, which is *Eternal*. Pollock, in his "Course of Time," has most fittingly given this emblem of patriotism its appropriate word, in alluding to that brightest of Patriots, the "Father of his Country."

"Illustrious stood the man Exalted by the people to the Throne Of Government, established on the base Of Justice, Liberty, and Equal Right: Giving example to the meaneast, of the fear Of God, and all integrity of life And manners: in his very heart Detesting all oppression, all intent Of private aggrandizement; and the first In every public duty. Conspicuous, like an Oak of healthful hue, Deep-rooted in his Country's love, he stood And gave his hand to Virtue, helping up The honest man to honor and renown; And with the look which goodness wears on earth, Withering the very blood of knavery, And from his presence driving, far ashamed."

To the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, then, let the trust be committed of selecting the appropriate badge, or emblem of American Freedom; and let it emanate from those who have thus nobly saved to our country and the world that Holy Ground—the resting place of George Washington!

## The Sale of the Manny Reapers.

The sale of the Manny & Co. Reapers by De Ro & Eldridge, last Wednesday week, resulted in a sale varying from \$152 50 to \$155. This shows that the importations are so large as to force them on the market, and to bring down the price. This would seem to be a gain to the farmer, but it should also be borne in mind, that goods thus sold will get more or less out of order, and often portions of the working parts lost. To replace them, adds to the cost, and the time required of the farmer to hunt up lost or missing pieces, or the greater loss he suffers when engaged harvesting, to stop his teams and men and go miles to get his machines repaired, often amounts to a loss of \$50—even when the expense of *smoothing* is but \$5. We really wish our farmers would "sit down and count the cost" of time and money they expend in repairs, and then remember, that the "best machines are always the cheapest."

In the present contest between "home manufactures" and imported wares, let full and ample justice be done to all parties, and the State or men that make the *best*, give them the honor which is their due. We yet plead for, and hope for, that honor to rest on this State; for we should have machinery different from all others—for our grain is heavier, our climate is hotter and drier, and therefore our machines should be stronger and better fitted. After much inquiry from hundreds of farmers, we learn, that the expense of repairs upon imported machines is often a heavy bill of expense; while those made here, being made for our climate, the expense is mere nothing. One man informed us that his machine, bought at Shaw's, run the last year at only \$2 50 cost of breakage. Mr. Shaw purchased a large lot of the Manny's, that were sold at auction, and says that he will sell them at the very cheapest rate.

**IMPORTED FLOWERS.**—We spoke in our last number of some rare and beautiful Roses and Plants we received recently from the East in such perfect order, but omitted to say from whence they came; and, therefore, in justice to the parties who always take very extra pains in sending trees, plants, etc., to this country, we state that they were received from the extensive Nursery of A. Frost & Co., Rochester, New York, from whom large importations have been received in California this year; every package in perfect order.

## Progress of Nations and National Intercourse.

**THE NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT.**—NEW LINES OF STEAMSHIPS.—The Paris Monitor furnishes the following information in regard to a new line of steamers, to connect with the Nicaragua Canal projected by M. Bely:

"A transit contract, by the Isthmus of Nicaragua, has just been signed by M. Thome de Gamond, in the name of the Committee having the concession of the Nicaragua Canal and Sir Rodney Croskey. The object of this transit service is, while waiting for the completion of the Canal, to immediately connect together the lines of steamers which a powerful Anglo-American Company is about to establish on the two oceans, under the name of the Oceanic Packets. Two of these lines will cross the Atlantic: one starting at Halifax, and touching at New York, will run to Greytown; the other leaving Southampton, will unite Europe to Nicaragua. Two other lines will traverse the Pacific: one running from Salinas Bay to the English possessions at Vancouver, touching at San Francisco; and the other from Salinas Bay to Australia, by the Marquesas. These four lines have been adopted, and will employ twelve steamers. A fifth line is in contemplation: from Salinas Bay to Shanghai, by the Sandwich Islands, having for object to introduce Chinese emigrants to the Antilles, by the transit of Nicaragua. The Oceanic Company undertakes to make the passage from Southampton to Nicaragua in sixteen days."

It has already been announced that a party under the leadership of M. Felix Belly had left Southampton for Nicaragua, to commence operations on the proposed Canal. The Paris Press announces that a second party, composed of engineers, had left Paris on the 28th of March, and would embark at Southampton on the 2d of April; and a still larger party would leave on the 17th of April.

The above information we gather from the Boston Journal, received by the last steamer; but the reliance to be placed upon all, or any, of the plans and projects now in operation, or to be put in operation, is not of so much importance as the great fact that calls out these plans and projects, which is, *THE PEOPLE ARE COMING!* And when they make up their minds to come, they will come! Cheap, if they can; but come they will (via Nicaragua, Panama, Tehuantepec, Cape Horn, Overland) from the Atlantic States, Europe, Asia, "Pike's Peak," everywhere! For the word has gone forth: *California is the Garden of the World!* And her valleys and hill-sides are to be covered by the people of every nation and clime. The overpopulated sections of Europe will send their thousands and tens of thousands; the oppressed of all nations, now struggling for liberty and life, will flee to this land as an asylum; the poor, everywhere, will come, to better their condition; those who wish to lengthen out their lives will come, to get a longer lease in our health-restoring climate; and the hundreds and thousands who are now hurrying to Pike's Peak, will never be satisfied until they take a peep at the Golden State.

There is a condition of things everywhere abroad, that seems to set mankind in a kind of fermentation; all over Europe, there are rumors of wars; in our own country, there is a restlessness—an unsatisfied spirit, constantly looking for something new, and all such *will come to our Golden Land*; for already it has won a fame that is world-wide. Contrast our sunny land, where we can gather flowers in the open air the year round, with the cold, bleak, frozen North, where the ice never melts for half the year.

But we need not recount further the advantages of our climate and soil, they are known by the wonderful products and immense harvests; and the genius, power, and wealth of our State, are being known and felt abroad; and these are having their influence. And it is these, that are awakening the people to their true interests. We repeat again: *THE PEOPLE ARE COMING!* And coming as clouds, and as doves to their windows. Let us prepare to receive them all with a joyous welcome.

**THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.**—Certain party organs throughout this State have of late been poking some rare specimens of irony at what they are pleased to term the *Independent Press*. These poor party hacks, living as they do, upon the blood they suck from political factions, cut an extremely ludicrous figure when they attempt to lecture the Independent Press upon its course. They and their kind have done more to demoralize the parties they profess to uphold, than all other causes combined; and having reduced the great political parties of the State and of the nation, to the condition of paltry factions, without aim or principle, they become enraged because the conservative, thinking portion of the people do not join in the miserable system of detraction and personal defamation which they follow. For ourselves, we have no taste for your style, and if you don't like ours, why, the people do, and you can take the less of it; go on with your vile warfare, until your end shall be like that of the Kilkenny cats; the world will be none the loser. The sooner your classic billingsgate is exhausted, the better for society; but do not expect the Independent Press to join you in the delectable work your genius has laid out. Scarcely a day passes but the party press of California give good ground for action in libel against its conductors; and yet these very men are constantly declaiming against the dishonor of their cotemporaries. The whole corps is rapidly reducing itself into a concentrated mass of blackguardism.—[San Andreas Independent.]

Good for the Independent. We like your tone. You dare utter plain and wholesome truths, and we rejoice to see the shackles fall from a portion of the press of our State, and to see them rise to the dignity of a *free press*. There are some journals that we are particularly pleased to receive: we can name the Independent, Placerville Observer, Hydraulic Press, Sierra Citizen, Mountain Messenger, and a few more, that are beginning to shake off the bondage of party and other galling bonds, and study to labor for the elevation of humanity and the spread of that intelligence that will do good. A great portion of our State press is still wedded to that custom which feeds their readers with murders, divorces and tattle, suicides, duels and robberies; we should esteem it an *insult* to the readers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER to offer such matter, and we take pride that our readers do not desire to read such paragraphs.

We have been truly astonished to find several papers in our State, that lay claim to be *respectable*, publishing the particulars of the Washington affair. It is an insult to woman, and a disgrace to honesty, for any journal that ever enters a private family, to put in type the record of crime, and of the poor fallen ones, such as we have in this State and in this very city. We would fain hope a just rebuke would follow such abuse of the press.

## Yosemite Valley.

We left our readers last week in Eden Valley, half way from Mariposa to the Valley; and here, after a night's refreshing sleep beneath a tent, the morning light as it breaks into the Valley will arouse in the heart and mind of every lover of Nature feelings of the most exalted character. The remembrance of the route over which you passed the day previous, from Mariposa, will still linger upon your mind—it has been with you in the dreams of the night. The pleasure the travel afforded the mind, the exercise it gave the body, has prepared you for still greater enjoyment now.

You have crossed the Chowchilla ridge; have been amid scenes of grandeur, witnessed nowhere else in the world, for the scenes are so variable; here and there lofty peaks of mountains, on the right and left, break upon the view; now you are upon some lofty mountain, now down in some deep dell, or gorge, crossing the foaming, sparkling water, whose music echoes through the forest, and around whose streams the brightest flowers drink their cooling waters. It is such memories that play about the mind, sleeping or waking, that give to both body and mind that renewal of life and health always found by visitors to these famed places.

You are now in Eden Valley, at early morn; the sun at its earliest rising should find you gathering the beautiful flowers and ferns, with which these valleys are filled. You have been wise, we hope, and brought along with you a good *haversack*, made light and neat, to swing over your shoulder; and also your *sketch-book* and your *scrap-book*, the one for the use of the pencil and the other for *pressing bright flowers*; and, after a joyous ramble, a bath in the clear, silver Merced, you will have such an appetite for your breakfast as you rarely enjoy down in the lower world.

There is a divine inspiration imparted to every lover of nature, in such a place, which really causes them to feel as though they were in another body or another world. The cold, money-getting, custom-loving habits are thrown off, and one feels a freedom nowhere else found but with nature.

After the repeat of the morning is over, even at the earliest hour, the horses, that have been luxuriating among the rich grass, are brought up, prancing and gay; even the bonny steeds feel the invigorating atmosphere of that place. Now ready for the Great Forest, and friend Clark, in whose valley you have rested, will be your guide, and a better guide could not be found; he is the Daniel Boone of the Forest and Valley. Eden Valley is about one and a half miles long and half a mile wide; situated between lofty mountains, whose sides are covered with lofty trees of majestic growth. This is a valley of living beauty. The Mariposa Forest is about five miles from this valley, and of easy access in the saddle. The whole route is of the most interesting character. You catch some of the most gorgeous scenes in nature in passing from Eden Valley to the grove. We advise travelers to go prepared with a generous repast, and remain the entire day in and around the forest, for there is much to be seen. Too many visitors lose the richest scenes of beauty by their hurried tramp; they seem rather to desire the name of having visited the place, than the enjoyment arising from viewing those sublime works of the Creator.

Now for the time of visiting. The snows are still deep on the mountains, and by letters this week received, we do not advise parties to go till the last of May or first of June—especially ladies, about the 10th of June. We also received information of the new Hotel to be opened in the Valley on the 14th June; of its accommodations, prices, etc., with arrangements for mules, guides, and many items of cost, we give in our next. Visitors will bear in mind the dress needed—especially the ladies. The Bloomer for the saddle and the Valley, and travelers all with the haversack, sketch-book, and scrap-book for flowers; and above all things, do not forget to secure one of Lawrence & Houseworth's best Naval Glasses, to view the scenery; without this more than half the beauty is lost. Our next issue will furnish many particulars.

We would invite the attention of the traveler to the gradual increase of the size of the trees, as you approach the center of the forest; this is one reason why they come upon them so imperceptibly. After about three hours ascent and rambling, you stand in the center of this "wonder of the world," the Mariposa forest. Here, beyond a doubt, is the mightiest forest now known, although we believe greater trees still will be found in this range. It will be recollected that in 1857 we gave our readers the sketch of the place and the measurement of one hundred and fifty-five trees, which we caused to be surveyed and measured, light and diameter, and published the same. We leave our readers here for the present, our space will not permit us to give more this number. Our next shall repeat the measurement of these trees, which are recorded from 20 feet in diameter up to 40 feet, and from 200 in height to over 400 feet.

**THE OVERLAND MAIL** arrived in this city, on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock, making the trip in 22 days and 12½ hours, bringing Boston and New York papers of April 14, and from St. Louis to the 18th. We clip the following, as connected with "The Sickles Trial."

"We are requested on the part of Mr. Sickles, to state, that he deeply regrets for many reasons, particularly for the sake of his child, who must one day read the record of her mother's shame, that the confession of Mrs. Sickles was published. The publication was contrary to his wishes, and if it had been within his power he would have suppressed it."

We would ask in all due deference to the character of such journals as the San Francisco Bulletin, the Times, Sacramento Union, and other journals, if they think it will advance the public good, or promote "social happiness," to publish in our State such reports as the sad confession of that unhappy woman, or to give publicity to this trial. Have we not matters of more moment, and of greater importance to the weal of California, than the reports of all the crime and ruin that befalls other States and cities? We ask, in all sincerity, if these reports, and all the painfully criminal and degrading scenes acted abroad, do not tend to a spread of the same infection here? Are such reports fit to lay before the family, in a morning or evening journal?

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO.**—At the Annual Meeting, on the 10th inst., the following officers were elected: Albert Dibble, President; J. De Fremery, 1st Vice-President; Geo. H. Kellogg, 2d Vice-President; Wm. R. Wadsworth, Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian. Committee of Appeals for 1859 and 1860: President, Ex-Officio Chairman; Messrs. J. B. Thomas, H. Carlton, Jr., H. M. Hale, Daniel Gibb, R. Fierstein, and J. Friedlander. Committee of Arbitration for 1859 and 1860: J. W. Clarke, Chairman for the year; J. G. Kille, C. J. Dempster, R. G. Sneath, J. H. Cutler. The last four retiring in order monthly, and vacancy presented his annual report, which was ordered printed, with an abstract of the proceedings of the annual meeting, and a list of officers and members, in pamphlet form, for distribution, under supervision of a committee.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**EASTERN.**  
Blood stock... J. D. Patterson... Westfield, Chantanoque Co, N.Y.  
Emden & Passmore... moving machines, etc... Philadelphia  
Pianos, organs, etc... Horace Waters... 333 Broadway, N.Y.  
Furniture... Globe manufacturing company... New York  
Waters, B. Green, music books, instruments, 333 Broadway, N.Y.  
Wistar's Balm... Wm. F. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.  
**SACRAMENTO:**  
Agricultural implements... T. Ogg Shaw... 33 Sacramento at Hunt, Wm B... hides, skins, wool and tallow... Second near M  
Ready-made Clothing... Houston, Hastings & Co... 41 and 51 sts  
Marble Works... P. J. Devine & Brother... cor Sixth  
Polhemus, J. L... Druggist, official notary... 190 J Cor Seventh  
Pioneer Fish Establishment... Geo Cooper... cured fish... Front  
Rippon & Hill... carriage and wagons... cor Thirteenth and J  
St George Hotel... C. L. Hutchinson... Cor Fourth and J  
Wool purchased... N. D. Stanwood... J bet Front and 2d  
Zettler, Chas & Co... hardware, farming tools, etc... 144 J  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**  
Alameda County Milk Depot... A. Staples & Co... 138 Kearny  
Brumfield, Mark & Co... Bankers... 110 Montgomery  
Coal Yard... C. H. Eastman... cor Battery and Oregon  
Clark, James G & Co... furniture, manufact... 153 Washington  
Collins Washams... Tubs, pails, wares, etc... 112 Battery at  
Collins Steam Navigation Co... River Travel  
Dr. D. Burbank... Dentist... 125 Montgomery Street  
Durham Ball for sale... Warren & Co... Farmers Office  
Day, Thomas... table and pocket cutlery... 128 Montgomery  
Domestic Fowls... game fowls and laying hens... Farmer Office  
Edwards A L & Co... choice family groceries... 81 clay st by Frt  
Edwards & Co... Teas, Groceries, etc... Cal. Montgomery at  
Freeman & Co... General Exporters... 32 Montgomery at  
Family Sewing... Mrs. P. E. Rogers... 118 Montgomery at  
Fordham, Jennings & Co... Grocers... cor Front and Battery  
Fruits, Butter, etc... J. Bryant Hill & Co... 63 Merchant at  
Goodable Clothing... J. H. Hutton... 118 Montgomery at  
Guns, Pistols, etc... J. E. Klapp & Co... 219 Washington  
Golden, Joseph... Pioneer Crockery store... 180-182 Montgomery  
Golden Gate (Clothing)... T. J. Bayless & Co... Clay & Kearny  
Gus Features... Thomas Day... 188 Montgomery near Jackson  
Hall & Woodruff's Thrashing Machine... 118 Front  
Haskell, L... hides, wool, skins and furs... Davis bet Cal & Pine  
Herd of cattle for sale... Editor Farmer... 130 Washington at  
Hicks & Lambert... Anti-Friction Axle-Grease... 101 Jackson  
Holcomb Brothers... boots, shoes, etc... Kearny cor Washington  
Hosmer, Wm H... Brass and Bell Foundry... 58 Alley  
Hovey & Buckley... Paints, oils, glass... Washington and Oregon  
Pumps, Hose, etc... Joseph Paxson... 48 California at  
Pacific Mail Steamship Co... Forbes & Babcock... for Panama  
Pacific Frigate Factory... D. Norcross... 144 Sacramento  
Pillsbury, J... butter, fruit, etc... 43 Washington Market  
Roussier, B... hatter and dress maker... 115 Montgomery at  
Sewing machines... Grover & Baker... 115 Montgomery at  
Schreiber, Jacob... genuine dry Pulis... Jackson near International  
Seaford Brothers... Pacific Oil and Lamp Oil... 48 Front  
Shaw, Wm H... American sewing machines... Farmer Office  
Taylor & Post... paper bags wanted... pri paper... 25 California  
T. Ogg Shaw... mules, sales, for sale... 33 Sacramento at  
Turner, Wm B... baskets, willow-ware, toys, etc... 92 Battery  
Ellis, R. H... millinery, shawls, Montgomery cor Sacramento  
Washington Mills... S. L... 118 Montgomery at  
Wool, hides and skins bought... Loring & Feuerstein, Front at  
Wool purchased... George Howes & Co... 155 Sansome  
Wood & Wilson sewing machines... H. G. Hayden, Montgomery  
Windmill, Dr F G Johnson's... Wm Pelt... 30-32 Bush  
**SEED, PLANTS, ETC.**  
Graves & Williams... commission merchants... 67-71 Merchant  
Kellogg & Co... New York seed warehouse... 111 Sansome  
Korn, S... seed warehouse... 110 California  
Langford, J. L... seeds, crop 1859... Montgomery at  
Peach Pitts... Office of the Farmer... 130 Washington at  
Sweeney & Co... agricultural and hort seed store... 108 California  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
City Hotel... B. J. Murray, manager... Oakland  
Comet (Moran, Black Hawk)... Cockrill... Mayhew's Ranch  
Horse Prices Morgan... Wm. Moore... 118 Front  
Eagle Hotel... Joseph Davis, manager... Oakland  
Harris, General Scott... F. K. Shattuck & Co... Oakland  
Harris, General Taylor... P. S. Hunter... Hunter's Point  
Harris, General Taylor... Wm. Wood... 141 Clay st—12 mile farm  
Self-adjusting Post driver... Hyde & Houghton... Vallejo

## What shall I do with my Trees?

A subscriber writes to us to know what he shall do with some Fruit trees, that have been planted some time and do not seem to do well; they do not seem disposed to grow? Not having the particulars of their condition, we have only to guess, and Yankee-like, we will suppose they are pretty large trees, and the spring being backward, the earth has not received great warmth from the sun; the sap has not begun to move vigorously yet—consequently, the tree is at a stand still. We should advise the *shortening-in* process, this will relieve the sap from having so far to travel when it begins; consequently the tree will push more vigorously. If the bark seems to be hard and dry, or shrunk, shower the limbs and body of each tree with strong soapsuds, and give the tree a *drink*, round the roots, with *liquid manure*; this will start the tree, and when once the *leaves* begin to come, the tree will soon be healthy. Without leaves, the tree would soon dry up and die.

**CHANCE FOR A PRINTER.**—In consequence of the impaired health of the editor and proprietor of the "Sonoma County Journal" (Mr. H. L. Weston), published in the flourishing town of Petaluma, the establishment is offered for sale—either a one-half interest or the whole. The paper is now near the close of its fourth volume; has a large and healthy circulation, while the advertising and job-printing patronage is believed to be unsurpassed by any country office in the State. The printing materials are of the best and in great abundance. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, or to L. P. Fisher, San Francisco.

**MUSICAL JOURNAL.**—We have received number one of volume fifteen of Dwight's Musical Journal. This work contains reviews of all the principal musical societies, concerts, publications, musical articles, &c. This number contains an important chapter, copied from Harper's, relative to "Behavior in a concert room," which will do well to be understood and practised everywhere. This journal, published weekly by O. Ditson & Co, Boston, at \$2 per annum, contains new music in each number that is worth more than the price of the subscription. We commend this work to musical souls everywhere.

**ONIONS: How to Raise them Properly.**—We have received a very interesting pamphlet, of about thirty pages, containing the statements of seventeen Practical Cultivators of the Onion, residing in different sections of the country, many of them having long been engaged in growing the Onion, their experience will be of very great value to the country. This work was compiled by Orange Judd, Esq., who kindly transmitted us a copy; from which we shall make such extracts as will be of service to this section of the country, at the most fitting time.

**NEW MUSIC.**—We have received by last steamer, a splendid collection of new Music, from the large publishing house of Horace Waters, New York. This house publish all new and rare songs, marches, waltzes, polkas, etc. Many, very rare, have just been issued by them, and can be had by ordering from them direct, or from Kohler, on Washington street, in this city. By referring to their advertisement in another column, all particulars can be known.

**DYSPEPSIA** is known as one of the most distressing complaints which afflict humanity; and until the advent of the Oxygenated Bitters, had been considered incurable when curable, requiring years to accomplish. The Oxygenated Bitters perform in a few days, cures, which other medicines take years to alleviate.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The stock-raisers of Marin county have no cause of complaint of a want of grass.

The steamer Henrietta made another successful trip between Stockton and Fresno City. The trade on the San Joaquin river is rapidly increasing.

The water in the Sacramento river, Wednesday evening, stood on the city gauge at sixteen feet six inches.

The Grand Jury of San Joaquin have found a true bill against Green C. Palmer, for the murder of John A. Benson.

The citizens of Pine Grove have subscribed seven hundred dollars to defray the expenses of fire-works at the approaching celebration of Independence Day.

On the 6th of May the snow in Damascus, Placer county, was two feet deep, and a mile from there it was four feet. Two miles below, plum trees were in bloom.

The mountaineers think it sounds odd to hear persons, who reside in the valleys down below, talking about the barley crop being nearly ready for harvest, while in their region the peach trees have scarcely cast their blossoms.

At San Andreas, for the week ending the 7th inst., the weather has been dry (observes the Independent) little save rain and disagreeable winds. Water froze during the night of the 2d, and on the 1st and 2d it rained in torrents. Vegetation is three weeks behind.

The Sonoma municipal election resulted thus: A. G. Oakes, Mayor; Chas. Van Gelden, Treasurer; R. Shattuck, Marshal; W. Kamp, Assessor; J. D. Long, City Attorney. Councilmen: L. Adler, Ed. Gillon, D. Gallowsay, P. J. Vasquez, and David Cook.

It is stated that the new ditch in Tuolumne, about which there has been so much excitement among the miners, was sold on the 9th inst., for the amount of the mortgage held by Mr. Davis. There was no violence manifested, as supposed there would be.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at San Francisco, elected L. L. Alexander, of Sonoma, M. W. Grand Master; Wm. M. Allen, of Shasta, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; T. R. Kibbe, of Downsville, R. W. Grand Warden; T. E. Johnson, of San Francisco, R. W. Grand Secretary.

The recent Los Angeles election resulted as follows: D. Marchessault, Mayor; H. N. Alexander, Treasurer; P. H. Alexander, Marshal; J. H. Lander, Attorney; W. H. Peterson, Assessor. Common Council: E. Brown, N. A. Potter, A. M. Dodson, James Baldwin, W. Woodworth, D. M. Porter, G. Ybarra. Vote polled, 667.

The number of applications for Patents from California this year has been greater than it had ever been before, and it is stated that the whole number already issued by the Patent Office to California inventors was about forty, exceeding in number those issued to the older States of Arkansas, Iowa, Florida and Texas.

The large building in Sutterville, known as the Hotel, which was built in 1853 by H. A. Breed, at the time that a few enthusiasts supposed Sacramento was bound to "go in," was set on fire and entirely destroyed, on the evening of the 5th inst. It was over one hundred feet long and three stories high, and cost over \$50,000. It was owned by Col. Wm. Meldrum at the time of the fire.

Mr. Brady, the agent of the Pioneer Stage Company, has started a line of coaches to run between Placerville and the New Digging at Brookline. Mr. P. H. Lovell, telegraphic operator, took passage for the same locality, with instruments for telegraphing; and, if there is any truth in the reports of gold up there, we shall know (says the Observer) all about it shortly.

We are inclined to believe, says the Los Angeles Star, from information lately received, that some seventy or eighty miners are doing well on the San Gabriel river, about thirty miles from that city. The gold is found principally in the banks and in the sides of the mountain. Several parties have been up the different forks of the river, and all report that they found gold. Owing to the unusual quantity of snowing on the mountains, miners may expect an unfailing supply of water.

The diggings on the ridge (remarks the Hydraulic Press of 7th inst.), were never so abundantly supplied with water as they are the present season. The long continued rains—protracted even to the present week, as though the heavens would never weary of showering down blessings—have completely saturated the earth, flooded every little stream and filled the largest ditches. All who can wash, therefore, are busily rushing off the auriferous dirt, and others are pushing their preparations with what speed they may.

On Sunday night, the 24th ult., there was a frost at Los Angeles which left its mark on vegetables the following morning. On the 29th, a heavy rain fell during the night, but which did not extend but a few miles in a northeast direction; at San Pascual, only seven or eight miles from the city, little or no rain fell. Again, on the night of the 24th inst., copious rains fell. The Vineyard remarks: It is to be feared that these rains will prove a serious injury to the pasturage, as the grass is dry and must lose its sweetness by the water, while there can be no hopes that any more grass will be produced, this season, by any quantity of rain which may fall.

The little steamer Eureka has returned to Stockton from a trip up the South Fork of the Mokelumne. The Republican says the boat went up to within five miles of Benson's Ferry, when the engine was found so numerous that it was deemed inadvisable to proceed further. Several gentlemen chartered the boat for the purpose of examining the country on the banks of the river. The result of the investigation was not favorable to the prospects of draining the swamp lands in that vicinity, though the soil was found to be of great richness. The Eureka will soon commence running between the vegetable ranches on Georgiana Slough, Sacramento river, and the city of Stockton.

Mr. C. C. Cook, of San Jose, has made an important improvement in the steamer paddle-wheel. By a simple and effective arrangement, the paddles are made to enter, pass through, and emerge from the water, in such a manner as to present their broad surfaces, when acting in propulsion, and their edges, when rising from the water and passing through the upper arc of their revolution, precisely in the manner of a well-feathered oar in the hands of a skillful oarsman. In a letter to the San Jose Tribune, giving the results of a series of experiments, demonstrating the power gained by his Feathering Paddle over wheels of the ordinary pattern, Mr. Cook says: "When running at the depth of nine and a half inches (one-fourth the diameter of the wheel) the driving-power required was equal; at the depth of twelve inches, the driving-power required for the new wheel was 18 per cent less than that required for the other; at thirteen inches, 30 per cent less; at fourteen, 34 per cent less; at fifteen, 34 per cent less; at sixteen, 42 per cent less; at seventeen, 42 per cent less; at eighteen, 60 per cent less. Another feature is, that in the new

wheel the three lower paddles (each wheel containing eight) are in a vertical position, the one in which their propelling power is most directly and effectively applied to the resistant water," which he deems an improvement.

As the haying season is now near at hand, employment will be given, in the grass districts of the State, to a large number of good mowers. The Petaluma Journal says, that "those well versed in the art of swinging the scythe, seeking work, will do well to come this way, as the prospect now is that machines will give place to the old style of haying, this season, in consequence of the lightness of the grass." Working-men, take heed!

It is stated by the Marysville Democrat, that on the 10th inst., Judge Dame sent thirty hands over the river to commence work on the grading of the San Francisco and Marysville Railroad. The number will be increased in about two weeks to four hundred, in order to finish the grading to the Sacramento river at the earliest possible period, so as to be ready for the ties and iron as soon as they shall be on hand.

FEVER and AGUE is being complained of in Marysville. The Democrat says the Mexicans claim that they have a certain cure for it. They take a small bag of salt and place it directly at the pit of the stomach. The salt, after a day or two, turns perfectly yellow, and the patient is cured. Several white persons have tried it, as they assure us, with the same effect. The remedy is certainly simple enough and cheap.

NORTH SAN JUAN, the Press thinks, is becoming rapidly civilized. An Italian organ grinder visited it this week, and during the same period six strapping German nymphs have been tripping it "on the light fantastic toe" at the Star Bakery. The small expenditure of twenty-five cents will enable any person desirous of the honor, to lead one of these fair-haired, blue-eyed Saxon damsels in the mazes of the giddy waltz or fascinating schottische.

This Spring has established the fact, the Placerville Observer thinks, that its place is a more favorable location for peach orchards than Coloma. At the latter place the trees bloom much earlier, and consequently the fruit is more liable to be nipped by late frosts. In proof of this, it is informed by a citizen of Coloma, that the orchards there will not contain more than half a crop this year, while at Placerville the trees will be entirely too full, and large quantities of peaches will have to be thrashed off to keep the trees from being destroyed by the burden.

THE Commissioners, for the location of the Buildings and Grounds for the State Fair, and the Sacramento County Supervisors have at last settled down on a lot for the Pavilion. On the 7th, the Supervisors reconsidered their former action, and agreed to concur in the purchase of the two full lots on the northeast corner of M and Sixth streets. The Bee thinks the location admirable, "if the Pavilion must be apart from the Grounds," and asks, "Where are the Show Grounds to be?" The Commissioners, however, have yet to submit the deed for the lots, which will be presented for approval at the next meeting of the Supervisors, on the 23d inst. Should the deed be rejected, the matter will remain as though no selection had been made.

The Great Four Mile Race, which came off at Sacramento on the 10th of May, over the Centerville Course, between Ashland and Owen Dale, attracted not less than three thousand spectators. The city for a few hours was almost deserted—every man, woman and child, who could get out went; upwards of two hundred ladies were in attendance. The horses were started promptly, Ashland took the lead and kept it, being from one to two lengths ahead each time they passed the judges' stand, winning the first heat in seven minutes and fifty-six seconds, which confirmed the previous confidence of his backers, and three to one was freely offered, but no takers. For the second heat, both horses made a fair start, Owen Dale a little ahead, but Ashland closed on him before reaching the first quarter, and kept the lead throughout, winning the heat in seven minutes forty-nine and a half seconds. Ashland was greeted with cheers at the conclusion; and his backers, it is said, pocketed immense sums of cash. This was by far the most exciting and best conducted race ever run in this section of country, and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it.

RECAPITULATION: Centerville Course, May 10, 1859.—Sweepstake, \$3000; four mile heat; best two in three.  
Nathan Coombs' b. h. Ashland, 5 years old, by imp. Glencoe, dam Mary Bell, by Sea Gull; 6 yrs old. 1  
Wm. M. Williamson's s. h. Owen Dale, 6 years old, by Belmont, out of Maria Downing, by American Eclipse; 118 lbs. 2  
Time: 7:56 7:49.

MOVING THE WEBER BOUNDARY.—For some time there has been information in town, says the San Joaquin Republican, to the effect that the survey formerly made, of the grant of Mr. Weber, had been set aside and a new survey ordered. The orders are, as far as known by Mr. Mandeville, to commence the new survey of the Weber grant, on the north line of the Congressional Township in which Stockton is situated. This line is about one and a half miles from Stockton City Hall, north. It is between one and two north, range six, east. The line will run through Mr. Sarles' property, leaving but seventy-five acres of it within the Weber grant. Major Hammond's property is outside of the line, and that of several hundred others who have purchased of Mr. Weber.

The survey will be commenced on the west side of the north line, at the tule, and will be run three leagues to the east, and three and a half leagues to the south. This will take in a large amount of what was considered as Government land, both upon the east and on the south. Most of this has been sold and preempted as such, and if the orders to survey are not revoked, the titles to land in that category, will become very much confused, and much hardship will be the consequence to the settler and purchaser of the State and United States. The land which will be taken from the Weber grant on the north, will fall into the possession of Andres Pico, whose southern boundary is the Weber, wherever it may be removed.

The new survey, if made, will be sent to the United States Surveyor General's office, at Washington, unless it is first taken into the United States District Court, at San Francisco, and contested, as it is likely will be the case. We have but little doubt, from present information, that the new survey will be made, and the boundary question will be kept in Court for a year or two to come. A letter from Gen. Howard, or the arrival of that gentleman himself, however, may still put the matter in a more favorable light. City property is not affected by the proposed change.

SEVERE FROSTS.—We regret to hear that our neighbors at San José, have suffered very much by hard frosts, the first of the week, which has done great injury to the grape-vines. We learn by a gentleman from San José, that the continuance of such frosts a few nights, would entirely destroy the grape crop the present year.

## Letter from Panama Bay.

STRANSHIP UNCLE SAM, DAY OF PANAMA, Tuesday, April 19, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: We returned Point Mala at 3 o'clock this morning, and are now (10 1/2 o'clock, A.M.) twenty miles only from our anchorage. Point Mala is well named, for it stretches so far south that we have to run nearly two degrees below Panama to clear it, and get into the Bay. For steamers coming from South American ports, it is not in the way at all. We have had a delightful run from Acapulco. The only sad event occurred last Saturday night, in the death of Mr. John Darling, aged 71 years, a resident of Iowa, who a year since went to Oregon to visit his children that were there residing, and was returning to his home in Iowa. He was accompanied by his youngest son, a lad of 17 years. Every attention was paid to the old gentleman, but death was inexorable, and he now sleeps in the dark blue sea, with naught but the tears of his son and the sympathizing sigh of the stranger, as the last tribute to his memory. He was buried on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, with appropriate funeral services, the steamer stopping during the ceremony. The service ended, the bell of the engineer struck, and we were again on our way. Heaven grant that this may be the only death.

Yesterday, about 11 o'clock, A.M., we passed the John L. Stephens, on her upward trip. She was too far off to speak, and we contented ourselves with a look at her. In the afternoon we made the Islands of Quibo and Quicora, just after making the small but singularly beautiful Island of Montuosa. All these Islands are covered with a dense growth of timber and shrubbery, and their appearance is quite picturesque. Quibo is the largest, and is said to be inhabited.

We shall have but a little while longer to gaze on the Bay and the Islands of this last stage of our Pacific trip, and although we cannot but feel lively with the prospect of soon reaching the cooler latitudes of the North, many will take the parting glance at the Pacific with sadness, for it may be the last. Everything has been harmonious and pleasant in the trip from Acapulco.

Last Sunday morning, an hour after the burial, a shower came up, accompanied with very sharp lightning and heavy thunder. It was really refreshing; for you know to Californians, especially to San Franciscans, a thunder shower is a rare occurrence. Music and good feeling has prevailed, and made the heat quite supportable. The nights, in their moonlit beauty and cool breezes, have restored the frames which were nearly melted during the hot days. Plenty of fun and good nature, plenty of ice and good water, and as much comfort as you can possibly take in these latitudes, has been the experience of all but the natural grumblers.

I shall write you from New York immediately on our arrival.

Yours, etc., E.

SAFE PLACE FOR YOUR MONEY AND PAPERS.—Look to the advertisement of the Fire-Proof Safes, now advertised by Thos. Ogg Shaw. The proof is before the public of their excellence, and we refer to the names appended to the statement as a strong evidence of their excellence. If Mr. Shaw continues to receive orders for his new Reaper and Mower and his Header and Harvester for many weeks more, as he has for several weeks past, he will require a number of these safes to keep his own money—in spite of Anjuncts or opposition.

By the Rain Gauge of Mr. Thomas Tennent, of this city, the following comparison for a few years past is made; measurement in inches and hundredths:  
1853-4.....23.48 1856-7.....19.89  
1854-5.....23.67 1857-8.....21.71  
1855-6.....21.65 1858-9 (incl. May 2) 22.12  
As the rainy season this year is not yet over, doubtless it will exceed any previous year above given.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing. We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. Rogers, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the State, and at all the Fairs been awarded the highest Premium, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 118 Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best style of the art.

BOLTING CLOTHS prepared for Flouring Mills, with neatness and dispatch.

THE GENUINE PITTS' MACHINE. T. OGG SHAW, is the ONLY place where the Genuine Pitts' MACHINE, made by John A. Pitts, can be had. Farmers will please note the above, and call at my Agricultural Implement Manufactory, corner of Davis and Sacramento streets. (13) T. OGG SHAW.

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerrotypes. We have documents to prove it, the white-washing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "dag." My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in the city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brags so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

R. H. VANCE, Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Where the above preparation is known, it is so well established as an infallible remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every form of PULMONARY COMPLAINT, that it were a work of supererogation to speak of its merits.

Discovered by a well known physician more than twenty years since, it has, by the wonderful cures it has effected, been constantly appreciating in public favor, until its use and its reputation are alike universal; and it is now known and cherished by all (and that their "name is legion") who have been restored to health by its use as the GREAT REMEDY for all the diseases which it professes to cure.

Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

The whole history of this Medicine fully confirms the opinion of that eminent man. Thousands can testify, and have testified, that when all other remedies had failed, this has completely cured; that when the sufferer had well nigh despaired, this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it entirely.

The virtues of this Balsam are alike applicable to cure a slight Cold or a Consumed Consumption, and its power as a safe, certain, speedy, pleasant and efficient remedy cannot be equalled.

CAUTION! Purchase none unless it has the WRITTEN signature of "J. Wistar" on the wrapper, as well as the printed name of the proprietors.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.  
For sale by—WILLIAM MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; South & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere. 23

FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.,  
**GROCERS,**  
Steamboat Block,  
Corner Front and Jackson streets,  
IMPORTERS JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,  
And Dealers In  
FLOUR, PROVISIONS,  
FINE WINES, TEAS,  
WOODEN-WARE, &c.,  
Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers'  
and Ranchers' Stores,  
Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.  
Goods delivered as usual.  
(19-10) FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.

THE AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY.  
WHAT THEY MANUFACTURE:  
The American Smoker.

CONSISTING of a great variety of unique and beautiful patterns of CIGAR TUBES; also, several varieties of PIPE TUBES. The peculiarity about these articles is that each one is arranged so as to receive a damp sponge, through which the smoke of the burning cigar or tobacco has to pass on its way to the mouth. The damp sponge not only cools the smoke, but extracts from it the nicotine oil, the poisonous property of the tobacco, which renders the breath less offensive. Smokers will find in the use of these Tubes a luxury never before attained except by using the Turkish water-pipe. Their use will also greatly promote the health of the habitual smoker and preserve the sweetness of the breath.

The American Carpet Hook.  
Is a little contrivance for putting down carpets without tacks. This is a new article, which has never before been upon the market. But it possesses the merit of enabling a person to put down or take up a carpet of the largest size in general use in fifteen minutes, without any injury to the floor or carpet. It is very cheap, cheaper in the long run than tacks, and the great facility with which even a servant can take up and put down carpets, without the possibility of a mistake, renders it invaluable to the housekeeper.  
15

Co-partnership Notice.  
ON and after the 15th day of April, 1859, GEORGE H. MURDOCK became associated with me in the buying, selling, and importing, of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; and, also, in the Manufacturing Business. Hereafter the business will be conducted in the name of THOMAS OGG SHAW & CO.  
15

THOS. OGG SHAW,  
GEORGE H. MURDOCK.  
In Everybody's Mouth!  
In Everybody's Mouth!  
In Everybody's Mouth!  
What's In Everybody's Mouth?  
What's In Everybody's Mouth?  
What's In Everybody's Mouth?  
Why "The American Smoker."  
Why "The American Smoker."  
Why "The American Smoker."  
Studded with Diamonds.  
Studded with Diamonds.  
What's Studded with Diamonds?  
What's Studded with Diamonds?  
Why, President Buchanan's  
American Smoker,  
Which has been ordered of  
THE AMERICAN TRADE  
COMPANY,  
22 and 24 Franklin street,  
New York.

BANKERS, ETC.  
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,  
BANKERS,  
No. 100 Montgomery street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

Sight Bills  
Bank of Commerce, Boston.  
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS  
American Exchange Bank, New York.  
Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canada.  
One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our  
Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.  
Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium.  
v10-3 MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

THRASHING MACHINES.  
HALL & WOODBURY'S  
SEPARATORS,  
With Hall's Improved 10-Horse  
IRON-POWER.  
THESE MACHINES HAVE  
been enlarged and many valuable  
improvements added  
to them the past season.  
They are now as they  
always have been, THE BEST  
Machines imported.  
Purchasers will do well to  
call and see these Machines  
before purchasing, as they will be sold low.  
EXTRA CASTINGS, of all Descriptions, for repairs,  
For prices and particulars, apply to or address  
WM. LYNE,  
118 Front street, corner of Oregon,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
14-3m  
Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood.  
MANSFIELD & WOOD,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,  
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF  
WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.  
A full and complete stock of  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings,  
And every description of  
Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,  
Also, Brooks' Celebrated Calf, Patent-leather, Dress and  
Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,  
Umbrellas, etc., etc.  
N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers  
of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST  
CLOTHING, made in the most approved styles.  
159 and 161 Montgomery Street,  
21-6m Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco

Table and Pocket Cutlery.  
THOMAS DAY,  
No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,  
HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of FINE IVORY  
TABLE CUTLERY; also common Table Cutlery  
with Coarse Tip, Bone and Steel Handles, etc., suitable  
for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Paring,  
Budding, and Grafting Knives; also Bowie Knives, etc.;  
received by every steamer, of Wootenholm & Sons, Alexander  
& Sons, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.  
For sale, wholesale. 23-3m

Gas Fixtures.  
THOMAS DAY Importer, is constantly receiving GAS  
CHANDLIERIES, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc.,  
and everything connected with the Gas business. For  
sale, wholesale and retail.  
All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced work-  
men, and warranted.  
THOMAS DAY,  
188 Montgomery street (near Jackson street),  
San Francisco.  
23-3m

BOY FOR A FARMER.—A place is wanted  
with some good Farmer, for an active and industrious BOY,  
about nine years of age. Any person that would like to adopt  
such a boy, can learn of an opportunity, by applying at the  
Farmer Office.  
6

## Greatest Labor-Saving Machines of the Age!

## CALIFORNIA INVENTIONS!

PECK'S  
SANTA CLARA  
HEADER AND HARVESTER!!THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED OF  
Edmund Peck,

All his right title and interest in and to his newly-invented  
PATENT HEADER AND HARVESTER, to which was  
awarded, at the County Fair, held at San Jose, September,  
1858, the FIRST PREMIUM, over the Illinois (or Haines)  
Harvester, and all other Machines in exhibition.  
We shall manufacture for the present harvest 50 Machines of the  
above description, and are ready to receive orders for the  
same. Parties wishing to purchase Clippers or Headers, will  
please give us their orders. We design making the best Ma-  
chine of the kind ever offered to the public. This Machine  
combines many careful improvements, and was pronounced by  
the Committee the greatest invention of the kind. One of the  
above machines cut, last season, OVER ONE THOUSAND  
ACRES OF GRAIN, and the expense of repairs did not exceed  
TWENTY DOLLARS.

So soon as this great labor-saving machine is known, it  
cannot fail to take the place of all other machines of the kind.  
Mr. Peck has displayed great ingenuity and judgment, the ad-  
vantages of which every farmer should be made aware of, and we  
believe the community at large will be much benefited. We  
have already received, through Mr. Peck, from those who saw  
them in operation last season, orders for nine machines.

The above machine cuts TEN FEET, and last season in  
THREE DAYS, one machine cut FIFTY-ONE ACRES OF  
Grain, which is more than has ever before been cut in the State  
of California, by one machine, in the same time.

Send in your orders. We mean what we say. Recollect  
the place:

33 Sacramento street.  
THOS. OGG SHAW,  
GEO. H. MURDOCK.

The advantages we claim the Peck Header or Harvester  
possesses over any other MACHINE of the kind in the  
State, are:

- 1st. Its being a California invention, and got up by a practical farmer, and well adapted to the wants of this country.
- 2d. The wheels of this machine being iron, and not liable to shrink or swell.
- 3d. It is the principle of raising or lowering. As the machine is evenly balanced, a child can raise it or lower it with perfect facility in operation, without stirring up dust.
- 4th. It cuts as low as any Reaper in use, and can be raised to a height of three feet, in one minute.
- 5th. In the manner in which the machine is guided, it being so constructed that a boy of ten years can guide it, and we believe the community at large will be much benefited.
- 6th. It has no side draft, as both wheels are of a size, and the weight is equally divided.
- 7th. It has two elevators, one for carrying the grain back from the sickle, while the other receives it and delivers it in a wagon alongside.
- 8th. It takes less team to propel it.
- 9th. It is more simple and is easily understood.
- 10th. More substantial and less liable to get out of order.
- 11th. We can cut stock with this machine, grain in good condition, for \$2.50 per acre, while in the old manner of cutting, it costs at least \$5.00; leaving you to judge as to the saving this machine has over any others.
- 12th. This machine is so constructed as to save all the grain.
- 13th. You can cut with four horses, from twenty to thirty acres per day.
- 14th. The greatest advantage of all is, that this is a California-made Machine, and it can be repaired on short notice, and at a great deal less expense than any imported Machine.

## Report of the Committee on Reapers, Mowers, and Thrashers.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon  
Reapers, Thrashers, and Mowers, and Agricultural Imple-  
ments, report that we have examined the California Inven-  
tion, BY MR. E. PECK, of Santa Clara county, called  
"Peck's California Clipper," and saw it operating in grain  
fields. The machine cuts a swath nine feet four inches in  
width, has an apron or elevator the width of the length of the  
sickle, which carries up an axle of about forty-five degrees, the  
grain cut off, and throws it into another apron or elevator  
about two feet wide, and running at right angles to the first  
elevator, and drops the grain into a wagon that runs alongside  
the Clipper to receive it. The Clipper requires four horses to  
propel it, and one man to direct the team, and another to re-  
ceive and haul away the grain, and a driver for each wagon to  
unload it, and to load the grain in the wagon while it  
receives it from the Clipper, requiring only five hands in all. It  
will cut and stack TWENTY-FIVE ACRES A DAY, when  
the grain stands up.

It has a reel, and will gather grain well, even if it inclines to  
an angle of forty-five degrees in an opposite direction from  
which the machine is moving. It will cut within three inches  
of the ground or three feet high, and can be elevated, or low-  
ered, at will, and without stopping the team, and gathers the  
grain so evenly and perfectly that scarcely a head is left on the  
ground. The machine rests on two main wheels, each of  
which has a cog wheel fastened into the spokes about midway  
between the rim and the hub. One wheel drives the elevator  
and reel, and the other the sickle. The machine is so con-  
structed, and so simple in construction, and one examining it will wonder why  
such an invention has not long ago been in use. We do not  
hesitate to say that this machine EXCELS ALL OTHERS  
greatly in simplicity of construction, in being liable to get  
out of order, in durability, in ease of operation, in quan-  
tity of grain it will cut, and the excellent manner in which it  
performs its work.

In plain truth, in the judgment of the Committee, it is the  
best machine for farm use ever invented, and it was  
invented by one of our own citizens, we recommend that it be  
called "E. Peck's Santa Clara County Grain Clipper."

We recommend a first premium to be awarded to Mr. E.  
Peck, for his Santa Clara County Grain Clipper.  
F. H. MURDOCK, Ch. Committee.

## The California

## Combined Reaper and Mower!

## The Best Combined Reaper and Mower now in Use!

## WILL BE MANUFACTURED FOR THE PRESENT

HARVEST, One Hundred of the "California Combined  
Reapers and Mowers," which for beauty, strength and sim-  
plicity, has no equal in this or any other market, as it possesses  
many great advantages over any other Machine, to wit:

- 1st. It is much lighter; the driving-wheel is four feet high, making the draft 30 per cent less than any other machine.
- 2d. The cutting part is in the rear of the machine, and the grain is cut and thrown into a wagon, in ten minutes for mowing.
- 3d. The grain is passed to one side with ease.
- 4th. It will cut grass as low as three inches, and grain as high as twelve.
- 5th. It can be raised or lowered in three minutes.
- 6th. It has less side draft, than any machine in use.
- 7th. It has more motion.
- 8th. You can drive slower and do your work better.
- 9th. It cuts six and a half feet in width, and has a spring-  
cast five feet from the ground, which places the driver in a  
position to be able to manage his team, and see the breakers  
ahead, in time to save the machine.
- 10th. It can be thrown out of and into gear instantly.
- 11th. The cutting part of the machine being in the rear,  
takes all the weight of the horses.
- 12th. The best and last reason of all is, that it is a California  
invented and made Machine; therefore, any purchaser can,  
on short notice, obtain any portion of the machine that may  
break.

I have taken particular pains to select good workmen  
and good materials, and I warrant this MACHINE to reap  
and mow, and to do either or both, better than other Machine  
in this market. Please give me a call.

ALSO, all kinds of REAPERS and MOWERS are in use, can be  
had of me at the Lowest Cash Prices.

THOS. OGG SHAW,  
No. 33 Sacramento street.

## THRASHING MACHINES!!!

## AGENT FOR JOHN A. PITTS'

## UNPARALLELED MACHINES!

Eight and Ten Horse-Powers, with Trucks and everything  
complete, ready to hitch on to.



## Ladies' Department.

## The Queen of Flowers.

In the Northeastern States, June has been called the "Month of Roses," and we often hear of "beds of roses," and "bouquets of roses." We can all have couches and pillows of roses, if we will; and we can press them beneath our feet, and their very fragrance shall rise to refresh us. Those who are blessed with an abundance of this lovely flower, would do well to gather all the fallen leaves and roses when fully open, and dry them a little in a pillow-case or bag made on purpose. This will be found to be a very delightful pillow for a *siesta*; they will dream of roses while they inhale them in their slumbers. A most agreeable plan is to make a neat even fancy bag-mat, for a parlor, and when friends enter, as their feet step upon the mat, a rosy welcome will not be unwelcome.

And now we have a rosy gift for our readers, in a beautiful sketch of the "City of Roses," which we clipped from a Sacramento paper last year. It is from the gifted pen of Bessie, and if it is a year old, and if a Sacramento "Bee" did take its first honeyed sweets from it, there is a plenty left for our readers. Sacramento is indeed the "City of Roses," because the citizens would have it so, and other cities can enjoy roses, if they will only give attention to their culture. Every visitor to that city should stroll down Second and Third streets, and up Seventh and Eighth streets, and enjoy the luxurious breath of the City of Roses.

But we now give the sketch of Bessie, and also the beautiful story of "The Child and the Rose," only wishing some of our composers would set these words to music for our Festivals among flowers:

## "CITY OF ROSES."—By Bessie.

"The Queen of Beauty" is holding court in the "City of the Plains," and never did it look so beautiful as now, in this lovely "Month of Roses." There is scarcely a little cottage, however plain in its pretensions, but has its little patch of flowers at the side, or its rude walls covered with the beautiful climbing rose, while some are so completely surrounded with green foliage as to be scarcely visible, others look as if the "Queen of the Fairies" and her train of mischievous nymphs might court them for a home. A stranger, to walk through our streets, could not but contrast our own with some of her sister cities in point of natural beauties. One would suppose Flora had robbed the whole world of all her garnered treasures, and emptied her lap in Sacramento! Let us look which way we will, our eyes rest upon roses. Over the porch, and the arched gateway, around the door-sill, and the garden promenade; in the highways and byways, clustered in elegant and tasteful profusion, blooms this flower of love and poetry, the very perfection of floral realities. Not yet to mortal ken has the "Angel of the Flowers" revealed a rival to the rose. The graceful Multiflora peeps out laughingly from the vine-trellised arbor, with a tinge upon her cheek delicate as a maiden's blush, as if too modest to occupy the same proud eminence with her royal neighbor, the stately queen "La Reine." The monster "Giant dees batailles," with flaming jacket dyed in Venus' blood, is holding court among the floral eyes, his prime minister in "Cloth of Gold," coquetting with the chaste "Modeste." The matchless "Prairie Queen," regardless of the pattern she should set, is nestling side by side with the "Duke of York," her virgin sister "Princess Adelaide," droops her head and blushes soft behind a veil of "Moss," "Prince Albert" and the fair "Kentucky Bride" are flirting to their hearts content within an emerald bower, while "George the Fourth" nods affably to his plebeian neighbor the "Belle of Baltimore," the sweet "Castilian," and old "Madam Hardy" (white) makes us think of home, for with our infant breath we inhaled its fragrance, and could wish our dying would leave the same blissful memories. Who can talk of roses, and live among them, and not have some aspirations for the pure, the beautiful, and the poetical. "Poetry is lavish of roses," and why should not roses and those that love them be inspired with poetry? Our own city bids fair to out rival Persia and the gardens of the Nile. I might say a great deal more in its praise, but I fear I am interrupting little Miss Yellow Breast there, who is breakfasting on a dew-drop, and talking to her lover "under the rose." SACRAMENTO, May, 1885.

## THE CHILD AND THE ROSE.

BY E. OAKES SMITH.

When stirring sad and sorrowful bird  
Brought gladness to the earth,  
And spring-time voices first were heard  
In low sweet sounds of mirth;

A little child, with pleasant eyes,  
Reclined in tranquil thought,  
And, half communing with the skies,  
His pretty fancies wrought.

He turned where, cased in robe of green,  
A rose-bud met his eye,  
And one faint streak the leaves between,  
Rich in its crimson dye.

The warm light gathereth in the sky,  
The bland air stirrith round,  
And yet the child is lingering by,  
Half-kneeling on the ground:

For broader grew that crimson streak,  
Back folds the leaf of green,  
And he in wonder, still and meek,  
Watched all its opening show.

"'Tis done, 'tis done!" at length he cried,  
With glad amazement wild;  
The Rose, in new-created pride,  
Had opened for the child.

O, had he heart like thine, sweet boy,  
To watch creative power,  
We too, should thrill with kindred joy  
At every opening flower.

For the California Farmer.  
Sweet Childhood.

There is music in our house to-day; music that falls upon my heart as sweetly as the evening dew falls on the thirsting earth. The patter of tiny feet sounds lightly over the floor, a fairy form advances, and rosy, laughing lips are pressed to mine; a little, clinging hand pulls on my robes, and, gushing like a mountain rill from out its hidden source, a wild, sweet laugh comes trilling forth, and finds its echoes in my soul. O! sweet and winsome childhood, how full of blessedness thou art; how closely allied to the purity of angels. What a treasure to the earth, which, but for thee, must sometimes weary of her children. Thy feet press lightly on her greenward; thy hands caress, with loving tenderness, her humblest flowers, and gently on her breast thy head is pillowed. What wonder that she oft-times draws thee down, and wraps her garments close about thee; so closely that our eyes can look on thee no more. She yields thee to our blessed Father; transfers thee to those angels who

now behold his face, "For I say unto you, their angels do always behold the face of my Father in Heaven."

Parents whose heart-thrones now are wreathed with these sweet blossoms, consider well your trust. A day shall dawn when He who gave them, pure and bright, into thy keeping, will ask his own again, and woe to thee if thou pronounce them lost. Twine carefully the flexible vine, whose tendrils cling so lovingly to thee; remove superfluous stems, and graft with buds of purity and wisdom; so shall the fruit be fair, and thy reward be glorious.

SALLIE.

## The Elevation and Freedom of Woman.

[We ask the serious and attentive perusal of the following letter from a. n. u., by every mother, wife, and adult daughter in our land. We would appeal to them, by all their hopes and desires for human happiness, to read this letter with serious candor, and reflect well upon it. We know well the truth it conveys; we know well its momentous importance. Fathers, too, may not pass it by; their highest interest—the interest of their children—is most intimately blended with these truths. No intelligent mind can peruse this letter without feeling, as they review the wreck of homes over our land, and the vast amount of human misery, and the disgraceful record of our courts, that parents have a high duty to perform; and this duty is pointed out by a. n. u. We know our duty as a journalist, and, thank Heaven, we dare do it. While we fearlessly advocate the cause of woman's elevation, woman's education, and the happiness of homes, we fear no slanderers and secret plotters—never, as long as the promise stands, that "one can chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." Bad men may rail against "sickly sentimentality," it will not avail them. The Farmer will be the herald for the cause of happy homes, and the building up and beautifying of homes all over this fair land; and we know we shall have the warm and earnest aid of woman in behalf of this journal. We sincerely offer our gratitude to a. n. u. for her cheering words. We have many letters that tell us of sympathy and zeal, and every mail brings us subscribers and advertisers. Like the old patriot who said to his men during the revolution, when enemies were lying in wait, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," we say we will "trust in God" and keep our pen going; and as our kind friend a. n. u. says she never works with gloves on, so we mean to work all the time with "gloves off," and shout to our friends saying, O. C. W. (here) our enemies lie.]

OAK-SHADE FARM, May 6, 1885.

COL. WARREN: Yours of the 16th April, by some unaccountable mischance, failed to reach me until yesterday; still determined to reply, as I perceive, from the tenor of your letter, you really need all the sympathy that a pen, ink, and paper medium can convey to you. How often, since I have been a correspondent of your paper, have I sat thinking of all you would be called to pass through, on account of pleading the cause of woman, and her emancipation from the thralldom of ignorance, and a blind, bigoted submission to hoary errors that have enshrouded her capabilities until rust and canker have encased and hidden her true nature from all, save a few who are deep in her eternal welfare; these look for, and endeavor to remove, the mass of falsity that surrounds her pathway; to award to her the true attributes of her nature, and bring to light the hidden treasures of woman's mind, in the form of beautiful thoughts which are of a refining power. Long ere the nineteenth century had dawned should we have been set free from many mistaken prejudices in relation to the true mission of woman to our earth, had she been free to speak forth her own nature in acts, unfettered by the influence of her brother man. Pardon me, my friend, if I should speak to you very plain at this time, for this is a theme on which I intend to be so. Woman was God's last, best gift to man on earth; her nature should be the purity and brightness, or, in other words, the glory of man; she should be the brightness of a glory rendered the Divine Author of our existence by man.

Colonel: woman has, from a necessity, borne the curse of child-bearing, of conceptions, and also misconceptions, in the reproduction of our race. Whether she was blessed with a good husband or a bad one; whether he lived by the sweat of his brow, or was a drunkard, liar, or thief, mortal life has been, through her, by man, multiplied on our earth. Need we wonder at all the evil or infamy that fills the world, when the most refining part of human life has been always more or less compelled to a negative or passive course by the grosser part; that we fail to perceive a harmony in our humanitarian system. Woman was made susceptible of all the more refined emotions of human nature; capable of all the most pure and holy perceptions and conceptions of the human mind; with imaginative power of soul to reach out after the all of infinity, through the principle of love; but she has been most cruelly dealt with by the positive male principle—save now and then, by a brother in the human fraternity, who was honorable enough to battle with mankind to achieve the great object of female enlightenment and God-given freedom to development and progress, even if she should prove to be a star of the first magnitude in the world of mind. O, my God, I tremble when I reflect upon the enormity of guilt resting upon mature manhood, in struggling to keep my sex as ignorant as children, relative to the laws of her own constitutional formation, and the inherent laws governing the reproduction of human beings. And why, dear sir? That she may be negative or else become passive to man to mould her to his will; that she may be compelled, through ignorance of Heaven's eternal laws, enshrined in her organization of mind, to give no heed to their mandates in relation to the uses or abuses of her nature. I long for the meridian of the day which will be as a thousand years, wherein the ignorance that now broods darkly over the human mind as a pall, will be taken away, and all-conquering truth be among earth's children as a mighty covert from error.

Believe me, friend of human progress, if I tell

you I find the majority of my sex hard to rouse to the importance of the work of knowing human nature; even afraid of being found inquiring into any of the enigmas of life's problem not yet solved by them. And yet with all their ignorance of the constitution of man, moral, mental, or physical, they are ashering into existence beings who are to be as they, only so far as others may be able to train them to walk in a different life from that of their parents; lives enveloped in ignorance and supineness on the most important subjects that pertain to human beings being begotten and born in accordance with nature's divine laws; or in other words, God's laws stamped in the very soul, to guide the outer being. If we are in ignorance of the laws of life, how can we produce our race blessed with a disposition to inquire them out? If we have no such knowledge of the universal relationship of things as they exist, reaching to all, and through all existences, how can our children be expected to come forth of us a part in mind as well as body. Behold, our world is crowded with human life, more or less made unhappy by misdirection of the forces of the human mind, all striving to exhibit and exert an influence on the stage of human action. Behold our criminals; what makes them such? Often, too often, alas, begotten and brought into our world ignorant, and kept so, of the laws of right; or else influenced by those who have preceded them, of such development. Now pause and ask thyself why is this? Hear, O my brother, if you wish sons and daughters born in the world, who are not cursed with excesses, learn to know and govern yourselves ere you become fathers and mothers. Lay the ax at the root, trifle no more with the branches. Go to work, O man, thou who wast made to be the glory of thy Maker, and make woman what she was intended—thy glory; place within her reach all the keys of knowledge which are in your possession; aid her to attain as far as man in knowledge in relation to man and herself; teach her the all that is known of the subtle power by which man has too often made her his abject slave; by acting upon her magnetically, rendering her passive to his will, whether for weal or woe. Let man buckle on his armor, for God is about to exalt to her own position ere long, woman, whom, if an honest man only plead her cause, or open up facilities for her to plead her own cause, he is mocked at by many as promulgating "sickly sentimentalism." But this cannot always be, for woman must, herself, eventually frown down this evil by her own onward course, so that no man will dare impugn her productions, for they will be of a character and tone that will rebuke the mocker of her purifying influence, when the social sphere is become, by her influence, purged of some of its wide-spread evils, which can never be removed save by woman. Man is impatient to do this work for our world, but it will be done, and man will look and wonder, for it will be marvelous in his eyes.

Now then, my friend, faint not by the way. May your mind be raised far above such punyism as O. C. W. to injure you or your paper, the best advocate of right I know in the land. I know you will perceive the spirit that animates my feeble efforts in our world, that of bringing about a day of better things, when man's animal nature shall be chained and held in obedience to the higher powers of the soul, all animated by that love that is purifying. My best wishes for your happiness, and success in fulfilling your mission on our earth; and when your work is done, may it be said to you, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter upon thy reward; thou has been faithful over that which thou didst find to do, thou shalt now be crowned and made ruler over those who mocked at thy work." Farewell S. U. U.

MUSICAL NOTATION.—Mr. Cornelius Mahoney, the teacher of Music in the Institute for the Blind, in New York, has invented, says a cotemporary, the Scientific American, an entirely new system of notation. He has the name of the note cut in the note itself, showing white in the black notes and black in the white ones, so that at a glance the name of the note can be seen. This is more practical and far less expensive than the other system. We do not suppose, however, that either will come into general use. Mr. Mahoney is also the inventor of embossed music for the blind, by which any blind person can read the music by touch, and will not require a second person to read them, as was formerly the case, "thus placing this charming solace and divine consolation, sweet melody, within the reach of that class who need it most—the blind." It is much to have done anything toward facilitating the acquisition of art; how much more when this is done for the sake of those to whom the enjoyment of more than one art is almost out of the question.—[Phil. By. Bulletin.]

THE HOME OF BEAUTY.  
"Creative Genius! from thy hand  
What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
When waves thy potent, mystic wand  
To people ocean, earth, and skies!"  
What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—to live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.  
Here is our castle,  
And here our gods;  
But they are mortal.  
Around these lofty halls  
This good, the great, the living and the dead;  
And yet they speak—speak all:  
"We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Fain would hold sweet converse."  
But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
We know that they are silent  
While they speak, and gaze on us.  
Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
And gather round us where we stand  
Within these halls, a living band  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who set the noble part,  
And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall wood thrush thousands come;  
Here spend a season free from care,  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For it is not a freeman's duty,  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty?  
Behold these flowers that gem the land,  
While here and there, like angels, see  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand, they're linked together;  
Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
They, hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O let him stand  
Before us; him who all this beauty planned.  
Behold, cries Genius, quickly glancest  
Enough! the artist, A. H. YANCEY!  
Daguerrian Gallery,  
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHEELER & WILSON  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S  
SEWING MACHINES.

343 Broadway, New York.

Agencies throughout the United States.

Highest Premium again awarded by the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, Nov. 6, 1857.  
Also, highest Premium awarded at the Illinois State Fair, and Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and Maine State Fair.

SEE THE FIRST PREMIUM  
SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES took the FIRST PREMIUM at the Mechanics' Fair, Sept. 1853.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines were recommended the HIGHEST PREMIUM at the State Fair, Marysville, August, 1859.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines were recommended as the BEST FOR FAMILY USE, at the San Jose Fair, Sept. 1853.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are simple, not liable to get out of order, make a stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, turn the hem, use the cotton from an original spool, by use of a NEW TENSION, and are capable of sewing the FINEST AND COARSEST FABRICS, LEATHER INCLUDED.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,  
corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Opinions of the New York Press.

We prefer them for family use.—Tribune.  
They are the favorites for families.—Times.  
Works more uniformly than the hand.—Herald.  
Do the work of ten ordinary sewers.—Jour. Com.  
Equal to plain seamstresses.—Home Journal.  
The machine, for family use.—Adv. and Jour.  
Most honorable to American genius.—Independent.  
We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—Evang.  
Will give entire satisfaction.—Observer.  
The best ever invented.—Christian Inquirer.  
In looking for the best, see these.—Examiner.  
Admirably adapted for family use.—Chronicle.  
Indispensable in every family.—The Preacher.  
We praise it with enthusiasm.—Christian Intell.  
Worthy of the highest award.—Sabbath Recorder.  
A benefaction of the age.—Puritan's Monthly.  
Magical in operation.—Mrs. Stephens' Monthly.  
Beyond all question, the machines.—Life Illustr.  
The stitches not be unraveled.—Am. Agriculturalist.  
They maintain the pre-eminence.—Express.  
Save the time and health of ten women.—Water Cure.  
Our household is in ecstasies with it.—Porter's Spirit.  
Supply the fashionable world.—Daily News.  
Are pre-eminently superior.—Ladies Visitor.  
One of our household gods.—U. S. Journal.  
Unrivalled in every quality.—Day Book.  
Pretty, useful, magical.—Leslie's Gazette.  
Have no equal for family use.—Musical World.  
A triumph of Mechanical genius.—N. Y. Journal.  
Combine every requirement.—Family Magazine.  
Vastly superior to all others.—Golden Prize.  
Are without a rival.—Am. Phren. Journal.  
We entirely prefer them.—Makers' Journal.  
We can not tire in its praise.—New Yorker.

O 16

GROVER & BAKER  
SEWING MACHINES.  
REMOVAL.

THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY HAVING assumed the business heretofore conducted by MR. S. O. BRIGHAM, For the Sale of our Machines in this City, Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the premises lately occupied by him, to the more

COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,  
No. 118 Montgomery Street,  
AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF

Ladies,  
And all who have an interest in DOMESTIC ECONOMY,  
And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,  
The superior Excellence and unobtainable Advantages of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer. We have lately perfected, and introduced into this market, several

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,  
Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive qualities secured by the Original

GROVER & BAKER PATENT,  
Have in addition many New and Valuable Improvements, and are more simple in construction; make less noise, run faster, and perform

A Greater Variety of Sewing,  
than any other Sewing Machine extant. The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any particular description of Cloth Sewing, but execute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicety, Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing, UPON ALL FABRICS.

A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT  
Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of Family Machines.

That our Machines may dispense their benefits throughout the State, in the shortest possible time, we HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce our Prices—from

\$75 to \$160;  
Varying, according to size and finish.

For Bag-making,  
And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our MANUFACTURING MACHINES stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well known to require comment.

Samples of Work and Descriptive Cuts of Machines, Prices, etc., sent per mail. All Machines warranted. All orders for NEEDLES, DUPLICATES, PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash. GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY, No. 118 Montgomery street. R. G. BROWN, Agent. 11-3m

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SUPERB CLOTHING

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS,



AND

LATEST STYLES.

## The Undersigned

PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for Purchasing, they can present one of the

BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING  
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

They also have been and ever will be, to give their patrons the Best MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES and THE TRUEST NATURAL FIT OF THE GARMENT.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS &amp; CO.,

93m Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

## WOOL WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER  
WILL PAY CASH FOR  
WOOL,  
THE ENSUING SEASON.

THOSE HAVING WOOL TO SELL WILL FIND it to their advantage to call on the Subscriber, before making sales. Inquire at OFFICE, on

J Street, between Front and Second,

Or, at the City Market;

SACRAMENTO.

8 3m N. D. STANWOOD.

## WM. B. HUNT,

DEALER IN

HIDES, SKINS,

WOOL AND TALLOW.

Office on Second street, near M,

SACRAMENTO.

## RIPPON &amp; HILL,

PACIFIC MANUFACTORY

AND

EMPORIUM,

Corner Thirteenth and J streets, Sacramento,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

## Carriages &amp; Wagons,

Large and Small, for every business,

OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL AND BY

THE BEST WORKMEN.

All Work Warranted. 63m

## CHAS. ZEITLER &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN

American and English

## HARDWARE,

FINE CUTLERY,

FARMERS' MECHANICS'

AND—

MINERS' TOOLS.

144 J street—Sacramento.

A full assortment of the

Best Agricultural Implements,

HARVESTING TOOLS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

Etc. Etc. Etc. 63m

Premium Marble Works!

P. J. DEVINE &amp; BROTHER,

K street, corner Sixth,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Freestone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.

Also, Colored Plaster for sale. 18-18-3m

## Pioneer Establishment.

FOR curing of FISH of all kinds; also for the curing of prime HAMS.

AND BACON. Always on hand, the best articles of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted of superior quality, in packages to suit.

The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is desirous of extending the business; for that purpose he will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity.

The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER,

Front street, opposite Water Works Building.

Also, Washington Market, J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, v10-1

Sacramento.

## Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN,

HOOP SKIRTS,

And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

## Pacific Fringe Manufactory!!!

DRESS TRIMMINGS CORDS,

GIRDLES, TASSELS, &amp;

Constantly on hand and made to order.

D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street above Mon



## Science—The Utility of Zoological Studies.

POSITIVELY may ridicule "bugs" and "reptiles," just as the "two young bears in wanton mood" underrated the importance of the bees whose hives they overset. But although in this case the personal consequences may not be so mortifying and painful as in that, yet the community may suffer heavily from the misjudgment of those who ought to know better. It is a fact (says the Boston Journal), that our crops are every year injured to the extent of many thousands of dollars by the depredation of insects, whose habits we do not now understand. In this way the Hessian fly, the canker-worm, the carcelio, the cotton-worm, the tobacco-worm, and other insects unknown, make way with capital and labor to an enormous extent. Possibly the potato disease springs from the same source; and we know that the different varieties of our most valued forest trees are often subjected to these mysterious destroyers over a wide section of country. Now could any official remedy for these injuries be ascertained, the amount which the State proposes to give in aid of the Museum of Comparative Zoology would prove a most profitable investment to us and an incalculable benefit to the whole country.

Such benefits have followed zoological studies in other countries. Five large volumes now to be seen in our State Library show the zeal with which this science has been pursued in Germany, in order to discover an antidote to the operation of forest insects; and a similar volume is devoted to a single insect which has proved exceedingly destructive to the vines of France. The researches and their publication, both in Germany and France, have been followed with the happiest results; so much so in the latter country, that similar investigations have been put on foot with reference to injuries to the silk crop, which promise to be equally beneficial. All these inquiries are conducted mainly by the government, in answer to the urgent and long continued demands of the people.

We get, therefore, some idea of the learning, time and expense necessary for carrying forward zoological studies, even in a very limited field of inquiry. And yet all that has been done in Europe in this time, goes for nothing—except as to the best methods of research—because our insects are entirely different. Prof. Agassiz says that we have some 200,000 known species; of which the habits of only about 200—one in a thousand—have been investigated. How much, then, remains to be done, can only be faintly conjectured. But we have the mass of all others best fitted to prosecute this important branch of study, and we have hundreds ready and anxious to aid him with their money and influence, and to share in his labors. Every season, especially in the older parts of the country, enforces the necessity of more knowledge as a measure of protection against heavy losses. Is it not, therefore, the duty of the State to co-operate with zealous private citizens in acquiring and disseminating this knowledge?

NEWSPAPER CIVILITIES.—There is no reason why newspapers as well as individuals should not observe the rules of good breeding in professional intercourse. Two well bred persons, although rivals or enemies, try to do one another in civilities, until one having overstepped the bounds of propriety, intercourse and recognition cease altogether. Gentlemen meeting in society do not openly criticize each other's faults and weaknesses; although delicate personal compliment is always allowable, even when not entirely merited. So, we maintain, it should be with editors; they should never say of each other in print, what they would hesitate to say in person. This is the course we have pursued and mean to pursue; we will not recognize professionally, a man of bad principle or despicable character, more than we would associate with him in private life; nor will we write of a contemporary otherwise than we would speak in his presence.—[Trinity Journal.]

When all newspaper men learn to appropriate, and as their rule of action espouse such sentiments, then may we hope to see the press of California what it was some years ago—the most fair, manly, and influential press in the world.—[Marysville Express.]

Let us live in hope when each editor for himself shall adopt the honorable course of the Trinity Journal, the cause of truth and right will soon prevail. Amen, to the sentiments of the Trinity Journal.

A FRENCH INVENTION.—Some Frenchman has invented what is called a barotrope, a sort of human locomotive, by which a man sits on wheels and walks himself along. It is evident that each step will carry a man several yards on an instrument of this kind, and a speed of 240 might be attained without any exertion. Two men made five miles with it in thirty-five minutes, on the Boulevard Mazarin, at noon, when the street was most crowded. At another time the same two men made 13 miles in 36 minutes, the exercise being so easy that they offered to keep it up alternate hours day after day, and thought they could without difficulty average 50 or 60 miles a day. A singular thing about it is, that it beats the best trotting on steep grades if they present a compact or paved surface.

A REMARKABLE ARTESIAN WELL.—In Louisville, Kentucky, there is an Artesian well which has reached the depth of 2086 feet. This is not so deep as the well of the Messrs. Belcher, at St. Louis, Missouri, but the result has been far more successful. The Louisville well ejects a stream of water to the height of 170 feet, and has a flow of 13,750 gallons per hour. The water is ascertained to possess the most valuable mineral properties, and may be used as a remedial agent in chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and skin, and in scrofulous affections.

CURE FOR WARTS.—My hands being literally covered with warts, I tried some dozen recommended cures, with a good effect, until I procured some muriatic acid. A few applications with a knitting-needle to the top of the warts entirely removed the whole of them in a few days, without causing any sore or pain.—[T. H., in Ohio Farmer.]

VEGETABLE SEASONERS.—Parsley, celery, thyme, sage, onions, garlic, and other seasoners, should not be put into soup stew, until the soup is nearly done; chop fine, and put it in an hour before the soup is taken from the fire.

A DOWN-EAST POET thus immortalizes the beautiful river Connecticut: "Roll on, loved Connecticut! long hast thou ran, giving shade to South Hadley and freedom to man!"

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Where are their vouchers? The reply is, Where are they not? The living language cannot be named in which they have not appeared. All races, in all climates, are subject to liver disease, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhea, asthma, and general debility, and wherever these exist the pills have proved infallible.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per box or pot.

## SAFES! SAFES!! ELLIOT &amp; BELL,

LILLIE'S IMPROVED  
WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES.  
Fire-proof, Powder-proof, Drill-proof, and Burglar-proof.  
With Lillie's Unpickable Powder-proof Lock.

The best Safe made for resisting both fire and thieves, as proven in innumerable instances.

As to a recent test by fire, reference is made to the late burning of the Crystal Palace, in New York city, at which all other Safes on exhibition were burned up. Lillie's SAFE alone was unharmed.

Reference is also made to the test afforded by the burning of the Illinois Central Railroad Depot at Cairo.

Read the following letters and statements:

J. C. Morris, Esq., Agent of Lillie's Safe, No. 119 Pearl street, N. Y.: Dear Sir: You ask about Lillie's Safe, how they stood the fire, etc. We think we have had a good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 21st of December last, and at that time we had one of those in our office and three in our warehouse. The Safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The Safe is unharmed, and everything it contained came out in perfect order. A new coat of paint is all it will want. The Safes in the warehouse have far exceeded our expectations. Although the ornaments were melted off, being exposed to the hottest of the fire several hours, the inside was unharmed. We cheerfully recommend them as being far superior to any other Safe for fire and burglar-proof qualities. There is no warping or twisting, and no necessity for a new Safe, as in the ordinary kinds after having been once burned.

Yours, truly,  
BUCK & MOORE.

Troy, August 11, 1857. World's Safe Company: Gentlemen: Your letter of today is received. In reply we are happy to say the Safe we bought of you last spring (Lillie's), came out of the fire on Sunday night, all right. In fact, the wood work constituting the book-case, was in no respect soiled or discolored. The exterior of the Safe shows no cracks, but nothing in our opinion, to injure it. The fire was a severe one, consuming our store and the adjoining one on each side, and the Safe was exposed to an intense heat. You will please send for the safe, repair it, and return it to our office, and much obliged, yours,  
CHAS. WARREN & CO., No. 245 River street.

[From the Troy Daily Times, October 6th.]

LILLIE'S PATENT! A GREAT TEST!!  
The fire at the Crystal Palace, New York, yesterday afternoon, furnished a test of Safes than which none more thorough could have been devised. Those who were on the ground say that it was the hottest burning they ever saw, the fire was in the trying of the fire in an exposed situation. Lillie's Safe, manufactured by Lillie's, alone was unharmed, except the top of the paint upon the inside doors. The Institute could not have arranged a better trial had a special arrangement been made for the purpose. Nor could Mr. Lillie possibly have received a greater triumph for his remarkable invention.

Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-Proof Safes, manufactured by Stearns & Marrio, and other Sheet-Iron Safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public, and convince Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new.

A shipment of these SAFES has just arrived, and can now be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse of T. OGG SHAW, 33 Sacramento street.

Lillie's Celebrated Bank Locks,  
On hand, and for sale. The best Bank and Vault Lock in the world.

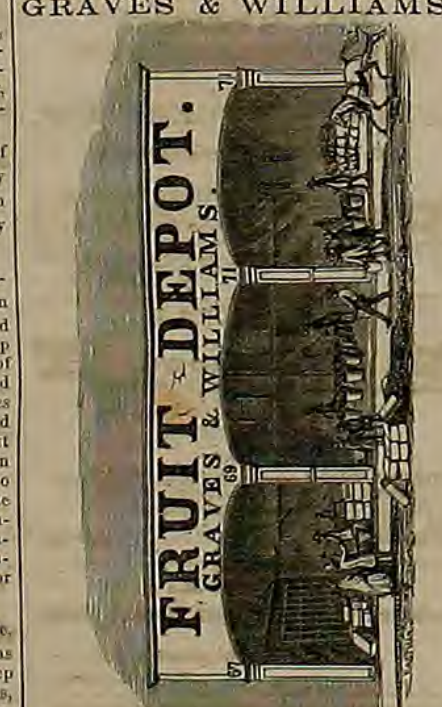
REFERENCES:

All the Banks in city of Troy, Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, American Exchange and Coin Exchange Bank, And nearly all others in the city. New York. Bank of North America, Bank of Philadelphia, Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. Merchant Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vt. Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio. State Bank of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee. Branch Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth. State Bank of Georgia, at Savannah. State Bank, Savannah, Georgia. Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh. Bank of Raleigh, N. C. Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington, N. C. Also, to Banks and Bankers generally, in the principal cities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

THOS. OGG SHAW, AGENT,  
No. 33 Sacramento street.

James Graves. H. F. Williams.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,



FRUIT

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,

Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES:

N. Greene Curtis, Esq., C. W. Reed, Esq., W. W. Storrs, Esq., Sacramento; George O. Young, Esq., James Glassford, Esq., Napa; Wm. McPherson Hill, Esq., D. D. Davidson, Esq., Sonoma; John Lucas, Esq., San Jose; Dr. R. H. Cole, Esq., L. B. Rumford, Esq., Contra Costa; Rev. A. H. Myers, Dr. H. Hall, Daniel L. Perkins, Esq., Alameda; Wm. Blackburn, Esq., J. F. Pinkham, Santa Cruz; Peter H. Burnett, Esq., Merced; Wm. Williams, Esq., Col. W. W. McCoy, C. T. Byland, Esq., L. Prevost, Esq., E. W. Case, Esq., Santa Clara; Dr. J. Starnes, H. Bush, Esq., Martinez; John Rowland, Esq., Los Angeles; E. W. McCord & Co., John Sims & Co., San Francisco. 14 3m

COAL YARD.

C. H. EASTMAN,

(LATE B. BUCK & CO.),

Wholesale and Retail Coal Dealer,

Corner of Battery and Oregon Streets,

Opposite the Custom-house.

Lackawanna, Newcastle (Steam), Cumberland, Schuylkill,

Chile, Lehigh, Liverpool (Oval), Scotch, and other

descriptions of

COAL,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Also—Best No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON. 10 3m

## SAFES! SAFES!! ELLIOT &amp; BELL,



Corner California and Montgomery streets

SAN FRANCISCO;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEA!

COFFEE, BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE, EGGS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, CANDLES, FISH, OIL, HAMS,

FLOUR, MEALS,

And various Farinaceous Preparations.

Seasonings, Wooden Ware, Stone Ware, Etc., etc., etc.

We sell at the lowest Market Prices, whether at Wholesale or Retail, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

CHOICE FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED.

E. & B.

J. C. E. KLEPZIG & CO.,

No. 212 Washington street,

(Above the Hall of Records),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN GUNS, FISH, TOOLS, Sporting Apparatus, Ammunition, and Gun Materials.

Special attention is paid to the manufacture of First-class

RIFLES AND POCKET PISTOLS,

of the very latest improvements; for which we have received both Medal and Diploma from the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

All kinds of Repairing done—also, prompt attention to, and warranted.

11

J. L. POLKEMUS

DRUGGIST

190

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLKEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since

the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with

you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live

among you with my family during the term of my natural

life, if not longer. I return to you my most sincere thanks

for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has

enabled me to pay One Hundred cents on the Dollar

through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you

a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements

to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate

Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there

is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-

GIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and

rather more so between those who have picked up the

Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole

lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,

having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and

been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people

wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled

with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE

BEST place where they can get their prescriptions filled

with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

FOURTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with

MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two

or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS

ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-

ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in

the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable

articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is par-

ticularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other

article fails to cure. Budde's Nerve and Bone Liniment,

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Liniment, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numer-

ous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know

how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the

public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a

call, and WE WILL TRY.

10 3m J. L. POLKEMUS

## HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,  
OAKLAND.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO THE citizens of Oakland and the Traveling Public, and will be conducted in the AMERICAN STYLE. The Manager, from his long experience in Hotel-keeping in this State, flatters himself that he will be able to render entire satisfaction. He pledges himself to devote his whole time to the comfort of his patrons. The HOTEL is the same as NEW, having been handsomely Plastered, Painted, and NEWLY FURNISHED.

The BAR will be always kept stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Breakfast will be served in time for persons leaving on the first boat.

Particular attention paid to the ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES.

11-3m R. J. MURRAY, Manager.

ST. GEORGE  
HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED,

RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,

Proprietor.

8-3m

EAGLE HOTEL,  
OAKLAND.

(ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.)

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOTEL

has again taken this Old and well-known

House,

and has restored the same, and the Rooms hard-finished.

They are in the best and most convenient style, having

reference to the comfort of Guests.

LARGE PARLORES, convenient Sleeping ROOMS,

a fine RESTAURANT—all kept in the best order.

Every Language is spoken here, so that Guests of all

Nations can be well cared for.

The Undersigned again invites his old friends and the

public to visit him, assuring them nothing will be left

undone to suit them.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Oakland, April 14, 1859. 11-3m

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!!  
None genuine without the  
TRADE MARK.

The UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS of the above

celebrated brand of SALERATUS, SUPER

CARBONATE SODA, CREAM TARTAR

and SOAP POWDER, caution the Public

against all SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, as well as

an article, in LARGER BOXES, of same manufac-

ture, but of different quality, and TOTALLY

UNEFT FOR THIS MARKET.

These goods are MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY

FOR us, of the finest quality, and are always

the same strength.

We GUARANTEE them STRICTLY

PURE. To prevent DECEPTION, we call

attention to the above FAC SIMILES of the

GENUINE.

It is ONLY packed in 12 POUND BOXES,

and shipments arriving after 1st June, 1859,

will have our name upon every paper.

We have established a TRADE MARK, as

above, to counterfeit which will subject

the offender to a penalty of not less than

Two Hundred Dollars.

We are in constant receipt of the above,

and keep a Stock to supply the increasing

demand.

We also receive a very superior article of

SALERATUS, in 50 Pound Kegs, Manufac-

tured for us, expressly for This Market, under

the name of "GOLDEN GATE SALE-



## May-Day Festival at Mountain View.

[We are most happy to lay before our readers the doings of good and happy hearts at Mountain View. The sketch sent to us by our valued correspondent N. B. H., is another proof of her devotion to the cause of Education—not only in adult woman, but in girl-woman also, and in children. All this is the evidence of her truthful devotion to the cause of Human Progress, and thousands of hearts will long bless her for it.]

OAKSHADE FARM, May 21, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: As you are so much interested in all that concerns our educational department, I deem it not amiss to give a sketch of our May-day Festival in this neighborhood. The School just below Mountain View met to-day, at 10 o'clock, and although the weather was a little unfavorable (as far as thin dresses were to be had in consideration), there were a much greater number of persons than your correspondent expected to see assembled upon the occasion. All appeared to be very happy. The spot selected for the place of meeting together for the purpose of the ceremonies of the day, was near a very comfortable church (not yet completed inside, as there were no seats); just in the rear of which edifice there was an Arbor, which was used last year for Camp-meeting of the congregation who have erected the new Church. This was newly arranged for the present occasion, with plenty of good seats; very many persons assembled in the Church—mostly children and young-girl women. After a brief space of time all were seated under the spacious Arbor, save those of the School and individuals who were to bear a part in the ceremonies and procession, which were properly arranged in the Church, and marched out in beautiful order to the Arbor. In front were two gentlemen and a lady, who conducted the singing; the Teacher was in the procession, but just where I did not see; next came the May-Queen, a cheerful, pretty-looking young girl-woman, with a promising specimen of intelligent young manhood, who was to crown the chosen Queen. Next the Maids of Honor, all blooming young girls, just entering or near young womanhood. After these came the remaining pupils, composing the School, the girls two and two; the boys in like order. Just as they reached the entrance, under the Arbor, singing commenced by the procession, "Rory, Rory Wreath." There was a carpeted platform or altar, where ranged the chosen Queen, her Maids of Honor, the Young Man who performed the ceremony of crowning her, the Orator, and another who was to take part in the ceremony.

After the singing ceased, the Queen was crowned, and a very appropriate address was made to her by the young man, who placed the rosy crown upon her young brow; after which, came a very appropriate response from the crowned Queen. They acquitted themselves well in their performance. Then there was a little song, appropriate to the ceremony of the crowning; after which the Queen was seated with him who adjusted the crown. The balance of the School, as also the Maids of Honor, remained standing while addressed by a Reverend gentleman, whose name I do not remember. The speaker seemed to partake largely of the spirit of the occasion; he dwelt with a degree of felicity upon the peculiar beauty of such festive scenes, eulogized the dawning brightness of the happy throng of the rising generation, expatiated upon the liberty of American sons and daughters, and the freedom of our institutions, our progress from rude, barbarian life, to present civilization, etc.

Mr. Kincaid was then called upon to speak, who from the audience came forward, ascended the platform, and delivered a very appropriate but condensed Address, relative to the origin of May-Day celebrations.

Next Mr. Bailly, then Mr. Troy. These last two appeared to be in possession of considerable humorous fun, and permeated now and then with correct and witty remarks; occasionally the whole audience were excited to laughter of that degree that betokens pleasure, but not of a disorderly-harmonious product.

The last song succeeded the Orator's Address, first delivered, and was rather an invocation. All passed off well. The ceremonies through, two long tables were well covered with refreshments, provided for the large company and the school; there was a very generous display and plenty for all. The most perfect freedom, considerable cordiality, and good will prevailed throughout. Surely it is well for us to engage in such meetings together, as this; I was comparatively among strangers, and yet I felt among friends. I think all enjoyed the occasion, although it was sprinkling rain almost all the time. This School is now in the hands of a Teacher who is well qualified to train the young mind; one who has succeeded, in a few months, in getting it pretty well organized; and there are some few persons who seem to take a great interest in promoting the welfare of the School. Mrs. Morton, I believe, very generally is much esteemed as a Teacher.

And now I wish to say to the young, who may read what I write, surely they will not forget all the pains taken for many days in preparation for May-Day for their happiness; surely every little boy and girl will strive to merit their Teacher's approbation, and also remember obedience, affection to parents, and respect to all who help provide enjoyment for them on the occasion, and recurrence of May-Days.

N. B. H.

RECORDS IN REMOVING SMUT.—We had the pleasure of a brief interview with George P. Loucks, Esq., near Martinez, where he has a fine Ranch, and a warehouse to receive grain. Mr. Loucks has been very successful in his experiments to conquer the smut, and we hope to lay before our readers the results of his labors. Such efforts are of great value to the whole State.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS.—This Company dispatch a special messenger by the J. L. Stephens, on the 20th inst. Freight, packages and letters received up to the latest moment. This house are increasing their business rapidly, and winning favor of the public.

LEWIS GIBSON, Esq.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of this gentleman, in our columns. Mr. Gibson is one of our old citizens, who has long been known as a pioneer merchant, and esteemed of all men. The goods offered by him will always be found of the best quality. Dealers in country produce should call on him.

TO THE PANORAMA OF EUROPE (a most splendid exhibition) everybody should go. Parents should go with their children; it is an excellent school. Take an Opera Glass; it adds greatly to the perfection of the view.

THANKS to the First Baptist Church for invitation cards to Concert of the 12th; also, for the polite invitation of M. E. Hughes, Esq., for the "Phalanx Victory."

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

May 13.	
Wheat, per cwt.	\$2.20 @ \$2.75
Barley, do.	1.35 @ 1.50
Oats, do.	2.00 @ 2.25
Corn, do.	2.25 @ 2.50
Swamp, do.	3.00 @ 3.50
Flour, per bbl.	7.00 @ 8.00
Meal, do.	2.00 @ 2.50
Hay, per ton	20.00 @ 30.00
Grass, do.	10.00 @ 15.00
Turnips, do.	1.00 @ 1.50

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.	
Dry Hides, each	3.00 @ 3.50
Common coarse wool	1.00 @ 1.50
Best quality, do.	2.00 @ 2.50
Extra Merino	2.50 @ 3.00

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

There is no change to notice in the price of Cattle, the market for the past week having been very dull. A great number of Beef Cattle are now coming in, which has a tendency to make rates still lower.

Best—American, first quality, 12 1/2c @ 13c; Spanish, first quality, 10c @ 11c; 2d quality, 8 1/2c @ 9c; 3d quality, 7 1/2c @ 8c. Mutton—Choice, 15 1/2c @ 16c; 2d quality, 13 1/2c @ 14c. Lamb—At 15c @ 16c.

Pork—Un-dressed, 9 1/2c @ 10c; dressed, 14c @ 15c. Veal—At 10c @ 12c @ 13c @ 14c @ 15c @ 16c @ 17c @ 18c @ 19c @ 20c @ 21c @ 22c @ 23c @ 24c @ 25c @ 26c @ 27c @ 28c @ 29c @ 30c @ 31c @ 32c @ 33c @ 34c @ 35c @ 36c @ 37c @ 38c @ 39c @ 40c @ 41c @ 42c @ 43c @ 44c @ 45c @ 46c @ 47c @ 48c @ 49c @ 50c @ 51c @ 52c @ 53c @ 54c @ 55c @ 56c @ 57c @ 58c @ 59c @ 60c @ 61c @ 62c @ 63c @ 64c @ 65c @ 66c @ 67c @ 68c @ 69c @ 70c @ 71c @ 72c @ 73c @ 74c @ 75c @ 76c @ 77c @ 78c @ 79c @ 80c @ 81c @ 82c @ 83c @ 84c @ 85c @ 86c @ 87c @ 88c @ 89c @ 90c @ 91c @ 92c @ 93c @ 94c @ 95c @ 96c @ 97c @ 98c @ 99c @ 100c @ 101c @ 102c @ 103c @ 104c @ 105c @ 106c @ 107c @ 108c @ 109c @ 110c @ 111c @ 112c @ 113c @ 114c @ 115c @ 116c @ 117c @ 118c @ 119c @ 120c @ 121c @ 122c @ 123c @ 124c @ 125c @ 126c @ 127c @ 128c @ 129c @ 130c @ 131c @ 132c @ 133c @ 134c @ 135c @ 136c @ 137c @ 138c @ 139c @ 140c @ 141c @ 142c @ 143c @ 144c @ 145c @ 146c @ 147c @ 148c @ 149c @ 150c @ 151c @ 152c @ 153c @ 154c @ 155c @ 156c @ 157c @ 158c @ 159c @ 160c @ 161c @ 162c @ 163c @ 164c @ 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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1859.

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### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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#### Sonoma and Napa Horticultural Association.

We are most happy to hear from the friends of Horticulture in Sonoma and Napa, and to know of the successful results of the "Plan" of Colonel Haraszthy for the formation of a Society (the design of which was presented in our journal in April), which will tend to develop the vast resources of those rich counties. The plan is to establish a Garden, similar to those of Europe, for introducing new products from every clime, and practically testing their adaptability to our climate.

We now give wings to the doings of the meeting held at Santa Rosa last week, agreeably to notice, and hope the action of this Association will induce other counties to follow their excellent example. We have no doubt, through the influence of Col. Haraszthy and the other able friends of the enterprise in both counties, the Grounds will be selected, a handsome Library collected, and ere another year we shall look for good results from these efforts.

There is one feature named in the "Plan" (which we published in April) which it is important to keep in mind; namely, MEET ALONG WITH THE PRIZE! Every observer of such institutions cannot but have seen with deep regret, that there has always been some men, who, either by reason of their political alliances, sectional feeling, national prejudices, or some sinister design, have crept in and have marred the whole glory of the best laid plans.

#### Sonoma and Napa Horticultural Society.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sonoma County, convened pursuant to notice, Dr. J. H. Hill was appointed Chairman, and Wm. M. Boggs, Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the formation of a Horticultural Society, upon the plan suggested by Col. Haraszthy, as published in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, of the 27th April. The meeting was then addressed by Col. Haraszthy, and Mr. Osborn, of Napa county, showing, in a very able manner, the advantages arising from such institutions; after which, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Society shall be called the "Sonoma and Napa Horticultural Society."

Resolved, That the Stock of the Company be limited to five hundred Shares, of ten dollars each, and that no person shall subscribe for more than twenty-five Shares.

Resolved, That each Stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each and every Share that he may hold, not exceeding twenty-five.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of seven, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to open books and receive subscriptions for Shares in the "Sonoma and Napa Horticultural Society," to be based upon the "Plan," and organized for the purposes, proposed by Col. A. Haraszthy, and published in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, of the date of April 27th, 1859; that the Chairman of said Committee be and he is hereby empowered and requested, whenever a majority of the Shares have been taken, to call a meeting of the Stockholders of said Association, to be held at some convenient place in the County in which the most Stock has been subscribed; at which meeting a Constitution and By-Laws shall be adopted; permanent officers elected, and such other business transacted as may be necessary; and that said Committee be instructed to invite propositions from towns and individuals, in either and both said counties, for its permanent location, to be presented and submitted at said meeting.

The Chairman appointed Wm. M. Boggs, Judge Bright, M. Ryan, and F. Rohrer, of Sonoma county, and William Baldrige, W. H. James, and G. N. Cornwall, of Napa county, said Committee.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the papers of Napa and Sonoma counties, the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and Cultivator, for publication.

J. H. Hill, Chairman.  
W. M. Boggs, Secretary.

#### Letter from a Workman.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, May 13, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish you would send me a specimen number of your paper. I want to know the terms, as I wish to subscribe for it, and perhaps get another subscriber or two. I may want to advertise some through your paper. I am growing something of a crop of Nepal or beardless barley, which gives good promise of being worth raising. I am sowing three and a half pounds of Hungarian grass seed, the product of less than one drachm of seed planted last spring, under rather unfavorable circumstances. I am no book farmer, but have been, with very little exception, a constant subscriber to some agricultural publication, for the last thirty years. I find in them much that is useless, a little that is worse, but enough that is useful to pay the subscription four-fold. Jack-frost does not get up to where we are at this season, so our fruit has escaped his bite, but our peaches are threatened by the disease which shows itself in the swelling and curling of



THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN GRIFFEN, ESQ., RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

#### The Beautiful Engraving.

We feel a true pleasure in being able to present to our readers one of the finest designs for a Rural Home that can be found in the Union. It is somewhat after the style of the Italian villa. The location of the mansion and grounds is in such a commanding position that every feature of them strikes the beholder most pleasantly. This truly beautiful mansion and grounds, with all the useful and ornamental buildings and pleasurable accompaniments, is the residence of John Griffen, Esq., father-in-law of S. H. Meeker, Esq., of this city, well known as a pioneer, and one of our largest importers and most esteemed merchants. This estate is a large and valuable one; it is situated on a gentle rise of ground in the town of Rye, Westchester county, twenty-four miles from New York city, on the old Boston mail road, and immediately adjacent to the village of Mamaroneck, a name derived from the Chief of the warrior tribe of braves. The mansion is 45 feet square, the wings 22 by 18 feet. Boat and bathing houses will be seen on the right; stables, coach-house, poultry-house, and dove-cot, with ice-house, on the left hand.

The grounds slope beautifully down to the Mamaroneck river, which empties into Long Island Sound, half a mile distant. Steamboats make daily trips from New York to Mamaroneck, and the New York and New Haven railroad cars pass within half a mile. These grounds were designed in 1851, and were finished, including the buildings, during 1852, and now occupied by Mr. Griffen, a very highly esteemed citizen, and the owner of one of the most chastely designed and elegant estates in New York.

We have spared no pains or expense to present this engraving, expressly for the purpose of offering a design worthy of imitation in our highly favored climate; and we hope to see such styles of architecture and ornamental grounds prevail extensively in our State.

THE GROUNDS SLOPE BEAUTIFULLY DOWN TO THE MAMARONECK RIVER, WHICH EMPTIES INTO LONG ISLAND SOUND, HALF A MILE DISTANT. STEAMBOATS MAKE DAILY TRIPS FROM NEW YORK TO MAMARONECK, AND THE NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CARS PASS WITHIN HALF A MILE. THESE GROUNDS WERE DESIGNED IN 1851, AND WERE FINISHED, INCLUDING THE BUILDINGS, DURING 1852, AND NOW OCCUPIED BY MR. GRIFFEN, A VERY HIGHLY ESTEEMED CITIZEN, AND THE OWNER OF ONE OF THE MOST CHASTEY DESIGNED AND ELEGANT ESTATES IN NEW YORK.

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#### The Oyster Plant.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SHELL OYSTER—ITS CULTIVATION, AND HOW USED.

EDITOR FARMER: Not having seen any writer in your valuable paper on the cultivation of the Oyster Plant, I have taken this occasion to write you our experience in raising the same.

Last year we received a small package from the Patent Office, at Washington; and it being something new, we took some pains in its cultivation. After selecting a place for our Kitchen Garden, we ran the surface plow deep, followed by the sub-soil plow, loosening the ground to the depth of eighteen inches; then harrowing it, ready to receive the seed; drawing a line and marking the rows, two feet apart, so as to admit the one-horse hoe between them, keeping the ground mellow. It grows similar to a carrot, the color white, and runs to the depth of nine inches. It makes fine soup; and when well cooked (which a farmer's wife can do), any one will hardly tell the difference between it and oysters; for it has all the taste and flavor of a shell oyster. Take the plant, wash and scrape it clean; cut in small slices, and cook as you would shell oysters; or boil, slice up fine, and fry them in cakes.

A FARMER'S SON.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY, May 16, 1859.

P. S. During the last week we had a heavy gale, blowing from the northwest, which has kept up day and night, drying everything up quicker than the heat of the sun. It was the hardest wind we have experienced during the three years past in this section, breaking off branches from the peach trees and shoots from the grape vines.

I notice some have commenced cutting wild oats for hay, and are cutting barley also.

[We are pleased very much to receive another

letter from our "Young Farmer;" and we hope his example will be followed by hundreds more; so that we may have all such valuable esculents as the Oyster Plant brought into practical use. We venture the assertion, that any housekeeper who has never yet tried this valuable and delicious root, if they will follow the directions of our friend, "Young Farmer," and, after cooking in the way here proposed, they do not think the plant delicious, and equal almost to the real oyster, then we will "pay the oysters"—that's all.]

#### Hot-Air Engine.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING INVENTIONS OF THE AGE IS THE "ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE." A small one is in operation at the sales room of Messrs. S. P. Dewey & Son, 112 Montgomery street. It is the second one which Mr. Samuel Brannan has received from the manufacturers in New York. It is a small engine, not more than a six-inch cylinder, and intended more to illustrate the principle of its operation, than for specially important use of power. When we consider that the inventor, Capt. Ericsson, has been for many years engaged in study and experiment upon this new agent of motive power, and that his own fortune, and also that of his wife and several of his friends, have been expended in pursuit of his theory; and that until quite recently his efforts had been regarded as a failure, we may well hail his triumph with joyful acclaim. Henceforth the calorific engine will be one of the glowing facts in propulsive power, and the keen appreciation of the world. It is said that the manufacturers are turning off an average of one a day, and that the demand for them is increasing rapidly. The advantages claimed for this engine are:

1st. It occupies not more than one-half the space required for a steam-engine of equal power.

2nd. It requires only about one-fourth the quantity of fuel necessary to run a steam-engine of equal power.

3d. It will not explode; nor is it more dangerous than a common box-stove.

4th. It requires no engineer; any boy who can throw coal in a stove can attend it.

5th. It is simple and unlikely to get out of order.

6th. It requires no water, and therefore can be used where that element cannot be obtained.

7th. The cost is less than for a steam-engine.

Such, in brief, are the advantages of the calorific engine over the steam.

Mr. Brannan informs us that he has one of these engines at work on his ranch, and that all the advantages claimed for it by the inventor have been and are now illustrated in the use of it, where, for several years, he has been running a steam engine. For pumping, raising rock, quartz-mills, flour and saw-mills, and the propulsion of every class of machinery, this engine must, ere long come into general use. All honor to Ericsson; may he triumph.

#### Look to your Flowers.

WE NOTICE IN MANY COLLECTIONS OF POT PLANTS in the windows and upon the platforms of our citizens, the pots have become encrusted with a collection of moss, alkali, and slime. This is very injurious to the plant, as well as injurious to the atmosphere of the room in which they stand. The surface of the pot is porous, and through its sides, when clean, the fresh air is admitted, and the base air or impure gases are emitted; it is therefore important for the plants' sake, that they should be clean, to say nothing of the appearance of such pots in a dwelling. We would also urge the importance of immediate attention to garden plants also; the dust upon the leaves is the same as injurious collections upon the pots of plants. Every leaf of plants should be clean. Remember they are the lungs through which the plant draws its breath of life.

#### Letter from Illinois.

The Weather—Prospects of Fruit—Sudden Disappointment—Lessons from Nature—Deadening influence of Gold, etc.

MILAN, April 18.

MR. EDITOR: Since my last we have had almost every imaginable change of weather, and some that was almost inconceivable. All the latter part of March was exceedingly pleasant, and fruit and vegetables were progressing nicely; peaches were full blown; grass seemed to invite the poor, friendless, feedless cow to a feast much needed; all nature seemed to rejoice in sunshine and green pastures; but old boreas was looking on with jealous eye, and said to himself, "this is too much happiness for you of this changeable clime, I will assert my sway while yet I may, and delight me once more in a nail of disappointment." This he effectually carried out on the fourth and fifth days of April, when it was so cold that the ground was frozen to the depth of about an inch, and snow fell as fast as at any time during the winter. I thought, "good-by peaches; I had fondly hoped to revel in thy rich fragrance and delicious pulp, but one cold blast has swept all these fancies from my brain." Though I feel resigned at all times to the changes of weather, yet I felt sad, and I have no doubt my countenance betrayed it. This time the old fellow did not have it all his own way; the peaches are not all killed. Some varieties of the apple are in bloom, also, pears, cherries, and plums; a good indication that we shall have plenty of fruit, but the weather does seem to indicate something else; for, at this writing (April 16th) it is cold, with now and then a stray snow-flake losing itself mid spring-blossoms. The poplar and maple are making the forest seem gay and joyous; the red-bud and dogwood, too, come in for their share of admiration. The wheat crop looks quite promising, better I think than it did two years ago, when we had an extra crop. The old crop is nearly exhausted; not more than enough remaining to meet consumption till the new crop comes in. Corn is very scarce, and worth \$1 per bushel. On the whole, I never saw as hard times as at present. Nearly all the farmers are buyers instead of sellers; consequently, there is no money in circulation.

Since writing the above, we have had a real snow storm. I have often looked out with a great deal of pleasure upon the falling snow, and rejoiced to see the earth and trees whitened; but at this time the sensation it produced inspired anything but pleasure. Near my window stand two flowering almonds, which are decked in all the gayety of genial spring. How sad to see them exposed to the pitiless peltings of a nor-wester. O you delicate little blossoms, may I not chide you for your imprudence, in having been tempted by a few smiles to come forth to waste your charms in this cold atmosphere. When the sun shines warm again, and the birds sing sweetly, I shall look for thee; but alas! thou wilt have faded and passed away.

I look again, and see other flowers, fairer and sweeter than my flowering almonds, which have been tenderly cared for, for a time; but they, too, have been overtaken by the cold snows of adversity; and when the bright sun of prosperity again shines, and the sweet music of the soul enkindles holy affection, then it is we look around for those dear objects; but oh, how often it is they have been frozen to death. Is this true? Reader, cast one glance around you, and answer it to your own satisfaction.

As a man's god is, so will be the affections of his heart. This I will give you as a text; and when you are sitting quietly at home, you may preach from it; when you are in the field, you may preach from it; nor does it make any difference where you are, you may preach from it. Ponder it well in your mind; make it a kind of touch-stone, by which to try, not only others, but yourselves.

See that hard-fisted old miser, as he nightly counts his "white and yellow earth," more devoted in his idol-worship than many who make pretense to the worship of the true God. Does this man see beauty in anything but his god—gold? No, not one tender affection has he to bestow—least of all, upon the beautiful. His heart is ice, and the law of assimilation is in full force here too.

Let us take a closer view of the matter: Mr. Flint has four sons; all fine, robust boys, full of life and animation. Flint is a hard-working and very loving man. The dollar is his mark; he is perfectly blind to all else. He teaches his sons the lesson of utility, and that only. No books, no newspapers are provided for their instruction; they are sent to school to learn to "cast accounts," when their education is completed. The oldest one marries a very respectable, intelligent, young lady; the only daughter of parents who have spared no pains to make her a true lady. The husband worships at the same shrine as his father; is zealous; the snow falls upon the gentle flower. The other sons become disgusted with this unnatural worship, and become profligate. Why not? They have had none of the good restraints thrown around them; their intellects are as gardens overrun with foul weeds; the whole man is a desolation. One becomes a drunkard, another is convicted of grand larceny, and the other is a street loafer. Let, then, the gentle flower have a sunny corner in our hearts, shedding its gentle influence to lead us to the better worship.

J. C. A.



## California Notes.

## CONDORS OF CHILI AND CALIFORNIA.

BY ALBERT S. TAYLOR.

The Condor of this country has long been a matter of dispute with scientific naturalists, as to the exact family of the Vulturidae with which it is to be classed. It certainly has not the bill and beak of the Bearded Vulture or the Egyptian Vulture of Cuvier's Regne Animal, nor of the common Zopilote or Turkey-Buzzard of this State; which last is about the same in size and features as those of the South Atlantic States. But the Condor of California has the precise type of head and bill, and the curved, dentated beak of the Condor of the Andes, exactly as is engraved on the plate at page 164 of Carpenter's London edition of Cuvier's Regne Animal of 1849.

In many works written on Natural History, such as above in Cuvier, Whitlaw's Goldsmith 1840, Milne-Edwards 1834, Carpenter's Zoology 1844, and a variety of English and American publications of the like character, we have been able to meet none but the most meager and wretched outlines of description of the Condor or Sarcophagus Gryphus of the Andes. The most extended description of this bird, and one which has not before appeared in English, is to be found in the celebrated Spanish historico-geographical work of Col. Antonio de Alcedo, on America, published at Madrid, in 1789, in five volumes. The description of the Condor is at page sixty-seven of appendix to volume five; is the most minute one we have met with, as to physique, and appears to have been written by Alcedo, from careful personal observation, as he was, for several years, acting in Peru as a *Militaire*. The translation we give is a free one:

"The wings, when stretched, measure sixteen feet across; the body is much larger than that of the Royal Eagle; the plumage is black, with the exception of those of the back (meaning the under feathers of the wing), which are entirely white; the head feathers or down are very short and fine; the eyes are black, with the iris of a reddish gray; the bill is four inches long, very thick and curved, black at the base, and the remainder of it to the point is white. The outer wing feathers are two feet nine inches long, and four lines in diameter; the thighs are ten inches and eight lines long; but the lower limbs alone (*emillas*) are six inches long; and in each foot there are four thick toes, the hind one is two inches long, with only one articulation, the claw of which is eleven lines long; the middle toe is five inches and ten lines long, without the claw, which is curved, and of a whitish color, and is twenty-two lines long. Although the other two toes are rather shorter, yet they are armed with claws, nothing less stronger. The tail of the bird is entire, but small in proportion to the grand figure of the animal. The female is smaller than the male, and of a grayish color; it has not the collar of the male, which we have described, but has a tuft of feathers (*penacho o pequeño copete*) which it raises at pleasure. (He appears to be describing a male specimen.)

"These Condors make their nests on the bare rocks of the highest sierras of the Cordillera, where they lay two white eggs, much larger than those of a peacock. [An old Spaniard, who lived many years in Peru, informs us that he has seen these eggs rimmed with gold, and used by the rich for chocolate cups.—A. S. T.] The birds live on all kinds of flesh of animals, living and dead. They will sometimes join with the wolves in chasing down sheep and goats, and will often kill young calves separated from their dams. Two or three of the Condors will at times join and chase down a calf, and with their sharp beaks, claws, and spread wings, beat and pick the animal until it dies, first destroying the eyes, when they devour it completely in a few moments. They will sometimes entirely smother with their strong, immense wings, a lamb or kid, and pick it to death in a few moments while so inclosed. Vaqueros are always on the lookout for these pirates of the air. They sometimes entrap the Condors, by killing a bullock, and after taking out its entrails, and opening the hide over the belly, a man gets inside, armed with gloves made of some tough substance, and seizes them by the feet with great caution and quickness, when his companions immediately approach and secure the bird, by throwing a strong lasso around its neck, the bird being then very dangerous to approach. Other hunters, not so bold, make a small corral of uprights, and put inside of it a dead animal. The Condor having a quick scent and wonderful vision, immediately as it alights its game, descends and devours the prey with great voracity, when, its craw becoming filled, the bird in its gorged state is not able to rise on its wings from the ground with facility, the sides of the corral in this instance preventing the use of its wings, on seeing which the laborers run up with clubs and dispatch the creature. But if the Condor can get on an eminence after eating, it can readily fall with its wings outspread and easily support itself in the air, and so escape; in a short time appearing in the upper atmosphere to be no larger than a thrush."

In the History of the Earth and Animated Nature, by Oliver Goldsmith, published in 1774 (we use the edition with notes and emendations by Alexander Whitlaw of Glasgow, June 1840), that delightful writer quotes the following authorities in a short description of the Peruvian Condor, vol. 2, page 38:

"Acosta, Garcilasso, and Desmarchais, assert, that the Condor is eighteen feet across the wings extended. The beak is so strong as to pierce the body of a cow; and two of them are able to devour the entire beast. The Indians assert that they will carry off a deer or a young calf in their talons, as eagles would a hare or a rabbit; that their sight is piercing and their air terrible; that they seldom frequent the forests, as they require a large space for the display of their wings; but that they are found on the sea shore and the banks of rivers, whither they descend from the heights of the mountains. By later accounts we learn that they come down to the sea shore only at certain seasons, when their prey happens to fall upon

land, and feed upon dead fish and other sea-animal refuse. Condamine observed them near Quito, and he states that shepherds dread them as enemies of their young sheep. Labat was informed that the body of the bird is as large as that of a sheep, and that the flesh is tough, and is as disagreeable as that of carrion. It was also stated to have even carried off children, but this is contradicted by more recent accounts.

"Mr. Strong, the master of a ship, sailing on the coast of Chili, in latitude 33° south, had a Condor shot from a cliff near the sea, which measured thirteen feet from tip to tip of wings. One of the quills was two feet four inches long; the barrel or hollow part six and three-quarter inches long, and an inch and a half in circumference."

To continue from Goldsmith: "Padre Feuille, speaking of a Condor killed in the valley of the Ilo, in Peru, says, 'The wings of this bird, which I measured very exactly, were twelve feet three inches (English) from tip to tip; the great feathers, which are of a shining black, are two feet four inches long; the length of the beak (bill) was four inches, thick, and with the point curved down and white at its extremity; the other part of it was of a jet black. A short down of a brown color covered the head; the eyes were black and surrounded with a circle (the iris) of reddish brown. The feathers on the breast, neck, and wings, were of a light brown; those on the back were rather darker. Its thighs were covered with brown feathers to the knee. The thigh bone was ten inches long; the leg five inches; the toes, three before and one behind, the latter one and a half inches long, with a claw, black, and three-quarters of an inch in length.' [This description must be for a female bird, as the white neck-ruff is not mentioned.—A. S. T.] The birds inhabit the Cordilleras and the valleys of the interior; but, in the rainy season only, come down to the sea shore to feed on marine carcasses. They come down to the coast in the daytime, towards evening, but fly away to their mountain haunts at night."

Mculloch's Geog. Dict'y art. Peru, quoting from Stevenson and Smith's travels in that country, states that there are four varieties of the Condor found in that republic; and that they are also found in Chili, together with several other species of the vulture tribe. They also abound with other species of their analogies in the eastern flanks of the Andes and the pampas in the provinces of La Plata. It will thus be seen that the Sarcophagus family are still but imperfectly known and described by naturalists or travelers, though they have the extensive geographical distribution as from Cape Horn to Behring's Straits—in fact, all those portions of the western hemisphere which are peculiarly volcanic, arid and California in their features, with immense open grass pampas or prairies, or mountain elevations sparsely covered with wood. This feature of the bird's habits is one which distinguishes it from the Cathartes, which are found in greater numbers in dense wooded districts, tropical and immediately extra tropical, and build and fly nearer the earth.

Humboldt also observed the Condor when in Ecuador, Peru and New Grenada, in 1800, and described its habits, as it was a common bird seen in his mountain journeys. "He shot many specimens, and is satisfied that their average size does not exceed that of the largest European vultures. It attacks and destroys deer, vicuñas, and other small animals, and is said often to attack and severely wound the cattle of the Indians in the Andes; the old stories of their attacking men are now exploded [though it is hard to say what a very hungry Condor would do with solitary wayfarer on an unsheltered plain.—A. S. T.] When Humboldt and Bonpland were gathering plants on the Andes near the snow line, they were daily in company with several condors who would allow themselves to be closely approached without exhibiting signs of alarm, though they showed no disposition to act offensively. The Indians they saw, never accused these birds of carrying off their children, though every day opportunities occurred. It is said not to make a nest, but to lay its eggs on the naked rocks. When hatched, the female is said to remain with the young for a whole year to provide them with food and to teach them to supply themselves. The habits of the Condor partake of the bold ferocity of the eagle, and of the disgusting stinkiness of the vulture. Though it feeds on animal offal, it frequently makes war on living prey, but the gripe of its talons is not sufficiently firm to enable it to carry off its victim through the air (?). Two of them acting in concert will frequently attack a puma, a lama, a calf, or even a full grown cow. They will pursue the poor animal with unwearied pertinacity, lacerating it incessantly with their beaks and talons until it falls exhausted with fatigue and loss of blood. Then having first seized upon its tongue, they proceed to tear out its eyes, after which they devour the intestines, which is usually continued until gorged so fully as to render them incapable of using their wings in flight." The Indians, who are well acquainted with this habit of the bird, often turn it to account for rude amusement, by exposing a dead horse or cow, which is soon sighted by the condors. As soon as the birds have glutted themselves, the vaqueros attack them with lassos and capture them with great facility. This sport is a peculiar favorite of those countries, being held in estimation second only to bull-fighting. Sir Francis Head, in his Journey Across the Pampas, mentions seeing fifty Condors around a dead carcass. One of his party, a Cornish miner, with great difficulty beat off one of the birds which he had in foolish-bravado seized by its neck." Vide Whitlaw's Goldsmith, Chapter on Condors.

In the work on Zoology by Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, London, 1844, on vol. I, p. 416, he states of the Condor that its length is somewhat more than four feet, and the expanse of its wings about nine feet. It will be seen that there is very great discrepancy in all these accounts, which can be imputed to nothing else but negligence and want of knowledge from books and observation, or from describing male and female condors of different ages or species. In Von Tschudi's Travels in Peru, etc.,

in 1838-42, speaking of the Condor he says: "In the market of Valparaiso, live condors are frequently sold. These birds are caught in traps. A very fine one may be bought for a dollar and a half. I saw eight of these gigantic birds secured in a yard, in a very singular manner. A long, narrow strap of leather was passed through the nostrils of the bird, and firmly knotted at one end, whilst the other end was fastened to a wooden or iron peg fixed in the ground. By this means the motion of the bird was not impeded; it could walk within the range of a tolerably wide circle, but on attempting to fly it fell to the ground head foremost. It is no trifling matter to provide food for eight Condors, for they are among the most voracious of birds, as they can eat eighteen pounds and more of meat a day, without inconvenience. I measured a very large male Condor, and the width from tip to tip of wings was fourteen English feet and two inches; an expanse of wing not equaled by any other bird except the white albatross." p. 24, Ross' Eng. trans.

Von Tschudi, speaking of the immense table lands of the Puna in Peru, elevated ten and twelve thousand feet above the sea, "where the forked lightning darts its zigzag flashes on the mountain tops of the surrounding Cordillera, or running along the level ground, imprints deep furrows in its course, whilst the atmosphere quivers amidst uninterrupted peals of thunder a thousand fold repeated by the mountain echoes, where nature withholds her fostering influence alike from vegetable and animal life, the Condor alone finds itself in its native element. On the inaccessible summits of the Cordillera, it builds its nest and hatches its young in the months of April and May. It measures, when full grown, from the point of the beak to the end of the tail, five feet, and from the tip of one wing to the other, twelve or thirteen feet. It feeds chiefly on carrion, but when impelled by hunger, will attack young and defenseless sheep, vicuñas, and llamas. He cannot raise great weights with his feet, which, however, he uses to aid the power of his beak. The principal strength of the Condor lies in his neck and in his feet, yet he cannot when flying, carry a weight exceeding eight or ten pounds. All accounts of sheep or calves being carried off by them are mere exaggerations. The bird passes a great part of the day in sleep, and hovers in quest of prey chiefly in the morning and evening. It possesses the senses of sight and smell in a singularly powerful degree, for while soaring at a height beyond human vision, the Condor discovers its prey on the level heights beneath, and darts down upon it with the swiftness of lightning, accompanied in a short time by hundreds of its companions. It has a singular tenacity of life, unless wounded in some vital part. It is very seldom shot by fire-arms, but the Indians of the Puna often capture it with the lasso or the sling bolas; in the province of Abancay they capture it by decoying them to a stretched hide with fresh meat left on it, and a large hole cut in the hide; as the condor is glutting himself the Indian catches hold of one of his feet through the hole and secures it with a rope. I had a condor in Lima, which when he first came into my possession was very young. To prevent his escape, as soon as he was able to fly, he was fastened by the leg to a chain to which was attached a piece of iron of about six pounds weight, which he dragged after him in a large yard with great facility. When he was a year and a half old he flew away with the chain and iron attached to his leg, and perched on the spire of the church of Santa Tomas, whence he was scared away by the carrion hawks. On alighting in the street a negro attempted to catch him for the purpose of bringing him home, upon which he seized the poor creature by the ear and tore it completely off. He then attacked a child in the street (a negro boy of three years old), threw him on the ground, and knocked him on the head so severely with his beak, that the child died in consequence of the injuries. This bird afterwards died off Montevideo, after being two months at sea, on our homeward voyage to Europe." p. 211.

The same author at p. 175 also mentions the Peruvian Condor as collecting in great numbers by the ocean coasts, on the stranded whale, which it feeds upon, as does its congener of California, with great avidity and voracity. It is very strange that in all the foregoing quotations, not one of the writers makes an accurate and detailed description of the entire features of this bird. Not one of them mentions its weight, its viscera, or its tongue, though such prominent features of the creature, and so necessary to its understandable delineation: and particularly as to the female bird. Any unscientific person with three hours' labor, with a dead specimen before him, could sit down, and only observing precision, and taking mother nature for his guide, write a better word-picture than the persons foregoing, whose names are celebrated in history and literature. Alexander Wilson, the Pennsylvania peddler, seems to have surpassed all prior word-painters of birds and their habits, and is equal to any of his successors in this peculiar gift of ornithological delineations.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Buckwheat as Food.

A LATE issue of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, in an article on buckwheat thus speaks of it concerning its properties as an edible: "Considering the good qualities of buckwheat, it is probably less appreciated than any other bread grain. Writers on agricultural products seem to eschew it as food for man, and regard it only as a miscellaneous adulteration of wheat flour, or as a product of poor soil for cattle. It is of a totally different family of plants from the cereals, and will flourish on sandy hill-sides which are barren for other grain. It is probably the most easily cultivated and the cheapest bread grain in the world. It is extensively cultivated in Belgium and some parts of inhabitants. Though its properties are very different from wheat, it is, nevertheless, quite as rich in all important compounds, and in extremely cold weather it is more substantial than wheat. It is, however, less digestible, and apt to disagree with the stomach, or persons unaccustomed to it. By analysis, buckwheat is second to wheat in gluten, but deficient in starch. By the addition of one-fourth quantity of oat or Indian meal to buckwheat flour, the bread is very much improved.

## Davy's Agricultural Chemistry.

OF SOILS—THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, ANALYSIS, ETC.; ROCKS AND STRATA BENEATH, IMPROVEMENT, ETC. [CONCLUDED.]

4. By the process of washing and filtration the soil is separated into two portions, the most important of which is generally the finely-divided matter. A minute analysis of the sand is seldom or never necessary, and its nature may be detected in the same manner as that of the stones or gravel. It is always either siliceous sand, or calcareous sand, or a mixture of both. If it consist wholly of carbonate of lime, it will be rapidly soluble in muriatic acid, with effervescence; but, if it consist partly of this substance and partly of siliceous matter, the respective quantities may be ascertained by weighing the residuum after the action of the acid, which must be applied till the mixture has acquired a sour taste and has ceased to effervesce. This residuum is the siliceous part; it must be washed, dried, and heated strongly in a crucible; the difference between the weight of it and the weight of the whole, indicates the proportion of calcareous sand.

5. The finely-divided matter of the soil is usually very compound in its nature; it sometimes contains all the four primitive earths of soils, as well as animal and vegetable matter; and to ascertain the proportions of these with tolerable accuracy, is the most difficult part of the subject.

The first process to be performed in this part of the analysis, is the exposure of the fine matter of the soil to the action of muriatic acid. This substance should be poured upon the earthy matter in an evaporating basin, in a quantity equal to twice the weight of the earthy matter, but diluted with double its volume of water. The mixture should be often stirred, and suffered to remain for an hour, or an hour and a half, before it is examined.

If any carbonate of lime or of magnesia exist in the soil, they will have been dissolved in this time by the acid, which sometimes takes up likewise a little oxide of iron; but very seldom any alumina.

The fluid should be passed through a filter; the solid matter collected, washed with rain water, dried at a moderate heat, and weighed. Its loss will denote the quantity of solid matter taken up. The washings must be added to the solution, which, if not sour to the taste, must be made so by the addition of fresh acid, when a little solution of prussiate of potassa and iron must be mixed with the whole. If a blue precipitate occurs, it denotes the presence of oxide of iron, and the solution of the prussiate must be dropped in till no further effect is produced. To ascertain its quantity, it must be collected in the same manner as other solid precipitates, and heated red; the result is oxide of iron, which may be mixed with a little oxide of manganese. Into the fluid, freed from oxide of iron, a solution of neutralized carbonate of potash must be poured, till all effervescence ceases in it, and till its taste and smell indicate a considerable excess of alkaline salt. The precipitate that falls down is carbonate of lime; it must be collected on the filter, and dried at a heat below that of redness.

The remaining fluid must be boiled for a quarter of an hour, when the magnesia, if any exist, will be precipitated from it, combined with carbonic acid, and its quantity is to be ascertained in the same manner as that of the carbonate of lime.

If any minute proportion of alumina should, from peculiar circumstances, be dissolved by the acid, it will be found in the precipitate with the carbonate of lime, and it may be separated from it by boiling it for a few minutes with soap lye, sufficient to cover the solid matter; this substance dissolves alumina, without acting upon carbonate of lime.

Should the finely-divided soil be sufficiently calcareous to effervesce very strongly with acids, a very simple method may be adopted for ascertaining the quantity of carbonate of lime, and one sufficiently accurate in all common cases.

Carbonate of lime, in all its states, contains a determinate proportion of carbonic acid, i. e. nearly 43 per cent, so that when the quantity of this elastic fluid given out by any soil during the solution of its calcareous matter in an acid is known, either in weight or measure, the quantity of carbonate of lime may be easily discovered.

When the process by diminution of weight is employed, two parts of the acid and one part of the matter of the soil must be weighed in two separate bottles, and very slowly mixed together till the effervescence ceases: the difference between their weight, before and after the experiment, denotes the quantity of carbonic acid lost; for every four grains and a quarter of which, ten grains of carbonate of lime must be estimated. [The process by diminution of weight is the most accurate: precipitating by carbonated alkali, it is difficult to procure the whole of the lime.—J. D.]

The best method of collecting the carbonic acid, so as to discover its volume, is by a peculiar pneumatic apparatus, in which its bulk may be measured by the quantity of water it displaces.

6. After the calcareous parts of the soil have been acted upon by muriatic acid, the next process is to ascertain the quantity of finely-divided insoluble animal and vegetable matter that it contains. This may be done, with sufficient precision, by strongly igniting it in a crucible over a common fire till no blackness remains in the mass. It should be often stirred with a metallic rod, so as to expose new surfaces continually to the air: the loss of weight that it undergoes denotes the quantity of the substance that it contains destructible by fire and air. [When the soil is aluminous, part of the loss in the above process will be owing to water driven off. Pure hydrate of alumina contains about 53 per cent water; the whole of which can be expelled only by a white heat. On this account, the ascertaining with any accuracy the proportion of animal and vegetable matter in a soil is difficult, and requires much chemical skill.—J. D.]

It is not possible, without very refined and difficult experiments, to ascertain whether this substance is wholly animal or vegetable matter, or a mixture of both. When the smell emitted during the incineration is similar to that of burnt feathers, it is a certain indication of some substance either animal or analogous to animal matter; and a copious blue flame, at the time of ignition, almost always denotes a considerable proportion of vegetable matter. In cases when it is necessary that the destruction of the decomposable substances may be assisted by the agency of nitrate of ammonia, which at the time of ignition may be thrown gradually upon the heated mass, in the quantity of twenty grains for every hundred of residual soil. It accelerates the dissipation of the animal and vegetable matter, which it causes to be converted into elastic fluids, and it is itself at the same time decomposed and lost.

7. The substances remaining after the destruction of the vegetable and animal matter are generally minute particles of earthy matter, containing usually alumina and silica, with combined oxide of iron, or of manganese. To separate these from each other, the solid matter should be boiled for two or three hours with sulphuric acid, diluted with four times its weight of water; the quantity of the acid should be regulated by the quantity of solid residuum to be acted on, allowing for every 100 grains 2 drachms, or 120 grains of acid.

The substance remaining after the action of the acid may be considered as siliceous; and it must be separated, and its weight ascertained, after washing and drying in the usual manner.

The alumina and the oxide of iron and manganese, if any exist, are all dissolved by the sulphuric acid: they may be separated by succinate of ammonia, added to excess, which throws down the oxide of iron; and by soap lye, which will dissolve the alumina, but not the oxide of manganese; the weights of the oxides ascertained, after they have been heated to redness, will denote their quantities. Should any magnesia and lime have escaped solution in the muriatic acid, they will be found in the sulphuric acid; this, however, is rarely the case; but the process for detecting them, and ascertaining their quantities, is the same in both instances.

The method of analysis by sulphuric acid is sufficiently precise for all usual experiments; but, if very great accuracy be an object, dry carbonate of potassa must be employed as the agent, and the residuum of the incineration (6) must be heated red for half an hour, with four times its weight of this substance, in a crucible of silver, or of well-baked porcelain. The mass obtained must be dissolved in muriatic acid, and the solution evaporated till it is nearly solid; distilled water must then be added, by which the oxide of iron and all the earths, except silica, will be dissolved in combination as muriates. The silica, after the usual process of lixiviation, must be heated red; the other substances may be separated in the same manner as from the muriatic and sulphuric solutions.

This process is the one usually employed by chemical philosophers for the analysis of stones.

8. If any saline matter, or soluble vegetable or animal matter, is suspected in the soil, it will be found in the water of lixiviation used for separating the sand. This paper must be evaporated to dryness in a proper dish, at a heat below its boiling point. If the solid matter obtained is of a brown color and inflammable, it may be considered as partly vegetable extract. If its smell, when exposed to heat, be like that of burnt feathers, it contains animal or aluminous matter; if it be white, crystalline, and not destructible by heat, it may be considered as principally saline matter.

9. Should sulphate or phosphate of lime be suspected in the entire soil, the detection of them requires a particular process upon it. A given weight of it (for instance, 400 grains) must be heated red for half an hour in a crucible, mixed with one-third of powdered charcoal. The mixture must be boiled for a quarter of an hour, in a half pint of water, and the fluid collected through the filter, and exposed for some days to the atmosphere in an open vessel. If any notable quantity of sulphate of lime (*gypsum*) existed in the soil, a white precipitate will gradually form in the fluid, and the weight of it will indicate the proportion.

Phosphate of lime, if any exist, may be separated from the soil after the process for gypsum. Muriatic acid must be digested upon the soil, in quantity more than sufficient to saturate the soluble earths; the solution must be evaporated, and water poured upon the solid matter. This fluid will dissolve the compounds of earths with the muriatic acid, and leave the phosphate of lime untouched. It would not fall within the limits assigned to this lecture, to detail any processes for the detection of substances which may be accidentally mixed with the matters of soils. Other earths and metallic oxides are now and then found in them, but in quantities too minute to bear any relation to fertility or barrenness, and the search for them would make the analysis much more complicated, without rendering it more useful.

10. When the examination of a soil is completed, the products should be numerically arranged, and their quantities added together; and if they nearly equal the original quantity of soil, the analysis may be considered as accurate. It must, however, be noticed, that when phosphate or sulphate of lime are discovered by the independent process just described (9), a correction must be made for the general process, by subtracting a sum equal to their weight from the quantity of carbonate of lime obtained by precipitation from the muriatic acid.

In arranging the products, the form should be in the order of the experiments by which they were procured. Thus:

I obtained from 400 grains of a good siliceous sandy soil from a hop-garden near Tunbridge, Kent:	
GRAINS.	
Of water of absorption.....	19
Of loose stones and gravel, principally siliceous	53
Of undecomposed vegetable fibers.....	14
Of fine siliceous sand.....	212
Of minutely-divided matter separated by agitation and filtration, and consisting of:	
Carbonate of lime.....	19
Carbonate of magnesia.....	3
Matter destructible by heat, principally:	
Vegetable.....	15
Silica.....	21
Alumina.....	13
Oxide of iron.....	5
Soluble matter, principally common salt and vegetable extract.....	3
Gypsum.....	2-81

Amount of all the products..... 379

Loss..... 21

The loss in this analysis is not more than usually occurs, and it depends upon the impossibility of collecting the whole quantities of the different precipitates, and upon the presence of more moisture than is accounted for in the water of absorption, and which is lost in the different processes.

When the experimenter is become acquainted with the use of the different instruments, the properties of the re-agents, and the relations between the external and chemical qualities of soils, he will seldom find it necessary to perform, in any one case, all the processes that have been described. When his soil, for instance, contains no notable proportion of calcareous matter, the action of the muriatic acid (7) may be omitted. In examining peat soils, he will principally have to attend to the operation by fire and air (8); in the analysis of chalks and loams, he will often be able to omit the experiment by sulphuric acid (9); and, when a soil is extremely dense and heavy, and after being heated to redness, strongly attracted by the magnet, he must particularly attend to the quantity of iron it contains; and, in this case, the muriatic acid will be the principal agent.

In the first trials that are made by persons unacquainted with chemistry, they must not expect much precision of result. Many difficulties will be met with; but in overcoming them, the most useful kind of practical knowledge will be obtained; and nothing is so instructive in experimental science as the detection of mistakes. The correct analyst ought to be well grounded in general chemical information; but, perhaps, there is no better mode of gaining it, than that of attempting original investigations. In pursuing his experiments, he will be continually obliged to learn the properties of the substances he is employing or acting upon; and his theoretical ideas will be more valuable in being connected with practical operations, and acquired for the purpose of discovery.



## Miscellany.

## Public Behavior.

HARPER'S *Lowly* has been in Boston, was present at the Tremble Concert—that is, his alter ego was—and thus writes to himself about it:

My dear Mr. Lounger: I observe that you have a word to say now and then about the conduct of grown-up people in various situations, and I make bold, therefore, to tell you of the difference which I lately remarked between the behavior of an audience in New York and one in Boston. Nobody need fly into a passion in advance, and say that he doesn't wish to hear what a stuck-up Athenian has to say, because I am not an Athenian; I am a plain Knickerbocker, thank Heaven! and eat my pipe upon the stoop, and scoff at the Boston State House, and have my own opinion of the Frog Pond.

But that is neither here nor there (I mean my opinion, not the Frog Pond; which, as you know, and all men know, is very much there indeed); the point is the conduct of the public of the two cities. On a certain Friday morning, not a hundred years ago, I went to the Exhibition of Declaration by the students of Columbia College. The exercises were held in Niblo's Saloon, which was crowded by a throng of ladies and gentlemen (at least they seemed to be such). But when the speaking began on the platform it began throughout the house. I, who had come to listen (not that any of my children took part, but as a friend of education and of youth, was appalled at the loud murmur around me.

My young friend, Mr. Emerson, was indeed listened to, as he deserved to be. But he had the good luck to come first on the programme; and so my other young friends, Mr. Laurence, Mr. Post, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Pell were vociferously applauded—but not much heard. In fact, it was Babel; and I was glad to hear President King censure the indecency of the incessant talking among the audience.

But it did not end. They talked on louder than ever. When they applauded, it was done with such stamping and shouting that there is not a circus in the world that would not have been disgraced by it; and the President, with just severity, cried indignantly, "I call upon the students of the college to separate themselves from those who come here to make a ruffian noise!"

The whole thing was a noisy row. The applause indicated no intelligence and no appreciation, but simply a foolish determination to make as much confusion as possible. It was an immense audience of apparently respectable people; and if the offenders were only a few among them, they should have been removed by the police.

The next morning business (W. I. goods) took me to Boston. I arrived at evening, because I had arranged to see a dealer at Hartford and one at Worcester; and so had to give the day to travel. Looking around to see how I should amuse myself, I observed a notice of a concert at the Music Hall, and thither I went.

'Tis a noble hall, and at least three thousand people were packed into it. The music was entirely German, of which I was glad enough, for I have long wanted to have the taste of Trottatore taken out of my mouth. [Note to the indignant reader: You are a great lover of Trottatore, and think me a barbarian. Well, think so. A man who would be sensitive about the Trottatore would have just wit enough to abuse me for liking an entirely German concert. I prefer a flowing beaker of Burgundy to your thin, sweet wine-whew, and gooseberry wine at that. No—thank you! I take Clos de Vougeot; wish you much pleasure with your sweet slops. Day! day!] The thing is that the audience was magnificent in numbers and in conduct. The performance was admirable. There was an arrangement for eight hands of Weber's Invitation to the Waltz. It was by Otto Dressel—a pianist whom New York lost; and, losing, lost the most passionate and poetic player in the country. Dressel played with three friends, Mr. J. C. D. Parker among them. The first time it went splendidly. The next, obeying a determined encore, it fell out of time a little. But, on the whole it was an exquisite concert. There was no piece too long, nor were there too many pieces; and when the three thousand applauded, they did not bang their heels and sticks and umbrellas against the floor—they did not yelp and shout "Hi! hi!"—they did not whistle and roar—but a solid clapping of hands, uninterrupted by a single heel, not only made the best applause, but showed that it was the applause of people worth the pleasing.

I take the liberty to prefer that kind of audience gathered to hear music, to the one I encountered in my native city which came to hear oratory. The Athenians behaved with dignity and self-respect, and a profoundly intelligent and appreciative enjoyment. The Knickerbockers behaved like circus riders, rowdies, and children. I know what Boston has to struggle with. I have actually seen that yellow State House—yellow enough to give all Massachusetts the jaundice. I am fully aware of the Frog Pond, and the other difficulties. I reflect with pardonable pride upon our nine millions tax, and smile with sympathy upon a little city so handy that a man needs less than an hour to reach his home from his office.

But I must acknowledge that little Boston bears up bravely under its airy and shady common, its clean streets, and its conveniences. I grant that it has grown somewhat sober in the effort to sit upon three hills at once; and I see that stretching, with the mere fatigue of growth it has already laid its head in Roxbury, and its finger tips on Cambridge and Charlestown. But I am not yet prepared to believe what I lately saw in the Springfield Republican, that the Atlantic Ocean rises in Boston harbor and flows eastward.

These are things that naturally make a wise man—[Note to the indignant reader: Meaning me!—] ponder. But, settle them how he will, he cannot deny that the behavior of a Boston audience is superior to that of Hi-biting Yorkers.

Yours respectfully, Mr. Lounger,  
HANS VAN TUOMP.

## True Hearts and False.

Our country is but one grand theatre of unreal dreams and imaginings, and the true characters of the masses are hidden from each other.

Thus it is that so many unhappy marriages are contracted, and life rendered miserable. How many launch forth upon the squally sea of matrimony, without taking a thought with regard to the moral responsibility that they have voluntarily attached to themselves; and consequently ere long, but not before it is too late, they discover that they have been aiming to exhibit a polished exterior in order to hide their real characters. And hence, the truth forces itself upon their minds that they have been acting the part of the hypocrite with each other, which makes life a path of thorns instead of one strewn with flowers. How widely different their lot, however, from that husband and wife, who, before marriage, read as in a book, the characters of one another, and who realized and experienced the bliss of

Two hearts that beat as one,  
Two souls with but a single thought.

Joy serene encircled their lives, and happiness filled the cup of human enjoyment, for they gave the dove of truth a place in their hearts, whose influence made their journey through life, a path of flowers which led the way to

Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains  
And the noontide of glory eternally reigns.

Is it not true, then, that the flirtations, for I can

think of no other appropriate term, carried on between Young America and their equally juvenile sisters, are false and wicked? because deceit is a sin in the sight of high Heaven of awful magnitude, and one which has done more to bring unhappiness and misery upon the human family than any evil that ever cursed mankind. But, it may be asked what is the main cause of so much falsehood and deceit being practiced in our large cities. We answer that gold is the paramount cause—that it is gold that prompts so many to sacrifice principle upon the altar of interest, and to barter the purest and noblest affections of the human heart for wealth and grandeur. They are dazzled by the glare of a false meteor, which buries the pure and lovely gem of truth for a time in the shadow of its blaze. But "the truth is mighty and will prevail."

crushed to earth shall rise again—  
The eternal years of God are here;  
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,  
And dies among her worshippers.

Truth is as beautiful as glittering diamonds or burning rubies; as lovely as the sun when he sinks to rest in his western home; and as pure as pearls in a lake of crystal. 'Tis as peaceful as a summer's midnight when nature for a season sleeps in calm repose; as artless as an angel of mercy when ministering to virtuous innocence; and as sincere as justice upon her throne. 'Tis as uniform as the moon in her starry rounds.

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I am not building the "Manny Machine," nor infringing on the "Manny Patent," nor do I intend to do either; on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly unlike the "Manny Machine" except in the use of the Knife, on which there is not now, nor has there ever been a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too much experience as a Practical Mechanic, and have spent too much money in obtaining Drawings and Specifications from the Patent Office, of the various kinds of Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore obtained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions, and that the Farmers who buy of me will be prosecuted. This is the old "ALF-OF-GAME," and has been pretty well "played out." For two years the combined force have been playing upon me, not openly, but MEANLY and COWARDLY, behind masked batteries, with a view to the breaking up of "Home Manufacture," that they might the more securely and successfully continue to monopolize the

## AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

and keep up prices at rates ruinous to the Farmer. But thus far, their assaults have been entirely without success, and will continue harmless if I am sustained by the farmer, for whose interest I am steadily at work.

The great secret of their unscrupulous and extraordinary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that as the season for selling has commenced, they begin to feel as well as see, that my

## CALIFORNIA

## Combined Reaper and Mower,

IS A DECIDED SUCCESS; and

and unless they can intimidate the farmer, and force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machines much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a large stock over for next year—an unpleasant fix, truly, but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!"

Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hirelings and secret circulars and letters throughout the country, to poison the public mind with STORIES KNOWN TO BE FALSE.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers alone? They know full well that they can maintain no action. As I said above, they find the "ALF-OF-GAME" more successful with the farmer than with me, and consequently the scene of their operations this year has been transferred from this city to the farmer in the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

California Combined Reaper and Mower, (and not the "Manny").

and I have Purchased the Invention called

"PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER AND HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall continue to MANUFACTURE both, in numbers equal to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required, receive a written GUARANTEE OF INDEMNITY.

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NO. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

## New Crop of 1858:

7000 lbs. Alfalfa,	100 bushels Peach Pits,
100 lbs. Red Clover,	200 lbs. Usage Orange,
500 lbs. White Dutch do,	White French Sugar-Beet,
3000 lbs. Timothy Seed,	Best, assorted kinds;
50 bushels Blue Grass,	Onion,
50 " Red Top Grass,	Turnip,
20 " Ray Grass,	Carrot,
20 lbs Mixed Lawn do,	Radiish,
500 lbs Vetches,	Cucumber,
3000 lbs. Early Kent Peas,	Melon,
50,000 assorted Fruit Trees.	

## DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Double Hyacinths, Ranunculus,  
Narcissus, Anemones, Tulips, Tuberoses,  
Crown Imperial, Gladioli,  
Dahlias, Gladioli,

Also, a full collection of all kinds of FIELD, FRUIT,

GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS; all of which we can

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store. Also, Pruning Shears, Baling and Pruning Knives, etc.

N. B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

17-3m 108 California street, San Francisco.

## New-York Seed Warehouse.

## ALFALFA,

New Crop;

## HUNGARIAN GRASS;

Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds.

THE extensive Variety of SEEDS we offer, are grown by experienced Cultivators in the Atlantic States and Europe, and we have taken the greatest pains to secure only the Purest and best Stocks, and have no doubt they will give the utmost satisfaction.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859.

**A Special Agent in the Eastern States.**  
Mr. E. A. HAM, who left here in the steamer of the 8th inst. on a visit to his kindred, to carry a few months in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.  
We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.  
We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our Journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

**The Farmer—Our City Carrier.**  
HAYES employed Mr. J. F. LAMARRE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the Farmer into the family as a friend to all "home industry." It will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

J. B. MORSE is not an Agent of the Farmer, nor authorized to receive subscriptions or money on account of this Journal—nor has he been for some time past.

**LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.**—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

**Happy Homes.**  
"I've wandered on through many a clime,  
Where flowers of beauty grew;  
Where all was blissful to the heart,  
And lovely to the view—  
I've seen them in their twilight pride,  
And in their dress of morn,  
But none appeared so sweet to me,  
As the spot where I was born."

WHERE, upon all the face of this fair earth, could man desire to have his lot cast, and expect to find a land blessed with a better climate or a richer soil; or where, within his own reach, have been placed all the natural means required for perfecting human happiness, than in our own favored California? If in a clime like this—if in a land literally "dawning with milk and honey," where the earth is teeming with such natural, wonderful beauty; such abundance and luxuriance—men cannot find happy homes, then the fault lies within his own nature. Every man makes or mars his own destiny.

We ask a careful examination of the beautiful engraving upon our Journal's front this week. This we present to our readers and friends, as the picture of a truly beautiful home, where the happy possessor well understood the great secret of establishing and making a beautiful happy home. We present this engraving as worthy of imitation. In a country like ours, where thousands of locations are full of natural beauty, and where, by the aid of art and the appliances of wealth (that cannot be in any other way so well appropriated), beautiful and happy homes can be reared, where all that heart, body, and mind can desire are brought within reach by means of the cultivation of the earth, the education of the mind, and the devotion of the heart in making that home beautiful and happy; and when the citizens of California shall well and wisely strive to this end, the tenants of our present homes will not desire to travel across the ocean in search of happiness, for it will be found here; and the gold now required to sustain this unnecessary expenditure, will do much in erecting and sustaining the very homes that the now unsatisfied ones are in search of.

"Who, that in distant lands has chanced to roam,  
Never thrilled with pleasure at the name of home."  
When the high privileges which the God of nature has given us in this State shall be truly appreciated, the great song of every true heart will always be:

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,  
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."  
And California will then be honored abroad and her citizens will love it and cling to it, and not desire to wander abroad for pleasure or happiness.

**A CHRISTIAN FAIR.**—We have received from the managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, complimentary tickets to their Floral Festival Fair, which commences on Tuesday next, at Musical Hall. We have received also a circular containing the list of the executive and general committees of ladies; and we confess, by looking over the programme of names, nobody can possibly be otherwise than pleased, for certainly the list presents the fairest names, and they will be the fairest committees that have ever been appointed, and beyond a doubt it will prove the fairest Fair ever yet planned in our city. Over sixty ladies from ten churches in this city, have kindly volunteered to attend and aid the young men in their christian work. Surely, this is charitable. Be-hold members of all the different denominations laying aside little differences and uniting for the great object of christian benevolence; thus fulfilling the very purposes of christianity. "And they all met together in one place, with one heart, and one mind, and the Spirit of the Lord was upon them." And such we hope will be the result of this, the best and fairest work of God's creatures on earth. Heaven will bless such efforts.

**Our Artist.**—When our readers have looked upon the splendid engraving which graces our Journal this week, we think they will say it is an artist's work. It is the work of our young artist, D. Van Vleck. It needs no praise at our hands. Our pen need only refer to it and name the artist. We have been placed under obligations to the same artist for the enjoyment of several beautiful views, and also received from him an engraving of the horse Gray Eagle, one of the finest engravings of a horse that has yet been executed in this State. One can almost fancy he sees the animal move.

**VALUABLE BOOKS.**—We have been most kindly favored with a valuable collection of books at the hands of Hon. D. C. Broderick, consisting of Smithsonian and other Congressional volumes, from which we shall make such extracts as will be of service to our State. Many thanks for the gift.

## The Wools of the World.

We are enabled by the courtesy of our Boston Correspondent, to lay before our readers and all who are interested in growing wool, a valuable table giving the value of all the different wools now offered to the manufacturers at Boston, and also the imports into Boston of the various kinds of wool for the first quarter of each year, for the last six years. Growers of wool will observe the difference between the value of foreign wool of the fine grades, and those of America. They will also observe the stocks on hand the first quarters of 1853 and 1859. These tables will be of great service to the wool growers of California, and should be preserved by them. Why should California wool range from 14 to 18 cents, and from 24 to 42 cents, while Australia wool ranges from 24 and 26 to 35 and 40 cents, and from 50 to 85 cents? Cannot California boast as fine a climate as Australia? Have we not men of capital and energy equal to Australia? And are not our acres as broad, our hills as green, and our valleys as rich? California wool growers should look to these things! They will also notice a falling off in the stock on hand from 1853 as compared with 1859, of near three and a quarter millions of pounds of foreign wool at Boston alone, even while the imports are three times as great as in 1859 or 1858, and greater than any of the preceding years. It is gratifying to notice the steady advancing rates of California wool in the scale of prices, and to notice also the rapid increase of quantity. With a climate like ours why should not California wool growers produce wool of as excellent quality as any in the world? Why should they continue to raise wool at 14, 20, 25, 30 and 40 cents, when by a better breed of stock, they can not only produce higher priced wool, but produce three times the quantity of wool to each animal? Those who desire to improve their flocks should look to our advertising columns. A way is there pointed out that is sure to make them successful in this respect, and make them wealthy too. We ask attention to the appended remarks touching the condition of the market, and the feeling of the manufacturers who are the purchasers. We hope this valuable table will be appreciated by our wool growers, and we advise those who export wool from California to consult Messrs. G. W. Bond & Co. Their house is of long standing, and they are a good house to consign wools to. We have known them long and well, and can assure our friends that their interests will be strictly and most carefully attended to by Messrs. Bond & Co.

**Prices Current of Wool at Boston, April 1, 1859.**  
**TERMS OF SALE.**—Foreign Wool, 6 months credit; Domestic, cash or credit adding interest.

Domestic Fleeces.	Cu. Pm.	Australian.	Cu. Pm.
Scouring choice.....	50.25	Fine Port Phillip.....	60.25
No. 1.....	48.25	Scouring do.....	52.25
No. 2.....	46.25	Adelaide.....	48.25
Fullblood.....	44.25	Scouring do.....	46.25
1/2 do.....	42.25	Unwashed Port Phillip.....	35.25
3/4 do.....	40.25	do Adelaide.....	32.25
Com to 1/4 do.....	38.25	do Locks.....	30.25
Coarse and Caddis.....	36.25	Syntra.....	28.25
Unwashed Georgia.....	27.25	Washed Common.....	20.25
do southern generally.....	25.25	do Fine.....	24.25
do Texas.....	20.25	do Black and Gray.....	17.25
do do, heavy.....	18.25	Unwashed Common.....	16.25
Washed Texas.....	15.25	do Fine.....	15.25
do do, heavy.....	13.25	do Black and Gray.....	11.25
Mixed do.....	12.25	Lined white.....	17.25
Washed California.....	12.25	do Black and Gray.....	14.25
Unwashed do.....	10.25	Washed Saxonian.....	14.25
do do, coarse.....	10.25	Unwashed do.....	14.25
Domestic Pulled.....		Russian.....	
Extra.....	46.25	Danokel Fleeces.....	24.25
Super.....	44.25	do Autumn.....	14.25
No. 1.....	42.25	do Lamb.....	12.25
No. 2.....	40.25	do unwashed.....	10.25
No. 3.....	38.25	Crimes lined white.....	13.25
Mixed western.....	35.25	do do black & gray.....	11.25
Cape of Good Hope.....	35.25	do washed white.....	15.25
Fine.....	35.25	do do black & gray.....	13.25
Medium do.....	35.25	do do.....	10.25
Low and kempy do.....	30.25	Calcutta washed.....	10.25
Head washed.....	40.25	do unwashed.....	7.25
Unwashed Fine.....	34.25	Odessa Fine secured.....	16.25
do medium.....	30.25	do do brook washed.....	14.25
do low and kempy.....	24.25	do do unwashed.....	12.25
Pulled extra.....	55.25	Syrian.....	
do super.....	50.25	Washed.....	20.25
Buenos Ayres.....	50.25	Unwashed.....	11.25
Saxony.....	50.25	East India.....	
Fine Merino do.....	50.25	Fine washed white.....	25.25
Medium do.....	48.25	do do yellow.....	22.25
Coarse do.....	46.25	Common washed.....	15.25
Extra Rio.....	42.25	Coarse do.....	10.25
Ordinary do.....	40.25	Medium gray and fawn.....	14.25
San Luis & Santiago do.....	40.25	Coarse black and gray.....	12.25
Saxony & Merino unwashed.....	30.25	Mixed unwashed.....	11.25
No. 1.....	28.25	Chinese.....	
No. 2.....	26.25	Unwashed.....	17.25
No. 3.....	24.25	Unwashed.....	13.25
Common do.....	22.25	Mogador washed.....	20.25
Extra Rio do.....	18.25	do unwashed.....	16.25
Corrientes.....	18.25	do do unwashed.....	10.25
Peruvia.....	18.25	do do unwashed.....	10.25
Washed Fleeces.....	30.25	Pearl washed.....	12.25
Unwashed do.....	18.25	do unwashed.....	7.25
Skin.....	18.25	Saxony washed.....	20.25
Collier.....	18.25	do do unwashed.....	17.25
Merino washed.....	33.25	Sandwich Islands.....	
do.....	28.25	Fine washed.....	35.25
Common do.....	18.25	Medium do.....	25.25
Merino unwashed.....	20.25	Common do.....	11.25
Medium do.....	18.25	Fine unwashed.....	24.25
Common do.....	16.25	Medium do.....	14.25
Rio Grande.....	18.25	Common do.....	9.25
Washed.....	18.25	do.....	11.25
Unwashed.....	18.25	do.....	11.25
do unwashed.....	15.25	do.....	11.25
Black and gray.....	10.25	do.....	11.25

n denotes no stock, prices nominal.

Imports of Wool into Boston (Estimated in pounds) for the first quarter of 1859.	Imports of Wool into Boston (Estimated in pounds) for the first quarter of 1858.	Imports of Wool into Boston (Estimated in pounds) for the first quarter of 1857.	Imports of Wool into Boston (Estimated in pounds) for the first quarter of 1856.	Imports of Wool into Boston (Estimated in pounds) for the first quarter of 1855.	Imports of Wool into Boston (Estimated in pounds) for the first quarter of 1854.
Foreign.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Domestic.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

The year opened with a brisk trade, and with a time realized upon the prices quoted in our last public sale in February. Since then there has been a lull in the market, partly occasioned by

considerable arrivals of foreign wools both here and in New York, which has had a flattening tendency. Our quotations indicate a slight decline. The annexed tables show that while the importations of the first quarter of this year have been beyond an average, the excess is not more than sufficient to make up for the difference in stock at the commencement of this year and last; indeed the supply for the quarter has been somewhat less than last year, while the sales have been much greater.

The chief increase in import has been of fine wools from Buenos Ayres and the Cape, which were imperatively needed to keep our machinery in operation, and of which there remains unsold less than the importation of the last fortnight, while of Valparaiso wool the stock has been entirely sold, and of other descriptions it is really light. Manufacturers however, of all classes, are generally well supplied for present wants.

Geo. Wm. Bond & Co., Wool Brokers.

## Yosemite via Mariposa.

We left our travelers last week preparing and on the way to the "Great Mariposa Forest." Visitors should not feel they are now on a tour of mere sport and frolic, but give heart and mind to the scenes around them. Every foot of ground over which they pass contains views of beauty, glory, and interest beyond description. If you see nothing immediately around you, let your eyes look upward and outward to the high mountain above you, or the gorgeous valley beneath you. Every opening among the trees discloses new scenes. More than half the real interest of the views are lost for a want of reflection upon their points. Every traveler should have a glass in hand to catch these scenes as they break upon the view. The sketch book, memorandum book, and book for flowers will all be needed. Take time to enjoy all these scenes now; it may be the only time on this earth you can ever enjoy as much; and you, by care and attention, may be the discoverer of some new and valuable source of beauty for posterity.

Eden Valley, from whence the visitor started, is the residence of the "Boon" of this forest, who will be a valuable and agreeable guide for travelers—reward him well. Like Daniel Boone, he knows every rod of his hunting ground.

Although we have before published the sketch of the Mariposa forest, we feel called upon to publish a few extracts, to show its grandeur, and to secure that attention to it from travelers which it deserves. The following we extract from former notes, when, with a party of four friends, we gave time to the measurement of these giants of the forest:

After about three hours of up hill work we reached the slope where we found Rambler's tree, near a bubbling spring of water. We halted at the spring to refresh ourselves with a cup of its cooling waters.

After refreshing ourselves at the spring we commenced, as we had designed when starting on this enterprise, the survey and measurement of what we believed from report must be a group or forest of trees greater than those of the Calaveras, and we had come prepared with measuring lines for that purpose.

The first tree we measured was "Rambler," and measuring it three and a half feet from the ground, found it eighty feet in circumference; close at the ground 102 feet; and, carefully surveyed, 250 feet high. Tree No. 2, nearly fifty feet in circumference. No. 3, at the spring, ninety feet, three and a half feet from the ground, and 102 at the ground, and 300 feet high. Nos. 4 and 5 we call The Sisters, measuring eighty-two and eighty-seven feet in circumference and 225 feet high. Many of the trees had lost portions of their tops by the storms that had swept over them. After measuring the first five trees we divided our company, two taking the south-east direction, and two with myself the northerly, and keeping record of each tree measured, which resulted as follows:

The whole number measured was 155, and these comprise but about half the group, which we estimate cover about two to three hundred acres, and lie in a triangular form. Some of the trees first met your view in the vale of the mountain, thence rise south-easterly and north-westerly till you find yourself gazing upon the neighboring points, some ten miles from you, whose tops are still covered with their winter snows. It is estimated to be some six or ten miles from the dividing line, and the eye can gaze upon a world upon either side of the ridge. The following are the number and measurement of the trees. Our party measured none less than forty feet, and Rambler measured as ourselves only those of beauty of symmetry less than forty feet, and a few only. Those measured by his party are as follows:

Number of trees.	Circumference in feet.	Number of trees.	Circumference in feet.
1 tree.....	102	1 tree.....	53
1 tree.....	97	1 tree.....	51
1 tree.....	92	4 trees each.....	50
3 trees each.....	79	6 trees each.....	49
1 tree.....	72	5 trees each.....	48
3 trees each.....	70	2 trees each.....	47
1 tree.....	68	3 trees each.....	46
1 tree.....	66	2 trees each.....	45
1 tree.....	63	1 tree.....	44
3 trees each.....	62	2 trees each.....	43
2 trees each.....	60	2 trees each.....	42
1 tree.....	59	1 tree.....	40
1 tree.....	58	1 tree.....	38
3 trees each.....	57	2 trees each.....	36
1 tree.....	56	2 trees each.....	32
3 trees each.....	55	1 tree.....	32
2 trees each.....	54		

The aim was to see if we could not find one hundred trees over fifty feet in circumference, which was more than both parties accomplished, as will be seen. Our party measured as follows:

No. of trees.	Circum.	No. of trees.	Circum.
2 trees, each.....	100	3 trees, each.....	59
1 tree.....	82	5 trees, each.....	58
1 tree.....	80	do down to.....	52
2 trees, each.....	77	2 trees, each.....	51
1 tree.....	76	6 trees, each.....	50
3 trees, each.....	75	1 tree.....	49
1 tree.....	72	1 tree.....	47
2 trees, each.....	69	1 tree.....	46
3 trees, each.....	67	2 trees, each.....	45
1 tree.....	64	1 tree.....	44
4 trees, each.....	65	7 trees, each.....	44
2 trees, each.....	63	4 trees, each.....	42
1 tree.....	61	3 trees, each.....	41
10 trees, each.....	60	8 trees, each.....	40

Some of these were in groups of three, four, and even five, seeming to spring from the seeds of one cone. We measured none less than forty feet. Several of these glorious trees we have, in association with our friend, named. The one near the source of the refreshment. Two trees, measured ninety and ninety-seven feet in circumference, were named The Two Friends.

No description we can give could convey to our readers the wonder and awe with which one is feeling creeps upon you of inexpressible reverence and awe, but rather be silent and think. Man here feels his own insignificance; and his soul, unbidden, breathes that hymn: "Be thou, O God! exalted

high," and praise rises from the heart to the lips spontaneously. No one, it seems to us, can enter this grove and not acknowledge the Deity and do him reverence. Would we had time and space to speak more of this wonderful forest. We do not wish to take away from our Calaveras friends, but if they will go and see this, they will cheerfully yield the palm, both in size and numbers.

We shall continue this subject in every issue of our journal, and hope the present year to secure additional facts and make new discoveries; adding much to the general stock of information on this interesting subject. A large party will start from this city about the 10th of June, to be present at the opening of the Valley Festivities.

## Letter from Aspinwall.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, April 21st, 1859.

**EDITOR FARMER:** We left Panama yesterday morning about ten o'clock, and in three hours and twenty minutes we arrived in Aspinwall. Just before we left Panama several of us took a fine bath in the Pacific, just outside the walls of the city, and on our arrival at Aspinwall we cooled ourselves in the Atlantic. The railroad is in splendid condition, and the excellent appointments throughout, the strong and massive bridge across the Chagres river at Barbacoas, and the general comfort of the cars, gave us much satisfaction. Aspinwall has much improved and is now really a beautiful town. The depot of the railroad company is of stone and would do credit to any road in the Union. The buildings connected with the station are of the most substantial and complete description. The Frigate Roanoke and the sloop-of-war Jamestown are still in port. The Roanoke leaves this evening on a cruise. The British mail steamer Medway is here. I should have told you that the frigate Merrimac, the Vandalia, the U. S. steamer Saratoga, and the St. Marys were at Panama when we left. As we passed the Merrimac on our way up the Bay of Panama, her band gave us "Hail Columbia" in fine style, which we responded to in cheers. The jack-lars manned the yards in good shape, to the great delight of all the passengers on board our steamer. I found my friend, Col. John D. Bowles still at the American Hotel, and during our stay at Panama was his guest. He looks as young as he did seven years ago.

The Northern Light came in this morning about eight o'clock. She left New York on the 11th at two o'clock p. m., and would have made much better time had Captain Tinklepaugh been sure the steamer on the other side would have made so good time. The New York passengers have all gone to Panama, the last train having been gone half an hour (eleven o'clock a. m.). They will not be detained at all at Panama, the Uncle Sam being entirely ready to receive them, having been free of her California passengers since Tuesday at two o'clock p. m. Aspinwall is much preferable to Panama, in its present improved condition, although one can pass a day in Panama very comfortably. The cool breezes of the Atlantic were very grateful to those of us who enjoyed the walk on the Beach Road, which is the finest feature of Aspinwall. The scenery along the railroad is at times very beautiful, and as we often struck the Chagres in its serpentine course, we could not but gaze in triumph upon its spiteful waters, where for days we had been at the mercy of the swift currents and the native boatmen in former times. In addition to the fine bridge that spans the river at Barbacoas, there are many smaller bridges but equally strong, where the road would cross the river. The track abounds in short curves, and as our long train glided onward, those in the middle cars could often see both ends of the train. The engineers must be good and careful, or frequent accidents might result.

There are several nice hotels in Aspinwall. The two best are the Howard House and the Aspinwall, at which latter hotel I am now writing. P. A. Dubord is the proprietor. It will soon be under the guidance of P. A. Dubord & Co., and an old Panama friend of mine, Mr. C. H. Scott, will be one of the firm. He has resided on the Isthmus since 1851, and had I time I would gather much interesting information from him in regard to things on the Isthmus. The health of our passengers has been excellent during their detention on the Isthmus, and as we shall go on board the Northern Light this afternoon at five or six o'clock, I think our bill of health will be a good one. Ever since we arrived in Aspinwall we have been treated to a fine sea-breeze. The passengers by the Orizaba arrived in New York one day before those who left on the mail steamer of the 5th of March. The Golden Age, on her last trip from San Francisco, came down in ten days and twenty-two hours, and the Moses Taylor took her passengers up on this side. The trip will doubtless be the shortest ever made to New York. Notwithstanding our detention, we shall make a good trip yet, for the Northern Light is a glorious boat, and if we don't mistake we will make the trip in seven days, perhaps less. Her Atlantic passengers were in admirable health and spirits, and went out of Aspinwall in fine style. The population of Aspinwall has much increased, and the stores, hotels, and fine residences, and pleasant promenades, make it vastly different from the vile swamp we remember it was in 1851. Truly, the locomotive, the steamship, and our own bright California, work wonders, even in South America.

Adieu for a few days, when I will write you from New York.

Yours, E.

**BIG-TREE GROVE.**—We call especial attention to the card of Messrs. Sperry & Perry, of their Hotel at Murphy's. This is the hotel on the route to the Big Trees of Calaveras, and those who desire to visit both great forests, as all should, are now reminded that they can take the stage (Dillon & Co.'s line) at Stockton and reach Murphy's in one day. This has often been done; even through to the Big Trees, which is fifteen miles beyond Murphy's. In another column more particulars will be given. From this Big-Tree Grove, visitors can go on via Columbia and Sonora to Yosemite. This is one route, and one of intense interest; and those who feel an interest in one Big-Tree Grove should see both; and on this route, going one way and returning the other, this is accomplished. The Hotel of Messrs. Sperry & Perry has been always found to be comfortable and happy; and after a ride by stage or private conveyance, this Hotel and a visit in the vicinity will give pleasure seekers enough for a week's enjoyment.

Some of these were in groups of three, four, and even five, seeming to spring from the seeds of one cone. We measured none less than forty feet. Several of these glorious trees we have, in association with our friend, named. The one near the source of the refreshment. Two trees, measured ninety and ninety-seven feet in circumference, were named The Two Friends.

No description we can give could convey to our readers the wonder and awe with which one is feeling creeps upon you of inexpressible reverence and awe, but rather be silent and think. Man here feels his own insignificance; and his soul, unbidden, breathes that hymn: "Be thou, O God! exalted

## The Industrial School.

This excellent institution has now been organized and its commencement was duly celebrated by our authorities and the friends of the school on Tuesday last. The ceremonies took place at the school buildings, which are situated at the junction of the San José and Ocean House roads. We regret we could not witness the ceremonies, for we hope much from an institution which will have the power of doing good to the young, checking the progress of crime, and leading them into paths of improvement by industrial habits. The day was so tempting a large and respectable audience was present. The newly appointed Superintendent, Captain Hennell, led the company over the grounds and through the building, showing and explaining the plans and prospects. The Managers of the school, President Burr, and the Board of Supervisors, were present, with many other city officers and several teachers of our public schools. Wm. Blanding, Esq., in behalf of the Board of Managers, invited the Rev. Dr. Anderson to open the meeting with religious exercises, which commenced by reading portions of scripture particularly applicable to the occasion as tending to the inculcation of virtuous principles and good habits, all resulting in the reformation of men. Thomas H. Selby, Esq., the President of the institution, addressed the Board and made his report, after which J. B. Crockett, Esq., delivered an interesting and valuable address; just such an address as would be expected from a gentleman always ready to aid in a good cause. We hope to be able to print the address entire. These interesting services were closed by an excellent collation spread in the hall. Several ladies graced the scene by their presence, and added to the importance of the event.

## "Grizzly" Sheared—Forty-two Pound Fleec.

Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co., San Justo Ranch, Monterey county, have lately sheared their great merino buck "Grizzly," and as was predicted, he goes ahead of everything in weight of fleece, not excepting even the coarse-wooled sheep. Indeed Mr. Flint is satisfied his merinos surpass any other variety, not only in quantity of wool (saying nothing of its fineness and greater value), but also in carcass, for mutton. "Grizzly" he does not place so high for symmetry of form; but he goes enough on fleece to make up for everything. Think of a merino fleece weighing forty-two pounds! Here is the certificate of the fact:

SAN JUAN, May 13, 1859.  
The undersigned were present when was shorn a French merino buck, imported by Flint, Bixby & Co., aged three years past. The fleece, we were told, was the growth of fourteen months and ten days. It was in very handsome condition, and unusually free from accumulations of dirt before being washed, and immediately after being shorn (in our presence) it was found to reach the extraordinary weight of forty-two pounds.

J. W. LEIGH,  
N. C. PETERS,  
F. MYERS,  
W. H. KOOSER.

**YOSEMITE VIA MURPHY'S.**—Desirous of giving all the information we can to the lovers of the beautiful, we have taken pains to ascertain all the various routes to the Yosemite, and to give each and all; and as there are parties who by kindred ties have friends in various locations who are there visiting, we may enable them to accomplish by a view of nature a double good.

By a letter received from Murphy's we learn that Dillon & Co.'s line of stages now run regularly, and can go from Stockton through to Murphy's in a day, a distance of sixty miles, a fine carriage road all the way; and from Murphy's is the only perfectly good road to the Big Trees. We knew of several parties who went through the last year even to the Trees in a day. There will be an extra effort made the present year to meet the wishes of the traveler, and



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The weather at La Porte, Sierra county, was cold and windy during the latter part of last week, unlike the usual pleasant May weather of that place.

In the rear of Dr. Brown's office, above Stony Point, Placerville, is a well defined vein of talc, or what is familiarly known as French Chalk. There is also a vein of beautiful white marble in the same quarry.

The San Jose Tribune tells of a "little incident" that occurred on a recent trip of the mail stage from Oakland to that place, winding up the account with the assertion that there was one more passenger aboard, on its arrival, than the way-bill called for. Fast!

In the garden of Mr. F. Joseph, Placerville, is a pear tree, only two years old and six feet in height, which now contains one hundred and seventy-five pears. Mr. Newbauer (states the Observer) has also some young apricot trees, which are so heavily burdened with fruit, that they have already been propped to support the limbs.

On Monday last, the Rev. Mr. Shuck, of Sacramento, was severely injured by being dragged seven or eight hundred feet by a mare he was leading—his leg being caught in a coil of the rope. He is terribly lacerated and bruised, but without injury to head or spine, or having any bones broken or dislocated. He is recovering.

Ripe cherries have been banded the editor of the Stockton Republican by Mr. Inglis, as early as the 16th, of the "red heart" variety, and were grown in his garden in that city. The cultivation of this fruit has previously not been very successful in that vicinity, owing to the multitude of birds which devour it. A much larger quantity, however, will be raised the present season.

The Tehama Gazette is informed that Mr. A. H. Owen, while fishing for sturgeon in the Sacramento, a few nights since, hooked a monstrous fish of that description, which measured seven feet nine inches in length, and weighed two hundred and twenty-six pounds. When opened, three large stones were found in the stomach, the largest weighed one and a half pounds and the others a pound each.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., the final action was taken by the Board of Directors upon the contract for erecting their Fair Building in Oakland, which is to be completed on or before the 10th of July. Great interest is being manifested in the coming Floral Fair; and, judging from present appearances (remarks the Alameda Gazette), it will be a magnificent exhibition. Besides the Floral Exhibition, the premium list includes the Fine Arts.

Persons just in from Lake Valley (says the Placerville Observer) state that freight wagons are now constantly crossing the Summit of the Sierra Nevada without difficulty, so that we shall probably have no other hindrance to trade in that direction until next winter; and by that time, it is to be hoped, the necessary arrangements will be made to keep the route open. This can be done with little trouble, if attended to in time.

At Johnson McLain's diggings, on the South Fork of Feather river, four miles beyond Grass Valley, a snow slide occurred on the 10th inst., breaking a dam of Mr. McLain's and also destroying a large stone belonging to him. The latter is at the present time (says the La Porte Messenger) covered with an immense pile of snow, fifty feet deep. It will be impossible to make any repairs before August, as the snow, in all probability, will not disappear till that time.

The Brookings stampede has quieted down at Placerville. In the excitement, hundreds rushed to the new Dorado, and it is needless to add, most of them have been disappointed. All agree, however, that a valuable gold field has been discovered, which will some day prove rich; but, at present, it is unavailable, on account of the almost total absence of water for mining purposes. The Observer remarks: We are thoroughly satisfied that the discovery is no humbug; and, from the fact that the new diggings are in a range with the rich placers of Indian Diggings and Grizzly Flat, we shall expect the new mines to be quite extensive, when thoroughly explored.

At San Jose recently, a meeting was held to consult upon the propriety and feasibility of constructing a Railroad from San Jose to San Francisco, and raising the sum of two hundred thousand dollars by hypothecating the credit of the county to aid in the construction; and a committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of Santa Clara county on the subject. The committee have performed the duty assigned them, and give the estimate for the first division of the Road (from San Jose to San Francisco creek, eighteen miles), at \$397,536—including cost of construction, depots, stations and rolling stock complete.

We are informed that a fatal disease has broken out among the cattle, in the vicinity of Major Bradley's, upon the Calaveras, says the San Joaquin Republican. Several valuable cows have been lost, and more are dying daily. The nature of the disease is not known. A farmer informs the Republican that his cow was taken with the disease, and, after catching her with some difficulty, he inserted a knife into the animal at the usual place where they are bled, but nothing but air pushed out. Some of the dead animals have been opened, and it is said that the appearance of the flesh under the skin resembles that which had been beaten to a jelly. [This sentence is significant, and reminds us of a case we published recently in our journal.]

HOOPE VALLEY.—The Northern Californian (Humboldt county) remarks: We are informed that this fertile valley presents a finer appearance than ever before, so early in the season. The crops are all in the ground, and looking well. Over twelve hundred acres of wheat have been sown, and other crops in proportion. There will be this year quite a large quantity of several varieties of fruit—peaches, grapes, etc. The United States troops, under Capt. Underwood, have put in a crop, and are making improvements in the way of roads; and only awaiting orders to commence the erection of the necessary buildings for a garrison. The farmers are now (May 4th) commencing the first hoeing of their corn, making roads, fences, etc.

DISTRESSING—Two Women and Five Children Burnt. We learn from the Red Bluff Beacon, of May 12th, that the house of Col. E. A. Stevenson, about three miles from that town, on the opposite side of the river, was burned to the ground the previous night, consuming his wife and three children, and Mrs. Kronk with her two children. Mr. Kronk (Col. Stevenson's overseer) was in the house, but managed to escape, though so badly burned that it is doubtful about his recovery. Col. Stevenson was formerly Indian Agent at the Nomes Lakes, and was absent at Tehama at the time of the fire. It is generally supposed that the fire was the work of Indians. Another Fire.—On Friday night, the 13th, the citizens of Red Bluff were alarmed by seeing a fire on the opposite side of the river. It proved to be Mr. Seth Hooker's house, situated about three miles from Col. Stevenson's, and five miles from that town. When parties from town arrived, the building was entirely destroyed. It is believed to be the work of Indians, as

Mr. Marshall, who was sleeping in the house and who is an old mountaineer, says positively that he heard Indians immediately before the house was fired.

The trail from Downsville, via City of Six, to Forest City, was traveled by mules on Monday, the 9th inst., for the first time this Spring.

Houses are more in demand at present in Sacramento than at any period within the past two years, it being actually difficult to get a good tenement at moderate rent.

A lot of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated upon the Weber Grant, outside of the northern township line, was sold recently at twenty dollars per acre. The improvements were of little value.

COOK CREEK is the garden of Placer county, says the Press. Messrs. Ewing, Fairchild, and Chamberlain Brothers, have over three hundred acres of fine wheat, which is heading out, and expected to yield twenty-five bushels the acre. The grass in Placer county is very fine.

LIEUT. Beale reached this city, a few days since, from the crossing of the Colorado, which he left on the 6th inst. Lieut. Beale brings to California two of the Barcelona Jacks, imported from Spain, especially for California. They measure fifteen hands high, and came in fine order.

Mr. Watkins, of Siskiyou, is reported to have said: That though many of the members of the Legislature complain of their per diem not being sufficient to pay their expenses, yet he succeeded in sinking (in his vest pocket) about four hundred by the operation.

STOCK.—The Sacramento Bee gives the following figures as the ruling auction rates at the Cattle Market. Sales have improved of late, and there is a fair demand for cattle of every description, at the following rates: Good American buggy horses, \$300 to \$400; Good American work horses, \$200 to \$250; Good Spanish saddle horses, \$80 to \$100; Second-rate Spanish saddle horses, \$40 to \$60; Spanish mares, \$30; Good pack mules, \$75; American work cattle, \$125 to \$150; Milch cows, \$60 to \$65. No Spanish cattle in market.

The farmers in Tehama county are making preparations to commence hay harvest. The Beacon says the crop will be a short one; and that the wild oats are being entirely eaten and killed out: land which has produced two tons of good oat hay to the acre, now produces nothing but weeds. It will be but a few years before grasses will have to be sown to fill the desideratum; indeed, a great portion of the hay this year will be made of volunteer wheat and barley. Without some unexpected hindrance, the wheat and barley crop of Tehama county will be an abundant one.

The Northern Californian says, we hear cheering news from the mines of the Klamath and Salmon. The miners generally are at work, and making money. A miner writes from the North Salmon: "I do not know a claim that does not pay good wages—from six to ten dollars a day to the man. The claims on the river generally pay well, and will not be worked out for ten years. There are a great many Chinese coming on to the river; plenty of room, though we would rather have white men. The warm weather is rapidly taking the snow off the mountains. We hope to see it off soon, so that cattle may be driven over, as we are getting tired of salt beef."

The Ranchmen in the vicinity of Double Springs, Calaveras county, recently held a meeting, at which they passed resolutions "ruling out" the large valley stock-breeders, who have hitherto been in the habit of grazing their flocks in the hilly regions of that county. The ground taken by the ranchmen is (says the San Andreas Independent), that these valley folks have no interest here, pay no taxes into our treasury on the value of their stock—the taxes are collected in other counties. The Independent says the Lowlanders "got up and dusted," driving their cattle from the land of crag and fall to where the serpentine Joaquin drags her muddy current through muskrat roosts and gopher villages.

New and unusually rich diggings have been found at Gold Cañon, twenty-five miles from Genoa, Carson Valley. The mines at that locality have been worked for several years past, but never proven very remunerative until quite recently. The "dust" is fine scale gold, and probably worth sixteen dollars an ounce. The Placerville Observer, in describing the new diggings, says they are at the base of a high mountain, and the gold is found in the debris of a rich quartz lode, which crops out at the surface, and has already been traced a distance of six miles along the foot of the mountain. There are at present about forty miners at work, with rockers, who average ten dollars a day to the hand. The great difficulty in the way of successful operation is the scarcity of water. The only supply the miners now have, is obtained from a spring, situated one-fourth of a mile distant, and conveyed to the diggings through a small flume. An abundance of water can be obtained at either Clear Creek or Mill Creek, in Carson Valley, and the soil and grade favorable; distance, about twenty miles.

"BLOOD WILL TELL."—On Saturday and Sunday last, our city (says the Placerville Observer) was favored by the presence of a large body of Piute Indians, who have been spending the Winter somewhere in the southern portion of California, and are now returning to their old home, east of the Sierra Nevada. The Piutes are fine-looking savages, and are, both mentally and physically, vastly superior to our spindle-shanked, grasshopper-fed neighbors. They are conscious of their superiority, and it is amusing to notice the air of contempt which they assume in presence of the Root-Diggers. Last Saturday, a Hangtown Indian came rushing into a store and informed the merchant that one of the Piutes had robbed him of his hat. The merchant stepped to the door, and sure enough there stood Mr. Piute with the appropriated sombrero under his arm. "Did you take that hat from this Indian?" inquired the merchant. "Yes!" was the laconic reply. "Well, what did you take it for? It is not yours, and you have no right to rob this Indian," continued the gentleman. The Piute brought the discussion to a close by indignantly exclaiming: "Hangtown Injin nothing but d—d Root-Digger, anyhow!" On Sunday, quite a number of the Piutes attended church, and behaved admirably during the services. As a further proof of their superiority as a race, when they passed through Main street on Saturday, several of the squaws were comfortably seated on horseback, under the shade of umbrellas, while the males footed it and carried the papposes.

A NEW STEAMER.—A new steamer is being built at Steamboat Point, in this city, for the California Steam Navigation Company, and is designed to run between this city and Sacramento. The following is her dimensions: Length on deck, 250 feet; length over all, 260 feet; breadth of moulded beam, 40 feet; breadth across guards, 64 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draught, 3 feet 8 inches; light; tonnage, 950 tons. She will have a low pressure beam engine, cylinder 60 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke. Her entire hull is to be built of timber grown on the Pacific coast. She will be the largest river boat in the State, and in style and finish she will excel any boat on the Pacific coast.

## Yosemite via Coulterville.

We present the following letter from the old pioneer at Coulterville, mine host of Coulter's Hotel. It will be perceived that the time we named, say from the first to the second week in June will be the time. We are pleased to announce the fact of the opening of a good hotel and boarding house. We have been favored by the proprietor of another house, Mr. G. H. Hite, with complimentary tickets for the opening ball at Yosemite, on the 14th of June of which we shall speak hereafter.

COULTERVILLE, May 16th, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: I received your letter this day and hasten to reply. We now have about ten men on the Yosemite road repairing it, and by the last day of this week it will be ready for traveling. At Crane Flat there has been considerable snow, and will be some for two weeks to come; but it is not more than from three to five miles. I have no doubt you recollect the place; it is about one and a half miles this side of Crane Flat, and three miles beyond, until you begin to descend to the first creek. You recollect two beautiful streams before you come to the cascade. At one there was a bad mud hole; those as well as the cascade are now bridged, and I expect our road is the only accessible way to the valley for the next month. We now have two fine livery stables with as good a stud of horses as can be found in the southern mines. The price for animals this season I believe is to be about \$2, at least for large parties requiring pack animals. We are determined to make this the route to Yosemite. Mr. and Mrs. Holton, formerly of Sacramento, go up next week to open a house where ladies will be certain to find care and accommodation to as full an extent as could be expected in opening so new a place, and under the circumstances. This will be the season to visit the valley; such an opportunity may not occur for many years. There is a party of ladies and gentlemen to leave here on next Monday for the valley. The stages run through from Stockton now in one day, leaving Stockton on the even days of May, odd days of June and July, even days of August, and on the odd days of September and October, arriving at Coulterville the same evening. Any information that you or parties wishing to visit Yosemite may desire, I will give, and attend to and make arrangements so that parties can leave the following day if they desire.

I have not got fixed up yet in as good style as I would wish to be, but what my house lacks in appearance, I will make up in the way of something to eat and attentions. Yours truly, G. W. COULTER.

SIX-BOWED WHEAT.—We have been shown a specimen of wheat which was planted in February, 1858, by Mr. Kaller, on the Hogan road. It does not exactly resemble either the Mormon or the Egyptian wheat, having no beard. There are six rows of kernels upon each head, containing ten in each row, making sixty in a head. We have consulted sundry gentlemen of agricultural genius, who cannot enlighten us as to its nativity. Mr. Kaller planted two heads at first, and in a few weeks will have four bushels, which will plant four acres.—[S. J. Republican.]

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Ladies' Electro-Chemical Bath.—Exactly so—a suite of Baths, with a well furnished reception room, has been assigned exclusively to the ladies who patronize his institution, by Dr. BOWEN, on Sansome street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where order, neatness and cleanliness predominate in every department. A skillful, kind and attentive lady has charge of this department of the Doctor's business, and our lady friends assure us that we cannot too highly praise nor too highly recommend these baths to universal use by our lady readers, whether as a cure for neuralgia, rheumatism, and the other "ails that flesh is heir to," as for the purpose of promoting comfort, enjoyment, and the continuance of good health. They are indeed a luxury; and to one suffering from disease, sweeter far than "sugar-coated pills," and how much better, those can most truly tell who have "thrown physic to the dogs," and cleave to these health-giving baths.

MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing.—We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the State, and at all the Fairs has been awarded the highest Premium, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 118 Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best style of the art.

BOLTING CLOTHS prepared for Flouring Mills, with neatness and dispatch.

THE GENUINE PITTS' MACHINE.—T. OGG SHAW'S, is the ONLY PLACE where the Genuine Pitts' MACHINE, made by John A. Pitts, can be had. Farmers will please note the above, and call at my Agricultural Implement Manufactory, corner of Davis and Sacramento streets. (12) T. OGG SHAW.

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerotypes. We have documents to prove it: the white-washing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "rays." My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in the city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brags so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest artist.

1. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

The Oxygenated Bitters.—For the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Cough, Loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Acidity, Stomach Sourness, Nausea, Headache, Neuralgia, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion.

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Farmers, and others, testify, are the only safe, certain and powerful specific for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race. These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Green, and in their formula differ entirely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drugs in their nature, tonic, not stimulating; retaining their virtues in any climate; they are a "combination and a force" of medicinal ingredients, which know no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or however induced or chronic in its character the disease may be, no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and restored the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is here to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.

For sale by—JAMES M. MORRIS, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and RICHARDSON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRIS, and R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere. 23

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have letters from our esteemed Parisian correspondent "Le Docteur," dated April 7th; they will appear soon. Several new correspondents have favored us by the late Atlantic mails, all of which shall have early attention.

"Leaves from my Journal," will appear next week.

Rusticus is on file.

"Roaming Thoughts" will soon appear.

Several valuable communications came to hand at a late hour, which shall have due honor.

## MAMMOTH GROVE HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that they have recently purchased the above premises, and have renovated and refurnished the hotel in such a style as to merit the patronage of

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

By reason of experience and strict attention to business, they hope to be able to please all who may favor them with a call.

The proprietors intend to render the Mammoth Grove what nature designed it should be of the

Most Desirable and Pleasant Places

of resort for spring, summer and autumn pleasure seekers in the State. We need hardly add that the Big-Tree Grove is among the grandest wonders of the world.

GOOD FISHING AND SPORTING

within five miles of the hotel. Distance from Murphy's fifteen miles; from Cave City, twelve miles; from San Andreas, via Murphy's, thirty-five miles; via Cave City on horseback, twenty-seven miles. By Murphy's, good roads for carriages.

16 SPERRY & PERRY.

BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., BANKERS, No. 100 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston. SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York, Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadian.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium.

1103 MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

## THRASHING MACHINES, HALL &amp; WOODBURY'S SEPARATORS, With Hall's Improved 10-Horse IRON-POWER.

THESE MACHINES HAVE been enlarged and many valuable improvements added to them the past season. They are now as they always have been, THE BEST Machines imported.

Purchasers will do well to call and see these Machines before purchasing, as they will be sold low.

EXTRA CASTINGS, of all Descriptions, for repairs.

For prices and particulars, apply to or address

WM. LYNE, 118 Front street, corner of Oregon, SAN FRANCISCO.

143m

Wm. Mansfield, T. M. Wood.

MANSFIELD & WOOD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.

A full and complete stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings,

And every description of

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,

Also, Brooks' celebrated Calf, Patent-leather, Dress and

Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,

Umbrellas, etc., etc.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST CLOTHING, made in the most approved styles.

159 and 161 Montgomery Street,

216m Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND MANUFACTURERS

FURNITURE,

123 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

and would invite the attention of the public to

OUR PRESENT STOCK,

The Largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast

Oct. 1. 93m JONAS G. CLARK & CO

C. MAIN. E. H. WINCHESTER.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Harness, Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE WARE, & C.,

No. 83 Battery Street,

Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness, Stage Sacks and Leases, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

1011 6m

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

THOMAS DAY, No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HAS ON HAND a large assortment of Fine IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, also common Table Cutlery, with Cocoa Tip, Bone and Stag Handles, etc., suitable for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Pruning, Budding, and Grafting Knives; also Bowie Knives, etc.; received by every steamer, of Wostenholm & Sons, Alexander & Sons, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.

For sale, wholesale. 23-3m

Rags Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN OASH for Paper Rags at the Office of the Pioneer Paper-mill, No. 25 California street. Our friends in the country are invited to send to their Rags, and send them to us. Printers, publishers, book-binders, etc., can be supplied with extra sized Paper, at short notice.

9-16 3m TAYLOR & POST

## Greatest Labor-Saving Machines of the Age!

## CALIFORNIA INVENTIONS!

## PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER AND HARVESTER!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED OF Edmund Peck,

All his right, title and interest in and to his newly-invented PATENT HEADER AND HARVESTER, to which was awarded, at the County Fair, held at San Jose, September, 1858, the FIRST PREMIUM, over the Illinois (or Indiana) Harvester, and all other Machines on exhibition.

We shall manufacture for the present harvest 50 Machines of the above description, and are ready to receive orders for the same. Parties wishing to purchase Clippers or Harvesters, will please give us their orders. We design making the best Machine of the kind ever offered to the public. This Machine combines many useful improvements, and was pronounced by the Committee the greatest invention of the kind. One of the above machines cut, last season, OVER ONE THOUSAND ACRES of GRAIN, and the expense of repairs did not exceed TWENTY DOLLARS.

So soon as this great labor-saving machine is known, it cannot fail to take the place of all other machines of the kind. Mr. Peck has displayed great ingenuity and judgment, the advantages of which every farmer should avail himself, and we believe the community at large will be much benefited. We have already received, through Mr. Peck, from those who saw them in operation last season, orders for nine machines.

The above machine cuts TEN FEET, and last season in THREE DAYS, one machine cut EIGHTY-ONE ACRES of Grain, which is more than has ever been cut, in the State of California, by one machine, in the same time.

Send in your orders. We mean what we say. Recollect the place:

33 Sacramento street.

THOS. OGG SHAW, GEO. H. MONROE.

The advantages we claim the Peck Header or Harvester possesses over any other MACHINE of the kind in the State, are:

1st. Its being a California Invention, and got up by a practical farmer, and well adapted to the wants of that country. The wheels of this machine being iron, and not liable to shrink or swell.

2d. Its principle of raising or lowering. As the machine evenly leveled, a child can raise and lower it with perfect ease while in operation, requiring no delay.

3d. It cuts as low as any Reaper in use, and can be raised to a height of three feet, in one minute.

4th. Its manner in which the machine is guided, it being so constructed that a boy of ten years can guide it.

5th. It has no side draft, as both wheels are of a size, and the weight is equally divided.

6th. It has two elevators, one for carrying the grain back from the sickle, while the other receives it and delivers it in a wagon alongside.

7th. It takes less team to propel it.

8th. It is more simple and is easily understood.

9th. More substantial and less liable to get out of order.

10th. We can cut and stack with this machine, grain in good condition, for \$2 50 per acre, while in the old manner of cutting, it costs at least \$5 00; leaving you to judge as to the saving this machine has over any other.

11th. This machine is so constructed as to save all the grain.

12th. You can cut with four horses, from twenty to thirty acres per day.

13th. The greatest advantage of all is, that this is a California-made Machine, and it can be repaired on short notice, and at a great deal less expense than any imported Machine.

Report of the Committee on Reapers, Mowers, and Thrashers.



## Ladies' Department.

## WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

BY C. L. S.

I have waited for his coming,  
With a weary, fainting heart—  
I have watched the stars fade—  
And have seen them all depart.

Oh! the solemn hush of midnight,  
And the long, long hours are past;  
And upon my weary vigils,  
Bath the morning dawned at last.

And the shadows o'er the hill-tops  
Slowly vanish one by one;  
For their dusky gloom may never  
Mar the glory of the sun.

Oh! the purple clouds and golden  
Form a glorious array,  
As they herald now the coming  
Of the mighty God of Day!

It hath burst upon my vision;  
But it may not bid depart,  
All the dark and gloomy shadows,  
That enshroud my shivering heart.

And the fragrance of the blossoms,  
As it floats upon the breeze;  
And the birds' wild, thrilling music,  
And the waving of the trees,

Can charm my soul no longer—  
For, oh! to me more dear  
Is that light and well-known footstep,  
I list in vain to hear!

O cease my heart's wild throbbing,  
For the weary watch is past—  
Far down the winding pathway  
Is the loved one's step at last.

Forget my lips their chiding—  
I'll meet him at the door;  
And joyfully I'll welcome  
The transient hour once more.

[N. Y. Mercury.]

[For the California Farmer.]  
LINES TO MY BROTHER.

BY BERTHA BAY.

Phoebus as the summer showers;  
As the dew upon the flowers,  
Or the treasure in the sea,  
Are thy whispers unto me.

Gentle as the evening light;  
Holy as the stars of night;  
Cheering as an infant's gleam,  
Are thy whispers unto me.

Though before my longing eyes,  
Oceans roll and mountains rise,  
And thou art so far from me,  
Very near thou seem'st to be.

Though no more thy songs of mirth,  
Win away my heart from earth;  
Nor thy tender, love-like eyes,  
Chase the shadow from my skies;

Though forever, save in heart,  
We must wander far apart,  
Thou art now, and e'er will be,  
Fond and faithful unto me.

Let the mullen ocean roll,  
Though we dwell as pole from pole,  
Only can the gleam of space,  
Draw a veil across the face.

[For the California Farmer.]

## The Glories of Spring.

"Beautiful thoughts can never die."

Editor FARMER: Spring comes tripping lightly  
over the greenward, scattering here and there  
handful of bright blossoms, bearing upon her  
fragrant breath the spell of some fairy queen,  
bidding the leaves unfold and tender grasses to cover  
the earth. She kisses the maiden's brow, and  
brightens the rose on her rounded cheek; flings  
gladness and sunshine around all hearts, and de-  
ludes even age with a dream of youth. Men go  
cheerily forth to toil, thankful for the soft light of  
early dawn, which ushers in the splendor of each  
"new created day," and birds join in merry anthems  
for the warmth, the glory, and loveliness of this  
glad season. Homes grow in beauty, while fair  
hands wipe off the stains of winter, an dreariness  
each little room for comfort and convenience; or  
train outside the clambering vine, and plant the  
flowering shrub.

Oh! this is a glorious season for free country  
denizens; the season for rambling and healthful  
enjoyment; a season for active labor. This is the  
seed time, wherein to plant, and water with faith,  
awaiting the harvest. And while we brush away  
the dust from our hearts, it is well also to destroy  
the cobwebs that are accumulated about our  
hearts; to brighten up the beautiful pictures  
which hang on the walls of memory; to make the  
windows of our souls so bright that loveliness alone  
may enter, and charity take up her constant abode.  
Each human life is a springtime, wherein birds of  
hope sing gladly, and flowers of affection success-  
fully bloom; where shadows gather and afflictions  
fall like refreshing showers, causing the heart to  
droop for a moment, that it may shine the more  
brightly in the radiance of its Father's love.  
When shall the harvest be? God only can ap-  
point it; but He has promised that it shall not fail.  
In the morning sow thy seed, now while thy day  
continues; while the spring falls gently upon thee,  
and the dew of heaven shall moisten and nourish,  
and the warm sun shine on thy labors.

May-day is almost at hand, but our climate is too  
cold for its just celebration. It brings us a sweet  
dream of songs we have heard in childhood, or  
tales we have read; but as an actual gala-day it  
is all unknown. But if ever our feet press the  
soil of your beautiful State, and our eyes delight  
in its loveliness, we hope to unite with the children  
in weaving a fair, bright garland, and crowning a  
"Queen of May." May the skies be fair, and breezes  
fan gently the brows of those loyal ones, who  
gather with song and dance to offer a floral tribute  
to the last sweet daughter of spring; and with  
this wish I bid you a "gentle good-by." SALLIE.  
April 19, 1889.

If thou art master, be sometimes blind; if a  
servant, be sometimes deaf.

Woman's Wrongs and Sufferings—Woman's  
Struggles and Triumphs.

Can you feel darkness? Can you feel light?

The chilling influence of the one, and the pleasure  
inspired by the other, is best appreciated when we  
pass from the darkness of a dungeon to the warm  
beams of Heaven's sun and light again. The painter  
may create upon the canvas the dark and angry  
thunder-cloud; he may paint the forked lightning,  
passing to and fro from cloud to cloud; he may  
also gild that canvas with the glories of the rising  
sun, or the golden clouds of evening; but neither  
painter, sculptor, poet, orator, or writer, can depict  
to the full extent the wrongs and sufferings of  
Woman, even in the Nineteenth Century. Viewed,  
as she is by the masses of mankind, as inferior to  
man, as merely a helper, drudge, hireling—servant,  
plaything, slave! for the moment woman is placed  
below her station of equality with man, she be-  
comes his slave; for man dares not insult or degrade  
his equal! Woman must be raised by public senti-  
ment to her appropriate place—equality with man,  
in all those relations that tend to elevate humanity;  
beyond this sphere woman should not go. But,  
in all those walks of life that affect the physical,  
intellectual, moral and social nature of the child,  
woman should be equally educated with man.  
When this is done, the darkest cloud that ever  
rested on human hopes and human happiness will  
pass away. How little do the "lords of creation"  
think of the wrongs and sufferings of woman!  
How few men have ever been where the "shot  
strikes!" How few have ever given an hour to  
look into the history of suffering woman! How  
few have ever gone to the home of the widow and  
the fatherless! How few have comforted the help-  
less orphan!

Thank God! there are some Howards, some noble  
philanthropists, even in this land of the "golden  
calf," though the mass worship Mammon, until  
insanity, or heart-disease, ends their strife. Could  
the veil be lifted from the hearts of thousands of  
suffering women in our land; ay, even here in our  
own State; nay, in our very city, what a picture  
would be revealed! A Guido, a Raphael, or a Reu-  
bens, would lay down their pencils, ere they would  
attempt the sketch. There is an amount of heart-  
agony little dreamed of; and rarely does the sterner  
sex trouble themselves with this suffering, or strive  
to offer relief. This is *Woman's Mission*, for woman  
has been where the "shot strikes."

But it is not our purpose further to portray these  
scenes of suffering, but only to awaken attention  
to this all-important theme; and hope, that if the  
sterner sex will not feel these wrongs and aid in  
their removal, woman herself will awake to the  
duty she owes to herself, and begin the work of  
her own redemption; for man will never rise a  
redeemed creature, until the author of his being  
stands wholly free from that ignorance which en-  
velops the physical, intellectual and moral nature  
of the child-man, and fully understands the law  
that creates, guides and controls the affections,  
which govern the life of the soul. How many  
women, of splendid intellect naturally, have been  
kept crushed down through life, and gone to the  
grave unheard of and unwept, by reason of this  
tyranny which restrained the freedom of woman.  
How many are now praying for the day, when every  
shackle shall be broken, when woman shall stand  
forth as the true helpmate of man—to aid him in all  
that pertains to his happiness. Where is the man  
that does not honor the really educated woman?  
Where is the man that does not wish such a woman  
for his own wife? And no woman is educated, that  
does not thoroughly understand all the duties of  
the household, in its domestic character.

But to our purpose: We are often applied to by  
those of the softer sex for information relative to  
the opportunities offered in the various departments  
of education, including the accomplishments of  
music, languages, embroidery, etc.; and often in  
regard to the opportunities offered to women for  
literary efforts. And, in these inquiries, we some-  
times find that suffering woman stands revealed—  
in her efforts in these departments to obtain a  
livelihood for herself, and for those whom sudden  
death or change of fortune compels her to come  
before the public in support of; and often, in these  
cases, while all may seem bright and beautiful  
without, the heart of that woman feels a weight of  
sorrow that would crush a man; and we often find  
a noble heroism displayed by woman, where man  
himself would shrink, falter, and despair.

A case recently came to our notice of a lady,  
who, by the sudden death of one on whom she had  
leaned, finding herself surrounded by unlooked for  
poverty, seeks employment in the walks of litera-  
ture, or as a teacher in the cause of education.  
From a private letter, we now present a few pas-  
sages that speak the woman and the mother. If  
this is not nobility of soul; if this is not heroism,  
we know not what is. And shall not such hearts  
bear words of cheer? Here is one case for the  
reader to reflect upon. Here is one case of woman's  
suffering; but there are thousands darker. Here is  
only pecuniary or physical suffering; there are  
darker shades in woman's history; of which here-  
after. But, to the extracts:

"The necessities of my case deprive me of the  
merit of modestly holding back until I am called  
for. Poverty, like a hungry wolf, dogs my steps;  
to turn back, or stop, or falter, is to fall into his  
terrible jaws. I must even struggle on through  
life, as I have done for the last five years. I must  
'paddle my own canoe' against wind and tide;  
and that, too, without any strong arm to help me.  
I must think for myself, act for myself; and try all  
means, possible and impossible, which afford even  
the remotest prospect of enabling me to make a liv-  
ing. Thus I again obtrude my affairs on your notice.

"Most truly, and most emphatically, 'by the  
sweat of my brow' do I gain my living; and, not  
mine alone, but also that of dear ones who depend  
on me. I have, literally, no fragments of time  
which I may spend in writing for amusement.  
I often find it a weary task to accomplish all that I  
have to do; and before I get through with my mul-  
titudinous and multifarious engagements, I droop  
with utter weariness; the spirit indeed is willing,  
but the flesh is weak. Teaching, studying, reading,  
writing, sewing, cooking, and attending to children,  
are none of them onerous duties, taken separately

and singly, but viewed as the labor of one individ-  
ual, they become a herculean task. As this is a  
mild description of my own case, you will readily  
conceive that I could not have been induced to  
take this burden upon my shoulders by anything  
but stern necessity: poverty, of course, is the cause  
of it, and not any natural taste on my part for  
hard work. And this same poverty induces me to  
try if it be possible to increase my limited means,  
by making an arrangement to contribute to your  
paper. Perhaps I am very bold in offering my  
services. I know not what you may think on the  
subject; but this I know, poverty will make any  
one bold; the wants of my children make me bold;  
the knowledge that there is no human being on  
earth to whom I can look for succor, makes me  
bold; the thought that when I falter we must  
starve, makes me bold. So I brace myself against  
refusals, repulses, shocks, and all that is disagree-  
able; I determine that it is better to try, and fail,  
than never to try at all; I shut my eyes as to what  
any one will think, and, conscious that I am trying  
to do for the best, I go on."

Noble woman! Who would not readily do all in  
their power to aid and encourage one thus gifted  
with such readiness to meet adverse fate. It is such  
women that make homes what homes should be.

"And if a trouble dimmed their golden joy,  
'Twas outward dross and not infused alloy;  
Then Home knew but affection's look and speech,  
A little Heaven above disension's reach."

[For the California Farmer.]

## The Agents of Omnipotence.

I HAD been reading the wonderful story of crea-  
tion, as related in the first chapter of Genesis,  
when I fell into a train of thought as to whether  
the mighty effects did follow almost instantane-  
ously the fiat of the Creator, as the time of even-  
ing and morning seems to indicate; or whether the  
eternal days of God were not thus spoken of in  
order that it should have greater effect upon the  
undeveloped minds of the primitive inhabitants of  
earth. For, God reveals himself to mankind  
accordingly as they are able to understand His  
nature and attributes. First, by His almighty  
power, teaching them to fear Him; and man's  
obedience was through fear until in Christ was re-  
vealed God's love to man. While thus musing, I  
seemed to hear, as it were, the voice of an angel,  
saying, "sink down ye mountains, and ye valleys  
rise." Filled with wonder and fearful suspense, I  
looked out upon the hills expecting every moment  
to see the mighty convulsions of earth to produce  
this great result, when waiting long and perceiv-  
ing no change or commotion, I ventured out, and  
seating myself by the side of a large rock which  
sheltered me from the winds and drifting sands,  
my attention was soon attracted by some beauti-  
ful mosses that grew upon the side of the rock.  
While considering the delicate structure and almost  
invisible beauties of these tiny parasites, clothing  
the rugged rocks with artistic loveliness, I began  
to ask myself if this was all the use and duty they  
had to perform in the economy of nature. On  
removing a piece of moss from the rock, I saw  
that beneath, the hard granite crumbled to my  
touch, and as the wind swept by, it carried away  
the loose particles and dropped them in the valley  
below. Then I knew these were the agents of  
Omnipotence, that would "bring the lofty hills low  
and make the rough places smooth." Then, said I,  
let not woman be discouraged, though her labor  
and influence be like that of the clinging moss,  
since "God often chooses the weak things of this  
world to confound the wisdom of the wise." "Nei-  
ther will his word return unto him void, but  
will accomplish that whereunto it is sent;" nor  
can the puny arm of man stay for a moment his  
eternal decrees. Woman has something more to  
do than to be the mere ornament of man, or play-  
thing of his idle hours; but she must labor by  
gentleness and love to soften and spiritualize his  
earthy nature; and to this end God has given her  
the power of moulding the germ of both the body  
and mind; but if she proves recreant to this trust,  
and lets the golden moments pass, she may strive  
in vain for that influence, which can never be re-  
gained, for "as ye sow, so shall ye also reap."

EDITH MONTAGNON.

SIERRA COUNTY, April 23d, 1889.

SOCIABILITY.—The ladies of Elyria are having a  
series of social visits without formality, without  
full dress, and without elaborate refreshments.  
Gentlemen come in after business, and they have  
a good time without any parade.—[Exchange.]

Let the ladies of Elyria be invited to send a  
delegation to California, if we cannot establish  
this excellent plan without. The foolish and false  
notions in regard to social life, have prevented  
many young men from entering into the married  
state. Young men say emphatically, the girls are  
not educated to be wives, but fashionable ladies,  
and they cannot afford to support such.

BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORNAMENT.—Take *Pine burs*  
of various sizes, that are partly opened, and sprin-  
kle grass seeds within the leaves, or minute flower  
seeds (such as musk, sensitive plant, mignonette,  
nymphs, etc.), and place the cones in water.  
They will close up again to their original form,  
becoming solid cones. In a short time the seeds  
will vegetate, and spring in delicate leaves from  
amongst the laminae; and these will present to the  
eye a vase of peculiar beauty.

At twenty-four an unmarried woman is in the  
May-time of her existence. At that age her chance  
of marrying well is better than it was at any pre-  
vious period—because her judgment is better, and  
is more able to exercise a beneficial control over  
her imagination.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sallow cheeks,  
dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on  
the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dys-  
pepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured  
by the use of these gentle, but thorough and irresistible,  
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York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per  
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CAUTION.—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds,  
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will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time,  
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Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I.  
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For the Sale of our Machines in this City,

Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the  
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NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

The superior Excellence and unmistakable Advantages  
of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot  
fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer.  
We have lately perfected, and introduced into this  
market, several

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,

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qualities secured by the Original

GROVER & BAKER PATENT,

Have in addition many New and Valuable Improve-  
ments, and are simple in construction;  
make less noise, run faster, and perform

A Greater Variety of Sewing,

than any other Sewing Machine extant.  
The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any  
particular description of Cloth Sewing, but ex-  
ecute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicety,  
Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing,  
UPON ALL FABRICS.

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PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash.  
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R. G. BROWN, Agent. 11-3m

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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#### The Naturalization of Plants.

[We would invite the especial attention of all the friends of agriculture, everywhere upon the Pacific coast, to the following valuable essay upon the "Naturalization of Plants," from our excellent scientific correspondent "Agricola." It needs no further commendation at our hands, than simply to say that, from our own observations in California, the change pointed out by "Agricola," as resulting from the change of plants from one climate to another, has been observed by us, and often presented to our reader in years past; but not in so elaborate a manner as now presented by our able correspondent; and we hope this essay from his pen will be carefully studied, so that the good which such an essay may effect shall be fully realized by the agriculturists of our State.]

It is of considerable consequence to people settling in a new country like California, so unlike in many respects to those which the majority of us have left, to know how far they may succeed in acclimating the plants of their native soils, to the use of which they have been long accustomed, and are become partial; and likewise, whether they may not be able to introduce from more southern latitudes a number of new plants, which they have hitherto been disposed to view in the light of rarities or luxuries.

The subject of acclimating plants is one on which vegetable physiologists are by no means agreed—one portion of them affirming that the natures of plants become gradually changed, and another, that the supposed change proceeds from attentive cultivation, by means of which a local atmosphere is created for the roots of the plant, at least, to which its being qualified to live and thrive under new circumstances is owing. I think it will be found on examination that both parties are right.

The prime requisites for the vegetation of a healthy seed, under any circumstances, are heat and moisture; both of which exist in different proportions in all latitudes. If the seed of a plant from a southern climate is taken to the north, and planted in a watery soil, it would undoubtedly rot, even though the seed of a water-loving plant, because the water of the north is too cold to dissolve the gum by which it is cemented together. But if placed in a considerably drier soil than it was formerly accustomed to, it would most probably vegetate and grow, for the reason that such soil might contain enough of moisture to supply its wants, and would necessarily be warmer than a wet soil. Again, if the seeds of a plant which had been accustomed to grow in a dry soil were taken from the north to the south, it might be needless to expect them to produce perfect plants in a similarly situated soil, where the sun is much warmer; but if planted in a moist and cool situation, they might grow more luxuriantly than in their native place. We thus possess the means of assimilating the temperatures of the north and south, by creating local atmospheres for the plants of either.

To a certain extent such atmospheres are not confined to the roots of plants. The temperatures of plants participate to a considerable degree of the heat of the moisture with which their roots are supplied; and the greater the heat of the sun, the greater the quantity of cold water required from below for their relief, and the more quickly they evaporate it. Consequently, there passes through them a much greater quantity of moisture, and the heat of the plant remains nearly equal under very different degrees of solar heat.

If this were all, there might be nothing to prevent the transportation of plants from one climate to another, however different in their temperatures, provided we used ordinary caution in accommodating them to their altered condition. But the forces of Nature are not exerted for merely keeping plants alive, but to make them increase and grow. For this purpose they are furnished with peculiar structures, which, though bearing much resemblance through all their varieties, are not so exactly similar as to admit, in many cases, of those which live and thrive in one latitude being taken precipitately, if at all, to another of a different character.

Plants are principally composed of carbon, which is separated for them from the atmosphere by the solar rays; and the stronger the heat of the sun, the larger the quantity which is thereby separated from its former connections. If therefore we take a plant from the south to a northern latitude, it would, generally speaking, lose its color, from the want of sufficient carbon. If, on the other hand, we take a plant from the north to the south, the

spongioses of its roots may be unable to drink up enough of sap from the soil, to enable it to resist the solar heat, or assimilate carbon so fast as Nature provides it. It would thus be exposed to the consuming pressure of atmospheric oxygen without its natural defence, and would necessarily perish. The questions therefore occur: Do we, or do we not, possess the power of acclimating plants, so as to be able to modify and change their structures, that they may be qualified to endure the temperatures of other latitudes?

The power of plants to change their natures, to suit new conditions, may be best exemplified by a reference to those which grow in the same latitude under considerably different circumstances. Davis mentions two small watered meadows in Wiltshire (England), which from their unusual produce were denominated "the long grass meads." The grasses which produced so much hay were a puzzle to the neighboring farmers; but on investigation the crop was found to consist principally of one of the most noxious weeds of their cultivated fields, so altered in its character, from the different circumstances in which it was placed, as to have become a valuable forage plant. Many of the natural grasses are so tenacious of life as to be troublesome weeds; and this is owing, in several cases, to the facility with which they can accommodate themselves to various conditions. Of these grasses, some have knotted or bulbous roots when growing on dry land, which they change for fibrous roots when growing in boggy soils. On a dry soil, those bulbs form so many water bottles, in which to lay up moisture against seasons of scarcity. Where they are not wanted they drop them, and assume fibrous roots; and the moisture the soil, these roots keep the nearer the surface. These facts have frequently come within my own observation. But it is only a few plants, and those of an unusually hardy character, which are capable of thus transforming their shape, apparently at will. It may take others a series of generations to effect far less changes. But, as I said, the structures of all plants bear much resemblance, and afford modified exemplifications of the law by which their healthy vitality is maintained.

Let us see whether we cannot trace the cause of this change from knotted and bulbous to fibrous roots, and vice versa.

When such plants grow in a dry soil—being but sparingly supplied with sap, after coursing its way to the leaves, and assimilating carbon from the atmosphere, it gets so much thicker before it reaches the roots, in consequence of the evaporation which is constantly going on, as not to be able to leave them, except to a limited extent. It therefore of necessity accumulates in the roots. Where the plant is liberally supplied with moisture, no such stoppage occurs, from the circulating medium being more abundant, and in a more fluid state. We might be disposed to look on this stoppage, and the concretions thereby produced, as a disease, did we not find that in this way Nature often forms the most valuable portion of plants—for instance, in regard to turnips, beets, carrots, &c. Whether they form such concretions or not, no apparent disease occurs in the case of the coarse grasses referred to. Under either circumstance the plant thrives vigorously, and ripens its seed in abundance.

What takes place so perceptibly in regard to such plants, Nature has a tendency to do in regard to others. When plants, whose natural situation is a moist soil, are taken to one much drier, if she does not make the same provisions for their preservation during seasons of drought, she qualifies the roots to find supplies over a wider pasture, by extending them. The superabundant juices of the plant, thickened in consequence of a deficiency of their usual supply of moisture, are more adhesive in their character than formerly, and instead of dropping entirely out of the plant, attach themselves to the extremities of the roots, which consequently are increased in length, and thus are rendered more capable of collecting a larger quantity of moisture for the growing plant.

Amid these variations, it could not be supposed that the chemical composition of the sap of the plant would continue identically the same. In its endeavors to get approximately its usual quantity of moisture the plant is less choice in its selections. The thirsty mouths of its roots catch at everything liquid, which it bears along as unavoidable substitutes. To a difference in its sap the plant certainly manages to accommodate itself, within certain limits. Analyses of the same plants grown under different circumstances, or merely in different fields, never exactly agree, although no difference in their luxuriance may be perceptible. Nor is the difference in the proportions of their constituents confined to their stems and leaves; it extends also to the fruit. Thus the composition of the entire plant is so far capable of change.

When the seed of such a plant is placed in a soil similar to that from which it has just been taken, it is better qualified when a plant, to endure such inconveniences than its predecessor, taken from a soil in which its natural cravings were fully satisfied. So far as its components have become changed, they have been so under circumstances which conduced to qualify it for withstanding such contingencies. Even when a seed, it was not with-

out improved qualifications. As the heat of the sun dried up the decreasing moisture of the soil, the sap of the plant became in consequence of a more saline nature. It required this, however, to enable it to resist the solar heat. Except such had been the case, it could not have assimilated the large quantity of carbon which the increasing heat was providing for its relief. As things are, the diminution of the quantity of its sap prevents it from doing so to its accustomed extent; and the plant is consequently more saline in its composition than it would otherwise have been, the seed included. The consequence of the seed of the plant being so far changed in its nature is, that as it germinates and gets above ground, it proceeds to accumulate carbon from the atmosphere with more rapidity than it would otherwise have done, from the quantity of salts in the decomposing remains of the seed enabling it to do so. From this cause, the growth of the plant proceeds more quickly, and the more open pores of its different vessels enable it to assimilate the various matters necessary for its growth more easily. It gets acclimated, and becomes more vigorous; and in a short time its various components get so suitably balanced, that it may grow even more thrivingly than in the climate to which it was indigenous.

But this acclimation has to a certain extent changed the qualities of the plant. They may be better, but they are more likely to be worse; and equally so, whether it has been taken from a northern climate to a southern, or from a southern to a northern. It is prudent, therefore, in making such changes, to accommodate plants, by adapting the soil as much as possible to their previous tastes as regards temperature (by means of irrigation, draining, deep-working &c.), so as to make them retain as much as may be their former qualities.

In the North of Scotland, where my experience in farming has been chiefly had, the grain plants have to be renewed occasionally, to prevent their deterioration. When fresh seed has been introduced from the south, it is invariably of better quality, but the plants are more tender. By and by they get harder; but as they do so, the quality of the grain gets inferior. Hence the advantage of good cultivation has not escaped the attention of the most slovenly farmers, there; as by such means the grain retains its original quality, while the plant, though probably not quite so hardy as if grown in a worse-cultivated soil, is equally adapted for the improved soil in which it has been sown.

MILLINGTON, May 20, 1859.

#### The Tap-Root Question Moralized.

[Our Miner friend has put the finishing touch upon the "Tap-Root Question"; and we think the advocates of that foolish and absurd theory, may now be left to "moralize" upon the glory of their exploits and the honors they have won.]

EDITOR FARMER: I see, Colonel, that you intend running this question pretty deep into the ground, so I thought I would say a word or two upon the subject. As man is said to have his prototypes in nature, both physically and mentally, I think it is plain to be seen, that the tap-root of trees represents the selfishness of the human heart; for, whenever we see a person that has lived nearly all his life in one place, or those wholly engrossed with their own ideas and sentiments, and refuse to mingle or to exchange opinions with others, he is very much like that specimen of a tree spoken of, from Smith's Garden, with as many "feet" in the ground as "inches" above it; or, in other words, he goes in for self twelve times as much as for anybody else—taking root downward, but bearing very little fruit upward. Now, we all know, that the best thing that can be done for such people, and to deprive them of their narrow views and prejudices, is to remove them to some other place; and they will be found always to leave more or less of the tap-root of selfishness behind them, and the tender fibers of their hearts will strike out nearer the surface, where they can feel the genial warmth and influence of the sunny rays of human kindness; and will grow to be ornaments and blessings to their race. According to this theory, what shall be said of those who advocate the tap-root doctrine? A MINER.

GRIFFIN CANON, May 13, 1859.

EGGENTRIC DINNER.—A paragraph is quoted in Notes and Queries from the Inventor's Advocate, dated nine years ago, describing a dinner given at the baths of Lucca by a certain Lord B. The meat, fish, and vegetables, were at least two years old, having been preserved in a way that is now common; the carafes were supplied with water which originally belonged to the sea, but which had been changed into fresh water by a process then recently discovered; the wine had been fished up by means of the diving bell from the bottom of the Thames, where it had lain in a sunken ship more than a century; and the bread was made from wheat found by Lord B. himself in one of the pyramids, and sown in England. To a repast of this kind, we may say, we could now add a dry powder, liquefied even at the table into cream, the produce of the cow, and fruit of bygone seasons apparently freshly gathered. If such details had been given not a great many years ago in a fairy legend, they would have been criticised as impossibilities unnecessarily wild and extravagant.

#### Summer Fallow.

EDITOR FARMER: Your paper, of May 12th, contains two articles on Summer Fallow, which is becoming a topic of considerable note among the farmers, both here and in other sections of our State. It is a subject of no small importance, and should call the attention of all "tillers of the soil." Within the past two years, considerable discussion has been going on between the farmers, whether they would be benefited by so doing, and would it pay for the trouble.

Neighbor A. had a portion of his land broken up, and left dormant through the Summer; the next Fall he plowed an adjoining piece, and sowed the seed over the whole. When harvest came, his summer-fallow grain was a great deal higher, thicker, and better, than the piece that was sowed the same year; and, besides this, the crop yielded him a third more. His neighbors took note of it, and were fully satisfied of the importance and the benefit derived by so doing. They all say it is the best system to work by; and many have broke up their land the past Winter, so as to sow early and receive the benefit of the first rains.

Ground that is plowed and left loose, receives a benefit from the atmospheric air, the dews of the evening, and the rays of the sun. By plowing you exterminate the weeds, turning them in, and there lay, decomposing, enriching the soil. Some have an idea that shallow plowing will answer the same as deep. I hold to the latter, whether for grain, vegetables, trees, or shrubbery; for it leaves the mold loose for the roots to penetrate below the surface. There is a right and wrong way to plow. In laying out a land, say twenty feet, I have seen some plowmen, after going the first round, start back three feet from whence they came down, leaving a space in each land not touched. This is a poor way to get along; and the one that follows it up will be the loser in the end. When you plow, go deep; loosen up the soil, and it will repay you for the trouble. Take time; for one acre well done, is far better than three skipped over. DIX.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY, May 21, 1859.

#### Improved Field Fence.

We ask attention from the farmers of our State to the advertisement of Col. Winchester, of Iowa Hill, who offers, through our advertising columns, the Improved Field Fence, which can be built at a low rate and quickly. It is of the utmost moment that farmers should have their grounds well guarded by a good, strong fence. Thousands of dollars can be saved by timely care and due attention to this all-important subject. Orchards, gardens, and vineyards, have been frequently destroyed by neglecting to build a protecting fence. A delay of a month has lost many a green field. Many a farmer has told us that it costs too much to dig the post-holes. Now, this fence can be built without post-holes, and at a cost of half the usual rates. In the advertisement the price of lumber is estimated for New York. Californians can estimate for their different localities. The cut to represent the Fence will be inserted in our journal next week. We can cordially recommend this Fence to all our friends. Letters of inquiry relative to this Fence; its cost; a county or town right to build, can be addressed to Col. Winchester, Iowa Hill, or to the Editor of this journal.

#### The Hubbard Squash.

This famous Squash, of which we have spoken several times, must not be forgotten by the cultivators of Market Gardens, or by those who raise home luxuries. One of the valuable traits of excellence of this Squash, is its keeping quality. It can be preserved long after all other kinds are gone; and its peculiar richness of flavor wins for it a high mark of excellence. In the notice we gave of it some time since, and the report of the chairman (D. T. Curtis) of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Boston, in our haste we made a mistake relative to the origin of this Squash. We gave credit to G. G. Hubbard, Esq., when we should have given the credit to a lady of Marblehead, who had cultivated it for several years before it was brought into notice. All honor then to the lady who has produced the finest Squash now known; aye, the sweetest, the soundest, and the best keeping Squash. And when our pies are making for Thanksgiving and for Merry Christmas, let us not forget the favorite Hubbard Squash, or the lady who originated it. We are much obliged to D. T. Curtis, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, for facts kindly sent us from Boston, via Overland.

#### Grapes on High Ground.

We are pleased to learn from Judge Ralston, of Sacramento, of his success in raising Grapes on high ground. His plan is to plow and sub-soil very deep. His experiment was with three acres, and he has been very successful. During the season he plows and cultivates constantly. This season, while his grapes have been cut down with the frost in low grounds, those in the vineyard on high ground have been uninjured. His peach trees, planted last season in dormant bud, have a good crop of fruit upon them; while others, on low ground, have suffered much from frost and cold. We are gratified at these results, and hope to hear of others, who have thus tried the hill-side system of grape growing.

#### New and Beautiful Roses.

SOMETHING new! Something new! Newer, better, and more beautiful! Progress! Progress! One would suppose that, when the different Roses now known and cultivated numbers more than ten thousand varieties, there was little chance for improvement; and when one can look upon the gorgeous Soffrano, with its soft, velvet tint of saffron and gold, or pluck a bud of the aristocratic Yellow Chromatella, and link these with the chaste, beautiful, and pure white General Lamarque, and the deep, kingly crimson Giant of Battles, it would be almost beyond the power of nature to produce a richer or more beautiful quartette; but every year Flora sends out new roses. It is the fashion for florists, and they must lead as well as the ladies with their fashions. During the last week we paid a visit to Sonntag's garden, at the Mission, to examine some new roses that we had heard from, and confess that Sonntag is truly a florist, ever seeking for the beautiful. Among several new monthly roses, we saw the Glory de Moss, Oscar le Clerc, and Maria Bougonne; also, Souvenir de Henry Clay. This last is said to be a very superb rose—color brilliant. Mr. Sonntag has a new rose, Lord Raglan, very superb, darker than the Giant of Battles; also, two others, Pauline Lancieuz and Triumph of Horticulture; these are magnificent roses. Several were in bloom, and promise magnificent results. We noticed, also, several new perpetuals more: Madam Damache, General Castlereagh, Duchesse de Cambaceres, and Sol d'Austerlitz. Several of these we examined in bud and opening, and they are truly splendid. Several will prove larger and better than La Reine, which is so gorgeous as a show flower; but the florist's flower would be chosen from a smaller size and more compact beauty. Yet these roses are indeed a great acquisition, and we hope our citizens will secure each of these new roses for their own private gardens, as soon as Mr. Sonntag can propagate them. Mr. S. has a splendid hedge of the Bridal Rose, alone worth a ride to his garden. There is also Ponia, Humili, Whittleji, and many fine plants that will please; and a visit to this garden and many others in that vicinity, will always repay. Parents should go often and take their children; there is much to see and much to learn, and time and money thus employed are well invested.

#### Sales of Stock.

A SALE of "Twenty choice American Cows," as advertised, took place on Market street, at 12 o'clock to-day. The attendance was not large, and the prices obtained did not seem to meet the expectations. The Cows were a fair lot, ranging in age from two-year-olds to seven or eight years, and mostly with calves by their sides. The following are the prices realized: Four lots, Cows, \$60, \$50, \$40, and \$45, respectively; Eleven lots, Cows with calves, \$35, \$40, \$42 50, \$42 50, \$62 50, \$40, \$30, \$37 50, \$50, \$52 50, and \$45, respectively; Two lots, two-year-old Heifers with calves, \$35, and \$40; One lot, two-year-old Heifer, \$37 50.

SALE OF FARM STOCK IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY.—On the 24th of May, there was sold at auction, at Benson's Ferry, on the Mokelumne, by order of the administrators of the estate of John A. Benson, deceased, the entire lot of stock that had heretofore been ranging on the well known Sacramento County Ranch. The attendance of farmers, stock operators, and others was large. The terms of sale were cash on delivery, and the prices, which ranged considerably higher than the appraised value, are given by the Sacramento Standard, as follows: Three yoke of work oxen brought \$165, per yoke; three untamed Spanish mares, with colts by their sides, \$30 each; ten two-year-old Spanish colts and fillies, from \$20 to \$43 each; six do., yearlings, \$10 to \$15; one four-year old American stallion (mean enough to spoil twenty generations of progeny), \$145; one hundred half-bred yearling heifers, were then put up in lots of ten, with the privilege of all—the first ten fetched \$37 per head; the next ten brought \$21 50, and the purchaser exercised his privilege and took all; seventy of their brothers (yearling steers) were then put up on the same terms, and realized—ten at \$20; ten at \$17 25; ten at \$16; and forty at \$12 75; eight geldings, broken either to saddle or harness, fetched respectively, \$102, \$100, \$85, \$66, \$62, \$61, \$59, and \$47; four broken mares brought \$60, \$50, \$50, and \$45; eight of the same, with colts by their sides, realized \$70, \$53 50, \$52 50, \$52 50, \$45, \$42, \$41, and \$40; one male, \$70; five Spanish milch cows, with calves, brought from \$33 to \$26; ten American do. do. (by no means a choice lot), from \$75 to \$41—(a gentleman who paid \$75 for the selection, chose one that was evidently spavined); a five-year old American bull, brought \$25, and a two-year old, \$35 (these went greatly below their value); about a dozen American steers brought \$20, and two or three two-year olds, \$35 each; from seventy-five to a hundred two-year old and upwards, Spanish steers and dry cows, were bought by a butcher for \$27 each (this lot was in very good merchantable condition); the last lot consisted of about two hundred and fifty Spanish cows, calves by their sides, realized \$27 50 each. A lot of thirty-three California mares and colts was sold at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, on the 20th and 21st of May, at prices varying from \$13 to \$30 per head. Among the lot were several yearlings, which brought from \$12 to \$18. None of the lot had ever been broke to harness or saddle.

Mr. EVERETT has completed thirteen of his fifty-two papers for the Ledger.



## California Notes.

## CONDORS OF CHILI AND CALIFORNIA.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

(CONTINUED.)

The Condor of the Southern Pampas of Argentina and the coast of Chili, is thus described by Charles Darwin, in his *Voyage of a Naturalist*, vol. 1, pp. 235. He is here speaking more particularly of the countries of the Patagonian frontier:

"April 27th, 1834. A Condor just killed measured from tip to tip of wings, eight and a half feet, and from beak to tail, four feet. It is found from the Strait of Magellan and along the Cordillera of South America as far as 8° north of the Equator. The steep cliff near the mouth of the Rio Negro (South Atlantic coast), is its southern limit; they have consequently wandered about four hundred miles from the great central line of their habitation in the Andes. It is not uncommon near Port Desire, on the bold precipices of that vicinity; yet only a few stragglers occasionally visit the sea coast. A line of cliff near the mouth of the Santa Cruz, is frequented by these birds, and about eighty miles up the river, where the sides of the valley are formed by steep basaltic precipices, the Condor reappears. From these facts it seems that the Condors require perpendicular cliffs. In Chili they are mostly found on the coasts; but in the early part of the summer, they retire to breed in the most inaccessible parts of the inner Cordillera, where, I am informed by the country people, in November and December they lay two large white eggs on the bare rocks—their only nest. It is said that the young Condors cannot fly for an entire year; and long after they are able, they continue to roost by night and hunt by day with their parents. The old birds generally live in pairs; but among the inland cliffs of Santa Cruz, I found a spot where scores must usually haunt. On coming suddenly to the brow of the precipice, it was a grand spectacle to see some twenty and thirty of these birds start heavily from their resting place and wheel away in majestic circles. From appearances this must have been a long frequented haunt for roosting and breeding, as the birds here resort to digest their food. From these facts, the Condor, like the Gallinazo, must, to a certain degree, be considered a gregarious bird. They feed on guanacos and other animal carcasses; but, from what I saw in Patagonia, I do not believe that, on ordinary occasions, their daily excursions extend to great distances from their regular sleeping places.

"The Condors may often be seen at a great height, soaring over a certain spot in the most graceful circles. On some occasions I am sure that they do this only for pleasure; but on others, the Chileno countryman tells you, that they are watching a dying animal, or the puma devouring its prey. If the Condors glide down and then suddenly all rise together, they know that it is the puma, which, watching the carcass, has sprung out to drive away the robbers. Besides feeding on carrion, the Condors frequently attack young goats and lambs. The shepherd dogs are trained whenever they pass over to run out and, looking upward, to bark violently. The Chileno destroy and catch numbers. Two methods are used: one by snaring with fresh meat in a coral of sticks; the other is to mark the trees where they roost, frequently to the number of five and six, and at night climb up and noose them; being heavy sleepers, as I have myself witnessed, this is not a difficult task. At Valparaiso, live Condors sell from two to two and a half dollars a piece; but I have seen them sold for only one. In a garden near Valparaiso I have seen between twenty and thirty of them alive. Though fed only once a week, they appeared in good health. The Chileno country people assert that they will retain their vigor for five or six weeks without eating; but this I cannot verify."

When an animal is killed in the campos, the Condors congregate in a short time in an inextinguishable manner: it must not be overlooked that the birds have discovered their prey, and picked the skeleton clean before the flesh is in the least degree tainted. Alluding to the experiments of Audubon on the turkey-buzzard of the south, Darwin says:

"I tied some Condors by a rope in a long row, each one separate, along the side of a wall. Having folded up a piece of meat in white paper, I walked backward and forward, carrying it in my hand, at three yards distance, but they took no notice whatever of it. I threw it on the ground within one yard of an old male bird, but it failed to attract from him any particular notice. With a stick I pushed it closer and closer, until it touched his beak; the paper was then instantly torn off with fury, and at the same moment every bird in the long row began struggling and flapping its wings. Consequently, it appears to me that the evidence for and against the acute smelling powers of carrion vultures is singularly balanced."

Darwin here quotes the experiments of that distinguished naturalist, the Rev. John Bachman, of Charleston, S. C., on the visual and olfactory powers of the common turkey-buzzard of the Southern States, as compared with that of the Condor.

"When an animal is killed," he continues, "in a lonely valley, may not the sportsman be all the time closely watched from above by the sharp-sighted bird? And will not the manner of its descent proclaim throughout the district, to the whole family of carrion feeders, that their prey is at hand?"

Continuing on, he remarks: "When the Condors are wheeling in a flock round and round any spot, their flight is beautiful. Except when rising from the ground, I do not remember to have seen one of these birds flap its wings. Near Lima I watched several for nearly half an hour, without taking off my eyes. They moved in large curves, sweeping in circles, descending and ascending without giving a single flap. As they glided close over my head, I intently watched from an oblique position, the outlines of these separate and great terminal feathers of each wing; and the separate feathers, if there had been the least vibratory movement,

would have appeared as if blended together, but they were seen distinct against the blue sky. The head and neck were moved frequently, and apparently with force. The extended wings seemed to form the fulcrum on which the movements of the neck, body, and tail acted. If the bird wished to descend, the wings were for a moment collapsed; when expanded with an altered inclination, the momentum gained by the rapid descent seemed to urge the bird upwards with the even and steady movement of a paper kite. In the case of any bird soaring, its motion must be sufficiently rapid, so that the action of the inclined surface of its body on the atmosphere may counterbalance its gravity. The force to keep up the momentum moving in a horizontal plane in the air, in which there is so little friction, cannot be great, and this force is all that is wanted. The movement of the neck and body of the Condor we must suppose is sufficient for this. However this may be, it is truly wonderful and beautiful to see so great a bird, hour after hour, without any apparent exertion, wheeling and gliding over mountain and river." [This word painting of Darwin's, on the flight of the Condor and its motions in space, answers precisely to those of the California bird, as I have repeatedly observed.—A. S. T.]

Mr. Darwin accompanied the surveying expedition of the English ship Beagle, Capt. Fitzroy, as an independent scientific observer, in the years from 1831 to 1836, and visited the east and west coasts of South America, the Gallapagos Islands, Australia, etc. The book before quoted is one of great celebrity, and is written in a modest but most comprehensive, catholic spirit. It is almost entirely made up of personally observed facts, relating to the physical and zoological features of the countries visited. The Condors of South America and the Land Turtles of the Gallapagos group, appear to have been more closely observed by him than any others of the animal kingdom—the Condors with much attention. But what a disappointment to think, with all this writer's powers of careful observation, when in all which appears in his book (though he saw "in a garden at Valparaiso, twenty or thirty of them alive," there is no formal distinct description of either the male or the female Condor. The female Condor of South America, we believe, no naturalist or traveler has ever properly described—that is, to our knowledge—though many of them casually say, that it is different in several features from the male bird. Nor does there seem to have been even made any proper paintings from life and study of life of the male and female Condor.

The female of the California Condor appears to be almost a distinct bird from its male companion; and we have no doubt, that the same law holds good with the different *Sarcophagus* of North and South America, of which we would take the liberty, as an amateur scribbler, to suggest, that there are on the American Continent, probably, not less than eight or ten different species, distinct from the Cathartes tribe. Fine and close observation will show.

Note of March, 1859.—Lieut. Gillis, in the first volume of the United States Astronomical Expedition to Chili, in 1849-52 (published by Congress in 1855), on page 357 makes some interesting notes on the Chilean Condor:

"The herds of cattle are watched over by a special class, the *vagueros*, who, together with certain of the *inquinos*, traverse the hills from day to day, looking for the sick and wounded, protecting very young calves from attacks of Condors, and driving stragglers within the boundaries of the hacienda again. As Condors are almost the only enemies to be feared, and their mode of attack is so sudden as to leave little hope of rescue, it is important to be always on the alert for them. They never make an attempt singly, nor when the cow is near; but watching for the first moment when she leaves her newly-born calf at a little distance, two or three will pounce upon it from a mid-heaven flight. One claws out its eyes at a stroke, and, as its mouth is opened in the agony, a second seizes its tongue; and thus its cries are stifled before a single sound could have reached the mother. The sharp eyes of the *vaguero* may have caught a glimpse of the rapid swoop, perhaps a mile or more away; yet, what can he do? Long before he could approach sufficiently near, life will be utterly extinct; and the animal being too young for the *patrón's* table, it is scarcely worth his effort to attempt interruption of the dainty banquet. On some estates, and generally during or about the calving season, there is an annual wholesale slaughter of these pests, the Condors.

"Though not an ornithologist, I was desirous to inspect closely a bird so famed, not less than to obtain specimens for the National Gallery at home, where the student of the feathered tribe could examine them at leisure. On expressing a wish to possess a pair of the largest dimensions, my friend quietly replied: 'Very well; I will kill a mare, and you shall have a dozen, if you wish. They are customers we like to be rid of, and would gladly resign all the *Buitres* to the personal inspection of the ornithologists.' In order to destroy them, a coral, or pen, is formed of high stakes set in the ground, within which one or more carcasses are placed, to entice the birds. Not long afterwards, they may be seen flocking from far and near, and they are soon busily engaged pulling the flesh in pieces. Knowing that they habitually cram themselves until unable to move without disgorging a part of the food, and that their great weight will prevent their rising without a long preparatory run, which the coral does not allow them for, the *haciendado* quietly bides his time. When he thinks this has arrived, *peons*, armed with clubs and lassos, enter the coral and beat the birds to death. Some times this is not accomplished without fierce struggling, and occasional bad wounds to the assailants, but it is rare that a Condor escapes; for, if one manages to clear the ground, he will suddenly find a lasso about his neck or leg, and he comes toppling back again. Five of them (monstrous birds of both sexes) were brought to me late on the evening before my return to Santiago, two of the males measuring each eleven feet ten inches, from tip to tip of the wings; but they could not be conveyed in the *barlocho* with us; and though every

effort was made to preserve the skins next day, the heat was so great they could not be saved. Subsequently, however, a pair of equal dimensions was obtained, and form part of the collection brought home by the Expedition.

"Having the sleepy, sluggish, ungraceful attitude of the vulture tribe, the bird is far from handsome. Except about the wings, back and neck, the plumage of the male bird is of a bright black color, with occasional grayish tinges; the ends of the wings are of a mottled brown, and the head and neck, as far as the commencement of the breast-bone, wholly bare—the dirty red or brownish skin, which covers the latter, lying in folds, or corrugations. A ruff, or circle, of milk-white and downy feathers, about an inch in diameter, surrounded the neck of a pair of those brought to me. Those which were without it were smaller birds, most probably of a different species; for, not only was their plumage generally of a lighter color, but brown feathers were also perceptible on every part of the body. The circle of white is a distinguishing mark of the true Condor. Even the very young birds possess it, though the color is then a light blue-black, differing little from that of the rest of the plumage. Its color, and that of the wing and back feathers, changes with age. Two years elapse before the young leave the nest in search of food for themselves; a pair in Santiago, over a year old, still retaining their downy feathers. Males are distinguished by a thick caruncle, which extends over the head as far as the insertion of the bill. Though strong and thick, the bill is small in proportion to the size of the animal. It is nearly straight on top, with a rather downward curve of the upper mandible, where it enters the cranium, the lower extremity being arched in a form indicative of power. The talons are as short and flat almost as those of a barn-door fowl. With an eye lacking fire, or even animation, half-drooping wings, often trailing on the ground when it walks, and a crouching head, one would not fear to attack half-a-dozen of them; unless at a time when hunger had roused the dormant fend within. And so, after looking at it carefully, I cannot but think that all the stories about children and sheep being carried away by Condors, or men and grown cattle being attacked by them, are wholly fabulous. A bald eagle would 'comb' one of them in 'no time,' and is altogether a much more desperate bird to encounter. One of these days fortune may permit me to learn something of their habits from the *vagueros*, who are often in the vicinity of their nests; but the present visit was too brief to undertake climbing the mountain crags, even to wait upon the Condor at his home."

Lieut. A. McRae, the assistant of Gillis (an accomplished scientific officer, well known to our citizens, and whose unfortunate death in San Francisco, in 1856, caused such deep regret), notes in his trip over the Andes, from Santiago to Mendoza, in Gillis' second volume, of the immense numbers of the Condor seen by him at the most elevated heights of the range.

Mr. Cassin, in his account of the ornithological collection of the aforesaid Expedition (second volume, page 173), states, that of six specimens in the collection, examined by him, all those labeled as females bear a close resemblance to the males, but are invariably smaller. The colors are the same, though of somewhat duller shades, but not brown, as stated by Padre Molina; though the present specimens corroborate his statement respecting the relative sizes of the sexes of this species. In Lieut. Gillis' notes, he says: "Males differ from females by a prominent caruncle, almost as marked as in the domestic cock. When young the plumage is downy and bluish-black, and the circle around the neck at that time is very little different in color from the adult. Between the ages of one and two years, the down nearly all disappears, but the birds remain near the nest, I was informed, until quite two years old. I saw two in Santiago that had been there more than a year, and were still unable to fly. As the birds grow older, the wing and back feathers gradually become of brown or ashy-gray, and the age may be known by the extent and brightness of the lighter-colored plumage."

In the foregoing quoted works on Chili, the writer could not fail to observe a curious fact, viz: the great similitude, or equality, of the physical anatomy of Chili and California; i. e., the Alta California of history, prior to 1800. They are almost precisely alike in climate, soil, minerals, meteorology, physical geography, natural history, and vegetable productions. All our birds, animals, etc., with several exceptions, seem to be varieties of each other; though in Chili, it seems, bears are not found, nor any of the true pines, or other conifers, that is in the settled parts; and California has no representative of the lama family. Doubtless, the plants and animals which would do well in one country would do well in the other. This curious subject would bear ample investigation.

The following notes of Nov. 1854, have been revised and corrected to the date of March, 1859:

## The Great Condor of Northwest America.

Note of 1 Nov. 1854. A fine specimen of this bird was killed on the beach at Monterey, a few days ago. As it has never been described before (to our knowledge), with accuracy, and as the scientific books of natural history are as unsatisfactory and incomplete as the tales of peripatetic hunters, we shall take mother nature as she shows herself in this huge feathery embodiment of creation, as our guide and pattern.

An imperfect description was given by us of this bird in the S. F. Herald, of Dec. 12th, 1852. The present specimen being killed near our house, we are enabled, with a more extended knowledge of its habits, to give a careful and detailed history of the creature.

The bird before us is a male, and weighed when killed, twenty pounds avoirdupois. The following are its dimensions and proportions: From beak to end of tail feathers, 4 feet 6 inches; from tip to tip of wing, stretched out, 8 feet 4 inches; one wing, 3 feet 3 inches; tail feathers twelve in number and 16 inches long; from ruffle on the neck to vent, 2 feet 9 inches. It has thirty-two brachial feathers on each wing; the five long outer wing-feathers measure 2 feet 5 inches each; its

breadth across the breast bone is 8 inches; under the wings it has a long triangular layer of white feathers, and the outside of the lower part of the mid-wing feathers is also tipped white.

The head, down to the commencement of the beak, is covered with a beautiful lemon-colored loose skin. The beak, which is a horny white, is 1 6-8 inch long, and curved over the lower bill, with a point as hard as iron, having a waved edge, toothed like the condor of Peru, sharp as a knife; the under mandible is a perfect half cylinder, into which fits with the nicest accuracy a hollow tongue of the same shape. This tongue is a curious feature, being 1 7-8 inch long by 4 an inch broad, and is serrated with a hardened edging inclining down the gullet, which the bird uses with great force and power in reducing its food for digestion previous to swallowing.

The head is 7 inches long, and is barred over with a triangular-shaped band of black featherlets like small short camel's hair pencils, on a naked white skin. Across the crown, it measures 3 inches, and is 3 inches from edge of skull to edge of lower jaw bone. The neck is bare of feathers, is of a pale, dirty, flesh color, and is 7 inches from base of the skull to the ruffle at the root of the neck. This ruffle is composed of stiff broad feathers, having elongated points, into which its neck is buried when at rest.

Its legs are of a dirty white color and scaly, and measure 10 inches from the knee joint to the end of the claw of the main toe. The feet consist of four toes, which are armed with strong, black, blunt claws; its middle toe is 5 1/2 inches long, which includes a claw 1 1/2 inch in length; the hind toe with claw is only 1 1/2 inch long. The breadth of the foot across the palm is 2 1/2 inches. The length of the legs from the hip joint to the end of the middle toe is 15 inches.

The egg of the bird, as I am informed by a fifteen-years resident of California, is 3 inches broad by 5 inches long; about one-fifth larger than a goose egg. Its color is a pale blue, spotted brown, and is nearly as thick as an ostrich egg. The same person informs me that the female lays only one egg during a season (others inform me it lays two), and makes its nest on the ground in the ravines of the mountains, and generally near the roots of the redwood and pine trees. It is three months before the bird can fly. The eye of the bird is 1 inch long by 1 inch broad, and weighs half an ounce; the iris is a beautiful light pink. The brain is shaped like a heart flattened, and weighs one ounce; it measures 1 1/2 inch in breadth and length. The heart, lungs, and liver are nearly the dimensions of a year old pig; its gut is short and white; the gall bladder is 6-8 of an inch long.

The bird when erect stands over 4 feet from the ground, and from its huge wings, when spread out or even closely folded, looks a mountain of dark feathers. The feathers are of a uniform dusky brown black color, with the exceptions mentioned. The body is covered closely with a long, lead-colored feathery down, with a thick skin (or hide rather), which is underlaid over the whole body, and particularly its under part, with a compact layer of bright yellow fat of a strong musky smell. The meat is of a bright arterial red, and with large flakes of air cells under the wings and breast sides, copiously fills out the contour of the animal. The muscular and bony development of the wings, neck, head and legs, is intense, which gives it immense strength and power in flight, and in attacking its prey or devouring its food.

Such is the description from nature of the "Sarcophagus Californicus," or Condor of the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Coal Ashes as a Manure.

But few experiments have been made by American farmers, says a writer, to test the fertilizing properties of coal ashes. While we are importing guano and other manures from foreign lands in enormous quantities, and at great expense, it may be well to employ some substances nearer home, which are now neglected and cast aside as worthless. Thousands of tons of ashes might be obtained in cities, where coal is extensively employed for fuel, which, when applied to the soil, would doubtless greatly augment its productive powers. It is stated in "Faulkner's Farmers' Manual," an English publication on manures, that coal ashes contain sulphate of lime, with some potash and soda, all of which are known, when separately applied, to produce a good effect on clover crops, and to constitute an important part of the food of all grasses.

The following experiment by an English farmer, may shed some light on the subject: The ground selected contained three perches of clover; the first had no manure, and produced thirty-eight pounds when cut in full head; the second, where four quarts of sifted coal ashes, which had not been exposed to the weather, were applied, the produce was fifty pounds; on the third perch, one quart of plaster was sown, and the crop weighed fifty-four pounds. It will be seen that the ashes increased the clover nearly one-quarter, above that on which no manure was applied, which goes to prove that this substance is a valuable fertilizer. Coal is said to be of vegetable origin; therefore, we can see no reason why its ashes should not contain the food of plants. Experiments on various soils and crops might be made by any farmer at a small expense, as coal is employed as fuel in nearly every town.

FORCING MELONS, ETC.—One of the best methods to raise early plants of the melon and cucumber under glass, is to take suds from three to five inches thick, soak them some twelve hours or more in liquid manure, and then plunge them, grass down, into the bed, then insert three or four seeds in each sod, where they can afterwards be transplanted with the sod, without disturbing the roots.

ARTICHOKES.—A writer in an Eastern paper says that 2000 bushels of artichokes can be raised on one acre. Another writer says he has no doubt of this, for from a single rather small tuber, he dug in the fall nearly or quite one peck. This root threw up three stalks, yielding as above.

BUILDING ONE'S HOUSE.—Our ordinary dwelling houses should be built to last, and built to be lovely; as rich and full of pleasantness as may be, within and without, and with such differences as might suit and express each man's character and occupation, and partly his history.

## The late Col. Jaques.

We lately published a short article containing the announcement of the death of this early friend of agriculture. A writer in the Country Gentleman furnishes the following sketch:

Col. Samuel Jaques of "Ten Hills Farm," in Somerville, near Boston, about and concerning whom your readers have been informed from time to time, departed this life on the 27th March, in the 83d year of his pilgrimage. The Colonel was in many respects a remarkable man—one whose knowledge, if judged by the books he had read, might be regarded as limited, but if tested by his knowledge of things as they really are—as they exist in nature, would be regarded far otherwise. He improved what every farmer enjoys, his opportunities for observation and experience, thus furnishing and storing his mind with useful and valuable knowledge. He resorted to the original sources, not being willing to take instruction second hand or from books, but interrogating nature herself, and carefully noting and treasuring up her oracular responses. In this way the Colonel had acquired a large amount of information not contained in books, but found in the recesses of nature, who yields her treasures to none but earnest seekers, and such she never turns empty away. In this respect the life of Col. Jaques is a model for every young man who desires to become useful, successful and happy.

The breeding of domesticated animals seemed to interest the Colonel more than any other department of rural life. In this he has done more to develop the laws of propagation than any other man in this country. He has not only originated a breed of cattle, but has in various ways, tested and confirmed by demonstration, that breeding in-and-in is not only the best, but about the only way of improving stock with certainty. He owned for several years, that remarkable English horse known as Bellfounder, or Norfolk Trotter. He had in his possession for some time, the Sherman Morgan, the sire of the Vermont Black Hawk.

The Creamtop breed of cattle, as heretofore stated, was made chiefly of the blood of Coileles, a short-horn bull, grandson of Comet, and two extraordinary native cows. He has bred in-and-in for nearly forty generations, with constant improvement in symmetry, and no deterioration in constitution, as anybody can see who will look at the specimens still kept at his late residence. He was for many years a successful breeder of Merino sheep, as the premiums he received from the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, abundantly prove.

The Colonel was remarkable, also, for his love of fox hunting. Some still live who well remember the interest he formerly took in this kind of sporting. His horn, his hounds, and his horse, were his equipments for this kind of enjoyment and recreation. He was always cheerful and full of life—active, vigorous and healthful, loved home and domestic scenes better than public life—though public men were frequent visitors and most welcome guests at his spacious mansion. He frequently had the pleasure of entertaining the most distinguished gentlemen of our country. He enjoyed the rare and most un-American quality of not being an office-seeker, though he had forced upon him the office of Inspector General of Hops, which he held from 1806 to 1838.

Notwithstanding the ups and downs of fortune which the Colonel shared, his life in this respect was a success, as he left his family a large and valuable estate. But had he left no property, the inheritance of his good name and virtues would be an invaluable legacy. While the surviving children mourn the loss of such a father, they may well rejoice in the reflection that to them the lines have fallen in pleasant places, and that they have a goodly heritage.

## Salt as a Manure.

The following questions were addressed to the editor of the N. E. Farmer: How salt is to be applied to the soil, whether it should be mixed with barn-manure or sown broadcast? If mixed with manure, in what proportion? If sown, how much to an acre, at what season, and what kind of soil is most benefited by it? Would it be advantageous to use it when barley is to be grown? How would it affect pasture land? And further, would solicit the opinion of some experienced on the profit likely to accrue from purchasing salt at twenty cents a bushel for agricultural purposes?

Would you consider it profitable to buy air-slaked lime, at eight cents a bushel, to put on the land?

To these questions the editor replies: We have often used salt as a fertilizer, but have not pursued the experiments with sufficient accuracy to make them worthy of note. So we refer to others, and find plenty of evidence that salt may be used as a fertilizer where it can be obtained at low rates, where it is dirty or in a damaged state so as to make it unfit for common purposes.

Salt renders dry loams more susceptible of absorbing moisture from the air, and this is of great importance, because those soils which absorb the greatest proportion of water from the atmosphere, are always the most valuable to the cultivator. On heavy undrained lands it would not act beneficially.

When sprinkled slightly over manure heaps it checks the escape of the carbonate of the ammonia, and tends to prevent undue fermentation. It not only acts on vegetation as a stimulant, but serves as a direct constituent or food of some kinds of plants.

Applied to grain crops, on light soils, at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre, salt increases the produce of seed, and very much improves its weight to the bushel, and quality. On grass land and clover, salt has a good effect, rendering the herbage more palatable to stock.

Mangold wurtzel, manured with salt mixed with farm-yard dung, at the rate of ten or twelve bushels, or even more, an acre, grows luxuriantly. It would undoubtedly be useful on a barley crop, because the soil adapted to that plant, is the kind of soil most benefited by salt.

We do not doubt but that salt at twenty cents, and air-slaked lime at eight cents a bushel, would be profitable on land where they are actually needed.

## Flowering of Potatoes.

Mr. Manby of England, in his Prize Essay on the Cultivation of Early Potatoes, says that "a flower to an early potato is considered a sign of deterioration, the first symptom of growing out, it being contended that all the strength of the plant should be thrown into perfecting the tuber and not into the opposite extreme." He would therefore eradicate them as soon as they appear, and save seed from plants which have shown no indication of flowering. Experiments have shown that potato plants beginning to show a tendency to flower, perfect their tubers less early and perfectly than before that tendency was developed.

The oldest man in Pennsylvania, a Mr. Sweet, over whom has passed 122 winters, died in Butler county, in that State, recently.



## Miscellany.

## BOTH SIDES.

A man in his carriage was riding along  
A gaily dressed wife by his side;  
In satin and laces she looked like the queen,  
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed;  
The carriage and couple he eyed;  
And said, as he worked with his saw on the log,  
"I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,  
"One thing I would give if I could—  
I'd give my wealth for the strength and the health  
Of the man who saved the wood."

A pretty young maid, with a bundle of work,  
Whose face, as the morning was fair,  
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,  
While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked on the carriage; the lady she saw,  
Arrayed in apparel so fine,  
And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart  
Those satins and laces were mine."

The lady looked out on the maid with her work,  
So fair in her calico dress,  
And said, "I'd relinquish position and wealth,  
Her beauty and health to possess."

Thus it is in the world, whatever our lot,  
Our minds and our time we employ  
In longing and sighing for what we have not,  
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

We welcome the pleasure for which we have sighed,  
The heart has a void in it still,  
Growing deeper and wider the longer we live,  
That nothing but Heaven can fill.

(For the California Farmer.)

## LEAVES FROM MY JOURNAL

BY M. A. SABLES.....NO. IV.

What a glorious day it is! See how grandly  
Diablo looms up; and, far off in the horizon, see  
how clear are the mountains beyond San Pablo  
Bay. The sky is as blue as we imagine we should  
see even in Italy. "Will you join us on an excu-  
sion to Diablo?" said H. to me. "With great  
pleasure," I responded; and, hurrying down to the  
Carquinez ferry-boat was soon at the prettiest  
village in California—Martinez. "Have you got a  
safe horse (or better, a mule), which I can depend  
on, for a jaunt to the mountains?" I inquired of  
the livery stable-keeper. "Yes; a horse that you  
will like." He went kick, will he? "No." "No  
stomble?" "No." "Well, I'll take him." Exit  
stable-keeper. Scene 3: Enter stable-keeper  
with a lean, lank, broken-down nag. "There you  
are, sir. He's one of the finest pieces of horse-flesh  
in these parts." "We are late," said H.; "all the  
other horses are taken, and you'll have to make  
him answer." With a look of supreme contempt,  
I mounted, and off we rode. The old horse, to do  
him justice, went on briskly enough; and we were  
soon with a jolly company of about twenty. One  
of the party had recently arrived from the East,  
and kept us in a roar of laughter by his mirth-  
provoking antics. Imagine a sailor on horseback,  
and you will get an idea of the figure he made;  
add to the sailor enough whisky to make him  
merry, but good-natured, and you can complete  
the resemblance.

The ride to the foot of the mountain was thor-  
oughly enjoyed; the air was clear and bracing,  
and it was a luxury indeed to watch the play of  
sunlight on the green sward and with the graceful  
branches of noble trees that completely shaded our  
path. It was sunset when we reached the large  
ranch of Mr. Walker, one of the most hospitable  
men I have met in California. It would have been  
interesting, at another time, to have noted the pro-  
cess of manufacturing cheese for the San Francisco  
market. I must say, however, that I was struck  
by the scrupulous cleanliness of every department.  
At another time, too, it would have been entertain-  
ing to have related the bear stories and gold pros-  
pecting adventures with which he whiled away the  
long hours of the night. Mr. Walker has traveled  
much, and has observed clearly men and things.  
We did not expect to receive so much kindness  
from a comparative stranger; and I, for one, was  
much rejoiced at finding a good house, an excellent  
supper, and a good bed, in place of camping out  
and shivering over cold meat and bread, as was  
expected. Romance charms me in my comfortable  
room, with dressing gown on and slippers on my  
feet; but the reality always takes away my appre-  
ciation. Some people camp-out, and say, "How  
comfortable!" with chattering teeth and shivering  
limbs. I really envy them, with all my heart—the  
spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. My  
companions called me lazy, because I slept until  
six, instead of getting up at four o'clock, to see the  
sun rise and do—nothing. I told them it was a  
matter of taste; that they probably recollected the  
story of the old woman and the cow.

At seven o'clock we were all mounted, and, with  
Mr. Walker for a guide, commenced our "winding  
way." For nearly two miles we followed a wagon  
road, built by some miners, I believe in 1852, to a  
quartz vein, then thought to be extremely valuable,  
but which was found too expensive to pay. They  
say a Scotchman has discovered a vein which is  
very rich, but it is to be kept a secret until he ac-  
cumulates enough money to put up a steam-mill.  
Common report says, he is a practical miner, and  
is to be depended upon. The wagon road is even  
at present almost easy enough to drive up a buggy.  
It could be repaired with very little expense. Our  
first halt was at a rock, nearly half way up, from  
which springs a delicious stream of water. It was  
the spot for a lunch, or camping party; but we  
were all too anxious to reach the top. Mounting  
up from this point, is a work of some difficulty and  
requires patience and perseverance, but is not at  
all dangerous. The children in our party were not  
obliged to dismount once. Towards the top, it was  
difficult to force our way through the chaparral;  
but the flag-staff gained, and all fatigue vanished  
at the view of the sublime and beautiful landscape  
surrounding us on every side. I am an enthusiast,  
but I was awed by the solemn silence and the vast  
extent of country upon which we looked, and my  
lips refused to utter a sound. I never before felt  
the magnitude of our Savior's temptation; and

looking down from old Diablo, if the mind is op-  
pressed by such a scene, is it a wonder that the  
intellect refuses to comprehend the meaning of  
Eternity? What a startling and Aladdin-like page  
in the world's history has this old mountain been  
a silent witness to! It was the first prominent  
object upon which my eye rested in California.  
I have lived in almost its shadow for six years;  
and, when in other climes, I know I shall often  
look back to the glorious and sunny land upon  
which old Diablo looks; a land which, in spite of  
"La Belle France" and "Splendid Italy," in future  
years will be called the "Garden of the World."

The eye first turns its expectant gaze towards  
the blue waves of the great ocean, and there it is;  
and over the greenest of valleys, brilliant with  
myriads of wild flowers; over San Francisco Bay,  
and the metropolis of this western empire; and  
over the portals of the Golden Gate, once eyes  
drink in the sight of the Pacific, as far as the  
Farallones de las Grayles, twenty miles beyond  
where its waves thunder upon this rocky coast.  
I can appreciate now the feelings which made Bal-  
boa speechless, when, from the pinnacle up which  
he had climbed, he first looked upon this grand  
old ocean. To the south one looks down upon  
McGreer's Canon, Morgan's Territory, Passahara,  
Green, and San Ramon Valleys, Livermore's and  
Dougherty's ranches, and at the little lake, spark-  
ling like a diamond surrounded by an emerald  
setting, at our feet. To the north one glances over  
Diablo Valley, Martinez, the Straits of Carquinez,  
Benicia, Vallejo, Mare Island, to the horizon, along  
which extends, as far as the eye can reach, the  
snow-white peaks of the Sierra Nevadas. This  
fascinates the eye as much as the west view, of the  
Pacific. To the east, one overlooks the smaller of  
the two peaks of Diablo to the San Joaquin  
plains and Stockton. The mountain is, according  
to the stake of the United States survey, 3856 feet  
high—a comparatively insignificant height; but the  
author of "Do Re" (a most attractive book of  
travels, by an old Californian) says Monte Diablo  
commands as fine a view as any one of the cele-  
brated peaks which he has visited on the Continent  
of Europe.

After a lunch, thoroughly enjoyed, we took a  
parting look from the flag-staff, and commenced  
the descent. The atmosphere was so rarefied that  
we could see the streets of San Francisco, and  
some could distinguish the white sails of vessels  
coming in the Golden Gate. The real danger and  
difficulty of the excursion now commenced, and  
the comic pencil of Crinkshank could have had  
abundant "studies from nature." Mr. Walker  
halted at the Monument Rock, where three charm-  
ing little school girls, from Sacramento, entertained  
us by singing some Spanish songs. The courage  
and cheerfulness of these children, in even danger-  
ous places, commanded the admiration of the  
whole party. My contemptible looking animal  
proved how false are appearances, and trudged  
on with patient industry; but I must say that  
although I forgave him for his looks, I would not  
"hanker" after him under more favorable circum-  
stances. Our polle guide led us down through  
Walker or Rocky Canon; and although very tired,  
we enjoyed this part of our excursion very much.  
The rocks are piled together in the most picturesque  
confusion; and at every turn, new and beautiful  
pictures would challenge admiration. The grass  
was of the richest emerald green; the wild flowers  
gorgeous in hue; the trees, some of them, of giant  
size, with the richest foliage; while all along, the  
clear brook dashed along with a musical gurgle  
that enchanted the ear. We often halted to rest,  
and with the turf for a couch and the flowers for  
a pillow, I would dreamily watch the vultures as  
in graceful circles they would wheel around the  
battlement-like rocks. Sometimes C. despite his  
evident fatigue, would imitate Billy Burch, and  
cause our laughter to be echoed through the canon.

While we were all enchanted by the impressive  
nature of the scene, on the top of the mountain,  
C. climbed up to the flag-staff, and after drawing  
a long breath, ejaculated with great unction and  
ridiculous gravity, "Well, this is a devil of a place!"

We reached Mr. Walker's ranch completely tired  
out, but each one declaring fatigue a cheap price  
to pay for such a pleasure. By the kindness of  
my Martinez friends I was enabled to ride in a  
wagon the remainder of the distance.

The proper way for pleasure-seekers to ascend  
Monte Diablo, is to ride to the foot of the moun-  
tain in a carriage or wagon, then take horses to  
the top. They should start from Martinez in the  
morning, and calculate to camp out on the moun-  
tain top, where there are plenty of sheltered places,  
and witness the sun rise and set from the top.  
Such an experience would be an epoch in any one's  
life; and like the author of "Do Re," in the midst  
of other scenes, the mind would recall with vivid  
distinctness the remembrance of an ascent of  
Monte Diablo.

Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood.

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Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

WYMAN &amp; CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING,

A full and complete stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings,

And every description of

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,

Also, Brooks' celebrated Calf, Patent-leather, Dress and

Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,

Umbrellas, etc., etc.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers

of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST

CLOTHING, made in the most approved styles.

159 and 161 Montgomery Street,

216m Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco

C. HALL. E. H. WINGBETTER.

MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Harness, Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE WARE, &amp; C.,

No. 82 Battery Street,

Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to—Good assortment

Concord Saddle Harness, Stage Boxes and Lashes, of the best

quality, constantly on hand. 710-1 6m

## FARMERS, BEWARE

CALIFORNIA

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

AND

PECK'S SANTA CLARA

HEADER AND HARVESTER!

HAVING LEARNED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES,  
that Treadwell & Co., of this city, are endeavoring to  
produce the impression in the Farming community that  
I am manufacturing the "Manny Machine," I am once  
more in the field, to assert, that all such representations  
are UNMITIGATED FALSHOODS.

I am not building the "Manny Machine," nor in-  
fringing on the "Manny Patent," nor do I intend to do  
either; on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE  
OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly unlike the "Manny Machine," except in the  
use of the knife, on which there is not now, nor has  
there ever been, a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too  
much experience as a Practical Mechanic, and have  
spent too much money in obtaining Drawings and Spec-  
ifications from the Patent Office, of the various kinds of  
Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know  
precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore ob-  
tained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions,  
and that the Farmers who will buy of me will be prose-  
cuted. This is the old "saw-gee," and has been  
pretty well "played out." For two years the combined  
force have been playing upon me, not openly, but  
MEANLY and COWARDLY, behind masked batteries, with  
a view to the breaking up of "Home Manufacture," that  
they might the more securely and successfully continue  
to monopolize the

AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

and keep up prices at rates ruinous to the Farmer. But  
thus far, their assaults have been entirely without success,  
and will continue harmless if I am sustained by the  
farmer, for whose interest I am steadily at work.

The great secret of their unscrupulous and extraordi-  
nary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that  
as the season for selling has commenced, they begin to  
feel as well as see, that my

CALIFORNIA

Combined Reaper and Mower,

IS A DECIDED SUCCESS!

and unless they can intimidate the farmer, and  
force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machines  
much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a  
large stock over for next year—an unpleasant job, truly,  
but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!"

Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much  
better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing  
the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hire-  
lings and secret circulars and letters throughout the  
country, to poison the public mind with atrocious  
charges to be FALSE.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers  
alone? They know full well that they can maintain no  
action. As I said above, they find the "saw-gee" more  
successful with the farmer than with me, and conse-  
quently the scene of their operations this year  
has been transferred from this city to the farmer in  
the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

California Combined Reaper and Mower,

(and not the "Manny"),

and I have purchased the Invention called

"PECK'S SANTA CLARA

HEADER AND HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall con-  
tinue to MANUFACTURE both, in numbers equal  
to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may  
buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required,  
receive a written GUARANTEE OF INDEMNITY.

Forward your orders, and they shall be filled.  
With this I am done. I am now, and ever have been,  
"ready for the fight whenever the fight opens."

THOS. OGG SHAW,

No. 33 Sacramento street.

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases,

FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our  
establishment, before laying in their winter stock.  
We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

LARD OIL.

Is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

WINTER SPERM OIL.

Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.

BINNACLE OIL.

Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

CAMPHENE.

Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL.

In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent.

BURNING FLUID.

Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,

3m 48 Front street, near California.

CALIFORNIA TUBS,

AND

California Falls!

CALIFORNIA WINES,

AND

California Ales!

AND

COLLINS WADHAMS,

WOULD SAY to those interested in the

welfare of California, which is no more

than self-interest, to call at

112 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

And see what "can be done in California," before sending

their millions to some far-off country, never to return.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER and CALIFORNIA PAIRS

are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well. 74f

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINES!

SEVEN DIFFERENT KINDS.

All the best Combined Machines in Use.

Letters of inquiry, and timely orders, will receive

our prompt attention.

EMLEN &amp; PASSMORE,

633 Market street,

PHILADELPHIA.

12-3m

## AGRICULTURAL.

125

McCormick's Chicago Reapers!



Three Sizes—5, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PAT-

TERNS, from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the Manu-

facturers for the Pacific Coast.]

2500 sold in 1855, 4000 sold in 1856,

3000 sold in 1856, 4500 sold in 1855.

15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single Establishment in the world can truthfully claim  
to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number  
of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same  
time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my ma-  
chine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in  
their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more  
largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than  
ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not  
hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and  
Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, dura-  
bility and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers  
who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through-  
out the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one pre-  
ferred. The position of the Raker in my machine (as paten-  
ted), upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and  
where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the  
only right one. Other makers have to haul their Raker on the  
platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in  
his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over  
the clods by the little platform-wheel over which he rides,  
necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts  
in part, for the great durability of my Machines  
as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.

Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.

Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in '57.

Highest Prize of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in 1857.

As the best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny  
machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Uni-  
versal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FALSE.  
The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is  
its highest praise; while the awards of Premiums, generally,  
are worthy of no confidence, although Reapers-makers make a  
business of laboring and scheming to secure the little Annual  
One-horse Premiums of the country. Although it may not be  
generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these ma-  
chines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and  
but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by  
thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manu-  
facturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from Farmers and  
others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and  
much more. I may further remark, that all of the Reaping  
Machines of my prominence in the country, are mere modifi-  
cations of my machine; all other manufacturers having neces-  
sarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer,  
that in point of durability, my machine is far superior to  
all others; besides several important advantages, referred to in  
my regular Annual Circular in pamphlet form, which will be  
furnished those who desire further information, by addressing  
me, or any one of my Agents.

P. S.—To correct a misapprehension from recent newspa-  
per reports, I may say, that, while the Commissioner refused  
to extend my PATENT of 1845, that of October, 1847, will  
not expire for several years to come, and that this has been my  
most important Patent; and further, that Reapers-makers  
before cannot copy more nearly my machine than they have  
done heretofore. They must still carry their Raker on the  
back of the platform, and submit to other consequent im-  
perfections.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Thrashers and Separators,

Manufactured by Nourse, Mason &amp; Co.; 32 and 36 inch

cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. Patent Office, January 3, 1859.—Sirs: J. A. &amp; H. A.

Pitts' Patent, dated June 20, 1857 (machine for Thrashing and

Cleaning Grain), was only extended for a term of seven years

from June 20, 1857. It has consequently expired. Respec-  
tfully yours,

J. HOLT, Commissioner.

Southworth &amp; Co., San Francisco, California.

Pitts' Patent Double-Pinion 8 and 10 Horse-Powers.

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that we have

a certificate of authority, of which the following is a true copy.

A. GORDON &amp; CO.

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that A. Gordon &amp;

Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved

Patent Double-Pinion Horse-Power," in any of the States or

Territories secured to me by letters patent, (Signed)

Boston, October 20, 1858. JOHN A. PITTS.

We are this month shipping Horse-Powers of the above

patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he

is hereby authorized to sell. A. GORDON &amp; CO.

Rochester, N. Y., October 28, 1859.

A. Gordon &amp; Co's Iron Planet Powers,

8 and 10 Horse.

NOURSE, MASON &amp; CO.,

IRON PLANET POWERS,

8 and 10-Horse—with full Extras.

Forty Ketchum's Mowers—Iron Frame.

Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

TWENTY NOYES' MILL-STONES,

Different Sizes.

One Hundred Revolving Horse-Rakes,

Eight, Ten and Twelve Feet.

200 dozen Hay-Rakes, 100 doz. Batchelder's Hay-Forks, 100

doz. "Blood's" Mirror-Blade Scythes, 50 doz. "Bird's" Silver

Steel, 100 doz. Samson's Sledge-Hammers, 200 Thermometer

Churns, 1500 Peoria Plows—to arrive for Fall Trade),

Also, a general assortment of Agricultural Implements.

Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing.

SOUTHWORTH &amp; CO.,

No. 44 Battery street,

Between California and Pine streets.

AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. Arthur. W. N. Arthur.

J. D. ARTHUR &amp; SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

ACRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

and will continue to receive

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1890.

**A Special Agent in the Eastern States.**  
Mr. E. A. HAW, who left here in the steamer of the 5th inst., on a visit to his kindred, to carry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.  
We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.  
We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

**The Farmer—Our City Carrier.**  
HARRIS employed Mr. J. F. LARSEN as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the FARMER into the family as a friend to all "home industry." It will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

J. B. MORSE is not an Agent of the FARMER, nor authorized to receive subscriptions or money on account of this journal—nor has he been for some time past.

**Old Times—Old Habits.**  
Strick to our business, and you will be sure to be successful. How many of the old residents of California can look back and see the errors they have made, by continually changing their business and entering upon new and untried adventures? Whereas, if they had remained constantly devoted to one pursuit, they would now have been wealthy. We often, however, meet with merchants, miners, mechanics, farmers, and traders, who are now at their first testing-ground; perhaps a city or village has grown up around them, and instead of a few canvas tents here and there, are now surrounded by large brick warehouses, and they are occupiers of similar buildings; and near to them are found others equally prosperous. Show me an industrious man, and I will show you a prosperous one—perseverance, permanence, and a steady pursuit, have secured to them prosperity.

In one of our rambles in the outskirts of Sacramento City, we met, while at Hubbard's Garden, with an old Pioneer Teamster, of the 1850-school; one who had been "teaming goods" from Sacramento City since that date, steadily, up to Michigan Bluffs. Mr. M. Englander, an old Pioneer and one of the earliest settlers there, informed us he now sends his teams from Sacramento City with two loads of assorted goods, about six tons weekly, to his store at Michigan Bluffs, and has done so ever since 1850. He is now the oldest teamster on that route; and, by his steady attention to his business, has made himself rich—having a large store and extensive business at Michigan Bluffs. We noticed his good wagons and fine teams of horses, in excellent condition—a sure sign of a good business man.

**The Sacramento Pavilion.**  
The question is settled! The Commissioners have bought, the Supervisors have sanctioned the purchase, and the authorities have paid \$5,000 for the lots upon which the Pavilion will stand—when built. From what we learned at the Levee City the last week, we hesitate not to say we believe a great mistake has been committed, for there does not appear to be any person hardly pleased or at all satisfied. We conversed with many persons who declare that they will not pay the taxes assessed for this purpose, because they are not satisfied with the action of those who had the management of the affair. Nearly all that we have conversed with, declare that they supported and voted for the work under the impression that some place would be selected for pavilion and grounds together, and that the buildings were to be used exclusively for such purposes; and they want it out of the city, along the line of the railroad, where it would be convenient for all the county. We know there is much feeling on this subject, and if we should guess, we do not think much success will attend the present efforts. In fact, we do not think there is either such a unanimity as is needed for so great a work, nor is there time and means enough to complete the work before autumn. Should this prove true, it will be a source of much regret; but when selfish policy reigns, and bad counsels prevail, no good results can be expected.

**Clean Your Grain.**  
We have often presented this subject to our grain growers, and urged a better attention to it, for their own pecuniary good. We can name many of our best millers, with whom we have conversed, who have shown us where the raisers of grain have lost from four to ten per cent by their careless way of cleaning their grain. They do not reflect sufficiently upon the importance of having their wheat thoroughly clean. A man raising two or three thousand bags of wheat, if perfectly cleaned from straw and broken or loose heads, would require from 100 to 200 less bags for his grain; then, the time of his men in filling, loading, hauling, storing, and freight; and if the cleaning is not well done, this amount is deducted at the mill when the wheat is sold, for dirty wheat never brings as much as clean wheat; and again, the very waste at the mill is often purchased back again by the grower, for hog or chicken feed; thus, first losing the value, then paying for it. If our grain-growers will make some inquiry of the millers, they will find their loss from this neglect far greater than we have stated it. May we not hope a better attention this year to this subject?

**Young Men's Christian Association.**—We rejoice to know of the success which has attended the efforts of this excellent association, and this result we anticipated when we learned of the interest manifested by the ladies of different religious societies to lend a helping hand to the work. By a union of effort, great good has been accomplished, and where ready hands join in such labors, it often results as we think it may, in the union of hands and the union of hearts.

## Hubbard's Gardens, Sacramento.

This most excellent garden-spot is situated on the American River, one mile from the Public Square; and omnibuses run to the Gardens every half hour, from the city, at the low price of a *bit*. The whole ground comprises about eighty acres, and is laid out in orchards, fruit gardens, and vegetable grounds. One *Apple Orchard*, of one thousand trees, of extra growth and quality; the *Peach Orchard* comprises about four thousand trees (two thousand in full bearing), with some forty kinds of fruit; a *Vineyard* of ten thousand grape-vines, in excellent condition; a second *Apple Orchard*, of eight hundred trees of younger growth; a large collection of other fruit trees, consisting of about one thousand pear trees, one thousand plum trees, three hundred cherry trees, and two hundred each of apricots and nectarines; also, a bed of strawberries of some four to five acres, principally British Queen, Longworth's Profligate, etc. These Orchards and Gardens are in excellent order, affording fruit the whole season. Nothing serious has occurred, by reason of cold or frost, at these Gardens; although some frost has nipped the grapes and peach shoots on the low land. The late rise of waters has brought it up to within about eight inches of the surface. It can be seen percolating through the earth about the plants. The water has covered some low places.

Dr. Hubbard has a large building for the reception of those who desire to get fruits, such as strawberries, peaches, etc. He receives visitors, and furnishes ice-creams, strawberries and cream, etc. A large hall for "dinner parties," or "pleasure parties," with a fine room for parties and balls, completes his plans. The grounds, with the scenery round, make it very attractive—presenting a near view of the American River, with its swelling tide. We can recommend persons who love a pleasant ride, to make this one of the places of their visits, when at the Levee City.

## Hog-Raising and Pork-Packing.

Is investigating the value of this kind of business, and its value to our State, we have been led to make inquiries, which have resulted as follows: Mr. Geo. Cooper, of Sacramento, who is a large dealer in cured provisions, assures us that those who are now dealing in Pork, i.e., those who raise Hogs, are asking too high a price for their own interest. The ruling rate now is about \$11 per hundred, dressed. He could raise more, as easily as he raises his present stock, and do a better business, by selling Hogs at \$7 per hundred. Holding too high, prevents success in this branch of trade; thus decreasing home production, and enabling importers of Pork to control our market. The raisers of Swine should bear in mind, that the increase of this kind of stock is beyond all precedent. They should also bear in mind, that five pounds of barley will make one pound of Pork, once more, if rightly fed; and it is far better to fatten Hogs on barley, and realize two cents per pound for the grain, than to sell at one to one-and-a-fourth cents. Mr. Cooper assures us that he has made money by feeding ground barley to his Hogs, which cost him two cents per pound. We are confident that our farmers can raise and fatten Hogs upon barley and root-crops, so as to realize handsome profits, and sell at \$7, or even \$8, per hundred. Mr. Cooper has a large slaughtering establishment on the Yolo side, and extensive packing-houses in Sacramento, with smoke-houses, and every convenience; and he can and will succeed in this enterprise; and he should have the encouragement of all who wish well to our State. Sacramento retail prices, at his market, are as follows: Hams, 30 cents; Sides, 25 cents; Lard, 25 cents; Tongues, \$1; Smoked Salmon, 10 cents; Butter, 40 to 50 cents; Eggs, 62 cents; Cheese, 30 cents. Visitors to Sacramento should see his market. His advertisement will be found in our columns.

## Worms on the Grape.

We felt much pleased to receive a visit from Samuel Norris, Esq., of Norris' Ranch, the gentleman who was so cruelly beaten some time since in Sacramento. We are truly glad to find Mr. Norris so far recovered as to visit his friends, but was deeply pained to learn that our friend was deprived of his hearing by reason of the outrage he received. Can our laws give no redress for such wrongs? We received from our friend the information that he had suffered also from another worm, and that his vineyard of some thousands of grape-vines, had been destroyed by a species of worm that he shall denominate the *cabbage worm*. The worms brought us by Mr. Norris were not in a state for a just examination. We are promised more, and Mr. Norris assured us he would watch the operations of these worms and note their changes. These worms were from one-fourth of an inch to two inches long—a species known to gardeners as the "cabbage worm." They had completely eaten up all the leaves and green branches, the growth of the present year. We hope if others have suffered by this worm, they will advise us of the fact, and send us samples of the worm, and a report of all its operations. We shall anticipate a valuable letter from Mr. Norris, explaining further the changes of this destructive worm, and its effect upon his vines.

## Floral Fair at Oakland.

Let everybody prepare for the coming Fair at Oakland, for it will be a glorious affair, and everybody will be there. Such strawberries and other early fruits as will be seen, will make the mouth water. The ladies, too, are now busy with the needle, the pencil, and the brush, to give the artistic work, and they add to the scene of beauty and genius. The farmer, the orchardist, the mechanic, and the artist, will all vie with each other to make it an interesting and a happy scene.

**Wilson's Burglar Detecting Gun.**—One of these curious guards against thieves we saw yesterday, and we would assuredly say, they are not only *detectors* but *killers* of thieves; for no thief could possibly enter by the door or window alive, without detection.

## Solomon's Temple.

"Time, place, and action, may with pains be wrought, But genius must be born, it never can be taught."  
We are to be called on to explain the reason why we place this couplet of the poet Dryden at the head of this article, we should simply declare that it was because we believed it most truly and emphatically belonged to California, in her present position before the world. Her history, her character, the energy of her citizens, the peculiar circumstances which have surrounded her advent, and the many and sore trials that have befallen her citizens, all tend to show, that by her position upon the map of the world, holding the key of the "Golden Gate," the time of her advent, the place she occupies, and the trials to which her citizens have been exposed, has indeed called into being that action in the minds of men that has given birth to such a genius as the world never saw before. A single reflection upon the minds of intelligent men and they will see it at a glance.

We believe in our heart that California will prove the birth-place of a genius of a newer and a higher order, such as will stamp it as peculiarly of California origin. We could recount many inventions of a very high order; many enterprises of a very extraordinary character, that spring into being on our golden shores; but our purpose is simply to show the truth of our assertion by the fact that the grand design of building "Solomon's Temple" originated here in California—the place above all others for such an enterprise; one for which our State is peculiarly adapted and qualified, by reason of the materials necessary for its builders, and of which no other State in our Union can produce. The history of the building of the Temple, as minutely described in first Kings, sixth to eighth chapter, should be carefully read by all who visit this great work; for this Temple is a *fac simile*, in every particular. The form of the Temple is perfect; the "Porch before the Temple;" the "Chambers;" the "windows of narrow lights;" the "walls of cedar;" the "carved knobs and open flowers;" the "Oracle," overlaid with pure gold; the "Ark of the Covenant," of finest gold; the "doors of olive tree;" the "palm trees, within and without;" the Altar, Pitchers, Cups, and the six hundred Images; the "Table for Shew-bread;" the "Tables of the Money-changers;" these are all perfect. The "Ark of the Covenant," with the Censers for incense, the Bowls, Spoons, Basins, and Golden Candlesticks and Snuffers, all of pure gold; "Cherubims;" the "Golden Sea," with all and everything described in Sacred History, will be found faithfully and artistically perfected in this great work; the marble-work particularly will command the admiration of every artist. (This was executed by Joseph Whittle.) The surrounding scenes in the Pavilion, of which there are twenty (prepared by Mr. O. Rogers), represent Jerusalem, Mount of Olives, Mount Hermon, the Dead Sea, Bethlehem, Mount Carmel, Coast of Sidon, Caesarea, Mount Sinai, Mount Aararat, Mount Lebanon, Beyroot, etc.; the Plains of Jordan, Isle of Patmos, the Isle of Crete, Smyrna, and the Harbor of Rhodes. These scenes are of deep interest to all who value Sacred History—the student, the teacher, and the Christian.

Parents by all means should take their children; and we trust this exhibition will prove a valuable school for all. In order that these scenes may be enjoyed in the highest degree, and the beautiful perspective of the views realized, opera-glasses should be taken by visitors. This great work has been begun and carried forward under the care of A. Sluhow, master builder, with about forty mechanics and artisans of skill and ability; and when we reflect that this immense undertaking has been conceived, carried forward, and completed by woman, it is another evidence of the influence she can exert on mankind for good; for we believe this work will lead to an increased study of the Bible, and the interesting scenes connected with the Holy Land. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Scott, and Rev. Dr. Peck will deliver addresses at the opening of this grand work, and thus add greatly to the interest of the occasion. To the Masonic fraternity this will afford a rich season for their cause, and it cannot be doubted they will improve it to the utmost.

**HUNTER'S POINT.**—This most admirable sporting ground, some six miles from this city, should be better known. Every person who desires a fine ride over a most excellent road and along the opening view to the ocean, should seize the present beautiful morning, and enjoy this pleasant trip. Those who use the gun, can find abundance of game, and fishing tackle can be brought into use also. But the ride over the San Bruno Turnpike is truly delightful. The farther you go, the better you will like it. The sea-breezes will invigorate, and the flush of health will tell where you have been. But "Hunter's Point;" here is a little "beauty spot" hidden in a little cozy nook, where roses and lilies send forth their fragrance, and here an early pioneer has built his "home." Friend Hunter has been holding this charming spot nearly ten years, and it is a gem sparkling with the drops of the sea's silvery spray and the morning's early sunbeam. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have a beautiful and happy home. Our only regret was that friend Hunter did not long since plant himself an orchard and vineyard. He has the best of soil and location. Don't lose another year, friend Hunter. Put your vineyard on the side hill, and your orchard in front of it. We will come and show you how. We will only ask our bread and butter and a snuff of the fresh breezes from the ocean. Oh, how much beauty there is in scenes like these.

**MARBLE WORK.**—We examined some very splendid marble mantles, now being made by the Devine Brothers, of Sacramento, to order, for a gentleman of that city, from pure Carrara marble, valued at from \$300 to \$500. The style of work is entirely new, being the diamond pattern. We are glad to see such work of our own artists go to embellish our "California Homes." We saw a marble mantle at Devine Brothers, the same as the one made and exhibited at the Fair, valued at \$1,000. We hope some wealthy citizen will come forward and purchase this for a beautiful home.

## Thanks to the "Times."

A VERY handsome complimentary notice of our Journal appeared in the Times a few weeks since, and though we have not yet spoken, we have nevertheless not forgotten. The peculiarity of the notice awakened a train of reflection, and while we gratefully return our thanks, we especially thank them for the happy allusion to our most particular friends (?), which they said we had not a few.

One of the most important results of our reflections, after a careful perusal of the complimentary notice, is the following; we write what we feel, and feel what we say:

Who are our friends? "Prosperity makes friends; adversity tries them." This is an old proverb and a true one. There is another saying: "God save me from my friends! I can take care of my enemies," is equally true, with the brave of heart. We have had occasion during a life-time of some years, to learn a thing or two. As danger calls out man's energy and endurance, so trials call out a man's faith, and poverty shows him who are his friends. All these trials to which human life is incident, will teach a man wisdom if he will learn. The flattering notice of our journal by our cotemporary of the Daily Times, some little time since, will not be lost. We thank them. Our experience of the world has shown us that the man without enemies, is the man without friends. A good fellow never accomplishes much. His fire tries the metal, and purifies it from the dross which surrounds it; so a fierce contest among men separates the good and true from those that cannot stand fire. The man who relies more on his friends than himself, builds on a poor foundation. His friends may leave him—may prove untrue; but if he prove true to himself, he will stand, for he has the promise that "one can chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight," and "thrice is he armed that hath a quarrel just." The man that pursues the even tenor of his way, turning neither to the right nor the left, but labors for the cause of right and the good of his country and his fellow men, it is written, "the fire shall not consume him, nor shall the floods drown him, neither shall the gates of hell prevail against him." We are firm in this faith.

## "Come to our Home."

The following most cordial and kindly invitation we found appended to a valuable letter inviting us to come and visit some happy friends in the mountains. It is so welcome an invitation that we cannot resist it. We accept it, dear friends, and have ventured to publish the four stanzas which closed your welcome letter. There is a sincerity that marks them truthfully tendered. "Come, dear friend, come to the mountains of snow, When the broad valleys are parched up below; Leave the hot city, its cares and its strife; Come and enjoy our wild mountain life. There's wealth in these mountains that invite you away; I speak not of gold or its gorgeous display, For the wealth of the soul is dearer by far, Out shining bright rubies or the night-beaming star. Our rude little cot just under the hill, Is surrounded by flowers that drop o'er the sill, And fashion, the goddess, has never been seen To cross the low threshold with her giddings and spleen. So let us treat you; come away from the town, With its trials and misery, and its gilded renown. Here a trio of friends most anxiously wait To welcome you in through our white cottage gate."

Who would not accept such a welcome—such an invitation? Our response to our mountain friends will be, we come! we come!

We'll hie to the mountains  
To sing in their praise,  
And drink from cool fountains  
In summer's warm days  
We'll leave our bright valley  
For the mountains of snow,  
For their cool breath shall rally  
When we faint here below.  
The wealth of these "hill tops"  
Like a miser we'll grasp;  
'Tis not gold—but the fruit crops,  
Flowers, and friends that we'll clasp;  
True friends are the soul's life—  
They will ever outlast;  
They gleam o'er our whole life  
Like Gilead's rich manna.

In that neat little cottage "just under the hill,"  
We'll meet our three friends with a hearty good will,  
And there from the cares of the city we'll fly  
To meet them and greet them in early July.

**BIRD CAGE MODEL.**—We went up J street, Sacramento, in the early part of the week, to examine a "model," which was said to be the model of the New Pavilion for the Agricultural Fair. Just as we entered, a person stopped on the side-walk, saying: "Look here! See this big Bird Cage!" We could but smile; for, really, it struck us the same way, when we came to examine it. This model is presented for the New Pavilion, by Wm. Patten. It is represented to be for a building one hundred feet by one hundred and forty feet; made to a scale of five feet to the inch. By this scale, the building is to be only forty feet high. This, we think, not a good proportion, but far from it—it looks *ugly*. The design is not of that style that would do credit to Sacramento. The basement entrance being nearly hid by a poorly constructed stair-way, wholly darkening the entrance. The whole plan is too *mediocre* for a building of this character. We hope, if they succeed in erecting a building, it will be a good one—worthy the County of Sacramento and the State of California.

**CALIFORNIA BIRD CAGES.**—California can boast of bird cages of home make that will surpass any that have ever been imported into the State. We were invited into the store of J. R. Ray, Esq., on J street, Sacramento, to examine the new style bird cages made by Mr. Chas. C. Allen, an artist of most excellent taste, now at work for him, manufacturing them in a style of beauty that will assuredly meet with public favor, and have a just appreciation; and what is very important, they can be sold at prices equally low with the imported ones, while the beauty of style and finish far surpass them. We advise all who desire beautiful cages to call and see those now being made at Mr. Ray's.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**EASTERN.**  
Blood stock... J. D. Patterson... Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.  
Ennen & Passmore... moving machines, etc... Philadelphia  
Pianos, organs, etc... Horace... 333 Broadway, New York  
Sewing machines... Globe manufacturing company... New York  
Waters, Horace... music boxes, instruments... 233 Broadway, N. Y.  
Wistar's Balm... wild cherry... S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.

**SACRAMENTO.**  
Agricultural implements... T. Ogg Shaw... 33 Sacramento  
Alfalfa, hides, skins, wool and tallow... Second street N.  
Fashionable Clothing... Henson, Hastings & Co., J and 21  
Marble Works, Prem... P. J. Devine & Brother... K, cor Sixth  
Polhemus, J. L... Druggist, off 4th notice... 190 J cor Seventh  
Pioneer Fish Etabl... Geo. Cooper... cured fish... Front  
St. George Hotel... C. F. Hutchinson... Cor Fourth and J  
Wool purchased... N. D. Stanwood... bet Front and 2d  
Zeidler, Chas & Co... hardware, farming tools, etc... 144 J

**SAN FRANCISCO.**  
Branigan, Mark & Co... Bankers... 110 Montgomery  
Coal Yard... G. H. Eastman... cor Battery and Oregon  
Clark, Jonas G & Co... furniture, manufactures... 125 Battery  
Collins Washburne... Tubs, pails, wares, etc... 112 Battery  
California Steam Navigation Co... River Travel  
Dr. D. Burbank... Dentist... Montgomery street  
Durham Hall for sale... Warren & Co... Farmer Office  
Day, Thomas... table and pocket cutlery... 188 Montgomery  
Domestic Fowls... game fowls and laying hens... Farmer Office  
Edwards A. L. & Co... choice family groceries... 81 clay bet Front  
Elliot & Bell... Tea, Groceries, etc... Cal and Montgomery  
Freeman... General... 130 Montgomery  
Hicks & Leach... Mrs. P. B. Rogers... 118 Montgomery  
Fordham, Jennings & Co... Groceries... cor Front and Battery  
Fruit, Butter, etc... J. Bryant Hill & Co... 63 Merchant  
Goodwin & Co... saleratus, soda, etc... 53 and 55 Front  
Gonsale Joseph... Pioneer Groceries... 120 Montgomery  
Main & W. H... Groceries, additions, etc... 23 Battery  
Moore, Wm H... Brass and Bell Foundry... 58 Hallock  
Oliver & Buckley... paints, oils, glass... Washington and Oregon  
Pumps, Hose, etc... Joseph Paxson... 48 California  
Pacific Mail Steamship Co... Forth & Babcock... for Panama  
Pacific Fine Factory... D. K. Norcross... 144 Sacramento  
Pillsbury, Samuel... butter, fruit, etc... 45 Washington Market  
Rountree, B. E... butter and family groceries... 115 Clay  
Sewing machines... Grover & Baker... 118 Montgomery  
Schreiber, Jacob... genuine dry Peru... Jackson near International  
Stanford & House... Pacific Oil... 141 California  
Swanwick... Liquors, flour, groceries, etc... 35 Battery  
Taylor & Post... paper, maps, wanted... 25 California  
T. Ogg Shaw... sales, for sale... 33 Sacramento  
Thurnham, W... baskets, willow-ware, toys, etc... 92 Battery  
Washburne... Hardware, cutlery, etc... 110 California  
Washington Mills... Salt... B. J. Chase... Market & Beale  
Wool, hides and skins bought... Loring & Feuerstein, Front  
Wool purchased... George Howe & Co... 135 Sansome  
Woolen sewing machine... H. C. Hayler... 15 Montgomery  
Windmill, Dr. F. G. Johnson's patent... D. Van Pelt... 90-92 Bush

**Soil, Plants, etc.**  
Graves & Williams... commission merchants... 67-71 Merchant  
Kellogg & Co... New York seed warehouse... 111 Sansome  
Merrill & Co... seed warehouse... 110 California  
Pangburn, J. L... seeds, crop 1888... 85 Washington bet Front  
Sweeney & Co... agricultural and hort seed store... 118 California

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
City Hotel... R. J. Murray, manager... Oakland  
Connet (Horn) Clock Works... J. Cocking, Jr., Mayfield, Ranch  
Horse Prince Morgan... Wm. Moore... San Ramon Valley  
Eagle Hotel... Joseph Davis, manager... Oakland  
Horse, General Scott... F. K. Shattuck & Co... Oakland  
Horse, General Taylor... P. S. Hunter... Hunter's Point  
Ranch... J. S. Sawyer... 141 Battery  
Self-adjusting Post-driver... Hyde & Houghton... Vallejo

**RISE OF WATERS AT SACRAMENTO.**—We spent a few days at the Levee City, in the early part of the week, and rode a little way into the country to see the coming waters from the mountains. The waters are very high, and considerable portions of the low ground round and back of the city is submerged. Below Washington, on the Yolo side, the waters spread over a large space, and we noticed several gardens and orchards under water; and, if the present warm weather continues, there must be considerable injury done. Chinadom, from I street to the American river was a perfect sea. It is to be hoped that the authorities will not delay an examination of the Levee too long; for, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." And it should be apparent to every reflecting mind, that the snows are melting very fast, and the quantity in the mountains being unusually great, the rush of waters will consequently be quite sudden and very great, and come down from every quarter upon the Levee City. A defect in the Levee might cause the loss of millions and the ruin of many. Under any circumstances, injury will accrue to overflowed land under cultivation, with the more certainty from the heat of the season—making the water hot as it recedes, and burning the vegetables inundated. Cultivators should look to this, and a showering of cold water will benefit trees or plants that have become nearly white from immersion. We hope, however, that our hard-working and truly deserving farmers and gardeners may be spared much loss and inconvenience. A few days covering of water would not be serious; but a week, ten days, or two weeks, would be fatal. Attention and care now is all important.

**TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.**—We thank those who kindly have sent us words of commendation and their solid evidences of appreciation. We shall not forget such acts. There are many names recorded in red ink, who, we feel, have given us evidences of friendship, that will stimulate us to still greater effort to merit their favors. "Leaves from the Pine Forest," by Alice, will appear next week. This will please the friends of Alice, as it is one of her happiest efforts. "Obedience," by Edith Montessor, a valuable essay on education, we are happy to announce for next week. Several valuable letters from new friends also, for our Ladies' Department, will promptly appear. A communication from Dix, on country life and the weather, will appear next week.

**OUR EXCHANGES.**—We are constantly applied to from all sections of the country to exchange; we shall be most happy to do so, whenever we can consistently, as we are desirous of receiving any information in return to benefit this State; but as our exchange list is already very large, we must hereafter restrict ourselves to those journals of science and art, and of a nature to interest us in those departments to which we are allied. Works on education, either literary, scientific, or social, will always be welcome; others that desire to exchange will be required to pay the difference in the price of our journal.

**THE WEATHER.**—On Sunday morning we had a smart shower of rain, and through the day and Monday, the indications were for a regular south-east storm, but gave us only light showers, and about the same occurred in various places in the interior. Since then the weather has been more of a summer kind, culminating yesterday in a "melting" warm day. This warm weather has started the snows in the mountains, causing a rise in the rivers, which have overflowed in some places, damaging the crops; we hope the loss will not be extensive.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA figs, of this year's crop, are now on sale at the fruit stores in Sacramento.

A submarine telegraph cable has been successfully laid recently from Valparaiso to Mare Island, to connect with the Alta Telegraph line.

The Vineyards of Los Angeles, says the Southern Vineyard of the 20th inst., present a promising appearance for an abundant vintage. The injury by the cutworm has not been serious.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have now on their wharf, at Benicia, about ten thousand tons of coal, most of which is anthracite. It is said they have enough now, here and at Panama, to supply their vessels for the next two years.

The Sonoma County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at a meeting held on Saturday last, decided that the first annual exhibition of the Society shall be held at Healdsburg, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th.

The Supervisors on Monday, by a vote of 6 to 2, accepted the deed of the lot corner of M and Sixth streets, notwithstanding that the Board of the State Agricultural Society presented a protest against it and in favor of the I street lot; consequently there is nothing left now but to go on with the building, says the Sacramento Bee.

The Board of Trustees of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society, of the Northern District of California, at their meeting in Marysville, on Saturday night, completed the Premium List for the first Annual Fair of the Society, to be held at Marysville, Aug. 30th, 31st, September 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1889, and ordered the same to be published.

A GENTLEMAN now in Humboldt intends to go into the business of grinding and preparing redwood bark for mattresses. The editor of the Times, at that place, has some specimens of his preparation, and sees no reason why it should not be as good as palm or hair. The gentleman thinks, also, that the inside of the bark will make good gunny bags.

The San Gabriel river mines continue to be of interest. The Vineyard says there has been received by three or four merchants in Los Angeles, about two thousand dollars worth of gold within the past ten days. Men are continually leaving the city for the mines, and but few return. A miner took out in one day seventy dollars worth of gold. One piece of this day's proceeds was worth fifty dollars.

An uncommon storm is reported by the Stockton Republican. About three o'clock on Sunday morning, a heavy gale commenced blowing from the northwest, and the rain poured down in torrents for some time. The storm was accompanied with quite heavy thunder and sharp lightning. The skies were clouded during the forenoon of Sunday, and there was occasionally a light shower. In the afternoon there was a heavy rain for some hours, and during most of Monday the skies were clouded, though no rain fell. This is a strange event for the 22d of May.

A SILVER mine of large extent, the Shasta Republican says, has been discovered recently by Capt. William Weatherlow, Geo. Lathrop, and Joseph Kitts, between Honey Lake and Mud Lake. It is situated south of the latter place, and runs in a direct north and south line. In some places the lead is from ten to fifteen feet wide. Where the ore does not crop out its presence is readily determined by the color of the ground. Some of the quartz containing the silver has been assayed, and yielded at the rate of 164 ounces to the ton. The metal is represented to be of the finest quality. The ore resembles that found in the celebrated Arizona mines. The mine is situated about fifty-five miles northeast from Honey Lake, and is accessible by a good wagon road. Work in the mines will commence during the summer or fall.

HEAVY freshets and destruction of property are reported in San Joaquin county. The Stockton Republican of Tuesday learns that within the last twenty-four hours, the rivers in that portion of the State have overflowed their banks at many points, and the consequences have in some instances been disastrous. At Clark & Cahill's Ferry, on the Stanislaus, the entire country in the vicinity was overflowed. The most serious damage, however, has been done on the Mokelumne river, in the vicinity of Wood's and of Staples' Ferries. In addition to the loss of other property to a large amount, a field of two hundred acres of wheat belonging to Mr. Staples, is under water. The water was up even with the causeway which connects Wood's Bridge with the land near his hotel. The lands on the banks of this river, upon which are rich crops, are submerged for many miles, and the loss of property has been immense. There had not been a very heavy rise in the Calaveras, when the stage passed, yesterday, though the other rivers are greatly swollen.

SAN RAMON Valley is set out by a correspondent in the Contra Costa Gazette, under date of Alamo, May 18, as follows: Our beloved county is so beautiful during these spring months, that it well compensates for her seared and dreary look during a portion of the year. Let any one who has a spark of love for the beautiful in his nature, but wander over our hills and valleys "in the spring time of the year," and he cannot help exclaiming, "How lovely I how beautiful!" Here in our beautiful little valley of San Ramon, the very hills seem to dance with joy. In the words of Campbell, it would seem as if

"The Queen of the Spring, as she passed down the vale,  
Left her robe on the trees and her breath in the gale."

Our fields now give promise of a rich and abundant harvest; and it seems indeed as if the "Queen of Spring" had passed through our vale, and left innumerable manifestations of her visit. Things are moving slowly on to the important time of year to our farmers—the harvest. Some have commenced cutting hay, but it is generally very light. I think our people have missed it by not saving more grass land—or rather hay land—in this county. As I heard a man say the other day, "hay will be hay next fall;" so stockmen look out for breakers ahead.

THE "DASHWAYS."—A glorious work is in progress in behalf of the cause of temperance. We believe it will restore many men to society again, who have been heretofore wholly or partially excluded from good society by their intemperate conduct and evil associations. God speed the noble work. Homes will be again made happy. Children will bless this work. Wives will thank God for it, and California will rise and shake herself from a portion of the evil that has cursed her. The introduction of pure water will change men's habits also, and peace will come where sorrow dwelt before.

## Yosemite, via Mariposa.

By the letters we have received from our friends on the Great Valley route, we are enabled to present our readers with the following facts, to aid them in their calculations for this delightful trip. Our friend Holmes, editor of the Mariposa Gazette, whose enthusiasm for these grand scenes equals, if not exceeds our own, has kindly communicated with us, giving valuable facts, from which we gather the following:

No one has yet attempted the route from Mariposa, although many are preparing to go the first week in June, when the road can be traveled with comfort and facility. The vast quantity of snow has filled the streams and well watered the meadows, which will give a richer verdure the present year than usual. This section of the State presents so many features of interest and grandeur, that all should either go or come this route, especially to view the "Mariposa Forest."

About the first of June, and from thence forward for two to four weeks, by reason of the immense volume of water, the Falls will be in their greatest glory and grandeur, presenting an appearance unparalleled in the world.

Undoubtedly the festivities, which will take place in the Valley on the 14th of May, will be of a character unequalled for enjoyment. The strains of rich music from the band, echoing over the valley and the mountains; the scenes which are reflected by bonfires; and the loud tones thundered forth from wooden cannon—These accessories, with the roar of the water-falls and the shadows from mighty pillars of granite; while the merry dance, and happy voices, make still richer music, will afford such enjoyment as can seldom be found down in the world below.

From Coulterville, we learn of the successful trip of a party from Bear Valley. Mr. Fremont's family, with several friends, passed safely on, and are now in the Valley; and numerous parties are preparing for a visit to the Valley between the 1st and the 10th of June.

From all advices received, we would advise parties to be preparing so as to be in the Valley the first week of June, or by the 10th of the month, and enjoy the festivities of the 14th, which will be most interesting. Visitors should, if possible, try to give themselves two weeks' time in the Valley; for there is so much to see, so much to enjoy. A hasty trip prevents the opportunity of examining those scenes as they should be, or of realizing a tithe of their beauty.

We would urge the attention of all to a suitable preparation; carrying such materials for enjoyment and use, as books for reading, scrap-books to press flowers, a good glass for observation (one of Lawrence & Houseworth's marine glasses) will open new worlds to view, and a haversack to gather curiosities and carry food for a long stroll.

THE ELEPHANTS.—We received a courteous invitation to visit these "new comers" to the Pacific last evening, under the new and spacious pavilion erected on the lot next to the Hotel International. To say we were interested, would be to speak lightly—we were surprised and instructed. We have seen "the elephant" many times; have seen, we believe, every noted one in every collection of animals that has been shown over the United States for years. We have also seen many European collections, and watched their fantastic as well as their gigantic movements and herculean efforts; but have never witnessed elephants so thoroughly trained. These wonderful animals were imported by Mr. Quick, "round the Horn" safely, although the voyage was over one hundred and fifty days. They were bought by John Wilson, Esq., of the "Lyceum," for the sum of \$22,000; and will be exhibited over our State, that all "old comers" and "new comers" may "see the elephant." We witnessed these curious and well-trained animals. We saw them under subjection to man, as was originally declared at the Creation: "I give thee dominion over every beast of the field;" and here we see it exemplified literally. These elephants are called "Prince Albert" and "Victoria"; their tutor and manager is Dr. Charles Bassett. They will, doubtless, instruct and please many thousands of our citizens, who will be well repaid for the visit; for these great, unwieldy and bulky animals, as they are to all appearances, can dance with bells on their feet—as Prince Albert does while Queen Victoria turns the organ; they stand upon three feet, four feet; mount upon a barrel, placing their four feet within the circle of the head (two feet in diameter); stand upon their fore feet while upon the barrel, and perform many curious pranks. Mr. Wilson has done well to make this effort to please the public, and we hope he will be well rewarded. Parents should take their children to see these animals; the only ones, so well trained, ever exhibited in the United States or Europe. In truth, everybody should go.

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE.—Those who toil by the midnight lamp should always secure for their use a clear, yet soft and pure light; and to secure this invaluable aid and comfort to the student, bookkeeper, or writer, whose duties require night work, pure oil is the essential thing; candles, alcohol, and camphene, with their crusted wicks may do for a season, but the genuine, pure sperm oil far surpasses all other lights for the ease and comfort of the eyes. We speak from the experience of several years' hard study at night, and having tried all kinds, we have found the oil the best; and for some time we have been using the pure oil from the oil-works of Stanford Brothers, and have never found so excellent a light before. We know there is none superior, and rarely any equal to it. The best way to prove this is to try it—this we recommend all to do.

GRAND FLORAL BALL AT OAKLAND.—We cheerfully call attention to the preparations now making for the Alameda County Agricultural Society Floral Fair Ball, which will take place on the 20th June, at their new Pavilion in Oakland. By referring to the card of the managers and committees, it will be seen that the programme embraces the names of substantial citizens, and there is no doubt that the occasion, the place, and the associations, and the guests, will form a bright galaxy of beauty, wit, fashion, and happy spirits sufficient to make the occasion long remembered as one of the best and happiest of the year. We can confidently assure all that it will be a "recherche" affair.

## Great Excitement at 33 Sacramento Street.

What a celebrated place is 33 Sacramento street. T. Ogg Shaw's new California-built Clippers will leave daily next week, for San José and Santa Clara Valleys, and so on through the season, from pier 33; Secretary, J. Crosby, Esq. These Clippers will be heavily freighted with extras, suitable for repairs for the harvesters of these famed valleys. First clipper sails on Monday, loaded with wheels, gearing, etc., and rigged with the new belting from Fulton's Factory—a California production, being tanned with our own oak bark. Another line will run up the Sacramento Valley, and a third up to Napa, Sonoma, and the interior. Tickets procured at T. Ogg Shaw's—the only office of this kind in the world. Remember 33 Sacramento street. Stout hearts! strong will! and real working muscle wins!

BAD MILK.—We often hear of that "blue milk" that the woman once liked so much better than the other kind, that had the thick cream on, and we are fearful that some dairymen put blue in the water the cows drink. The fact is, the weather is getting warm, the cows are getting thirsty and drink a great deal of water, and if blue is put in the water the milk will look blue. Now there is a way to know if the cows drink pure water or blue water. We really hope those that receive blue milk will ascertain this matter, for it is important to science to have it known. There is a certain glass tube to test milk, and every family can procure one at small expense, and they will then learn whether the cows drink blue water or not.

On the 19th inst., there died in this city, in the most indigent circumstances, a Sonoran by the name of Eugenio Lopez. Mr. Lopez came to California a few years since, in advance of vast herds of cattle and sheep, into which he had put all his large capital. On his way down to meet his stock he was robbed, below Monterey, of a large sum of money, which he was taking with him to defray the expenses of his drovers through the State. He was so severely injured in his encounter with the robbers, that he lingered at an obscure ranch for many months, insensible and unable to give any account of himself. On regaining strength enough to pursue his journey, which he was enabled to do through the generosity of his humble host (who had found him bleeding and helpless, and whose unceasing kindness had saved his life), he went on to Los Angeles, where he got tidings that his stock had passed many weeks before; and, when he got back to this city, he learned that his agents, unable to resist the temptation presented by his absence, and undoubtedly deeming him to be dead, had converted all his property into money and decamped with the proceeds. Thus Mr. Lopez, from a position of great wealth, was suddenly reduced to abject poverty; with this terrible loss, aggravated by the ill consequence upon his bodily injuries, he has struggled for several years, until death has finally put a period to his sufferings.

PERSONAL ITEMS.—The London papers say that the collection of old pictures Mr. James J. Jarvis of Boston has gathered at Florence cannot be surpassed for its perfection and richness. The collector has refused the most tempting offers to part with some of the treasures he has brought together, but he has altogether declined to sell, preferring to bring them to America.

THE LADIES' Electro-Chemical Baths.—Exactly so—as a suite of Baths, with a well furnished reception room, has been assigned exclusively to the ladies who patronize his institution, by Dr. BOWEN, on Sansome street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where order, neatness and cleanliness predominate in every department. A skillful, kind and attentive lady has charge of this department of the Doctor's business, and our lady friends assure us that we cannot too highly praise nor too highly recommend these baths to universal use by our lady readers, whether as aids to cure scurvy, rheumatism, and the other "aids that flesh is heir to," as for the purpose of promoting comfort, enjoyment, and the continuance of good health. They are indeed a luxury; and to one suffering from disease, sweeter far than "sugar-coated pills," and how much better, those who most truly tell who have "brought physic to the dogs," and cleave to these health-giving baths.

MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing. We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the State, and at all the Fairs been awarded the highest premiums, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 118 Montgomery street, where a description of Field and Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best style of the art.

THE GENUINE PITTS' MACHINE. T. OGG SHAW'S, is the ONLY PLACE where the Genuine Pitts' MACHINE, made by John A. Pitts, can be had. Farmers will please note the above, and call at my Agricultural Implement Manufactory, corner of Davis and Sacramento streets. [13] T. OGG SHAW.

WE are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerotypes. We have documents to prove it, the witnessing of an unapproached committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose hands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "Venus."

My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city. Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brings so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Where the above preparation is known, it is so well established as an infallible remedy for the cure of Coughs, Cold, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every form of PULMONARY COMPLAINT, that it were a work of supererogation to speak of its merits.

Consumption CAN BE CURED! The whole theory of this Medicine fully confirms the opinion of that eminent man—Thousands can testify, and have testified, that when all other remedies had failed, this has completely cured; that when the sufferer had well nigh despaired, this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it entirely.

The virtues of this Balsam are alike applicable to cure a slight Cold or a Consumptive Consumption, and its power as a safe, certain, speedy, pleasant and efficient remedy cannot be equalled.

CAUTION! Purchase none unless it has the WRITTEN signature of "J. H. WISTAR" on the wrapper, as well as the printed name of the proprietors.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 12 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.

For sale by—HARLES MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and R. H. DONALD & Co., Sacramento; SMITH & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere. 23

SALUBRIOUS RHUBARB.—We were shown two stalks of Rhubarb (pie-plant), said to be of the Victoria variety, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, which he had received from Mr. Hill, of Grass Valley, which weighed about four pounds, and measured twenty-two inches long; stout and strong stalks. The Victoria is a good kind, and was the best until the Cannon was introduced. We learn Mr. Hill produced last year from one-eighth of an acre, a crop of rhubarb that realized in value \$2,000. This is paying pretty well.

## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

This Magnificent Work of Art,

NOW COMPLETED

According to the most perfect style of architecture, as described in Sacred History, will be opened for the approval of the public, on

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30th, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The proprietors believe they can claim from the public their deserved approval and support.

When it shall be remembered that this great enterprise commenced amid many doubts respecting the ability of our State to furnish all the requisite workmen and materials, and when it is known that the cost of the Temple has amounted to THREE TIMES the first HIGHEST ESTIMATE, a just appreciation will be accorded to the energy, perseverance, and public spirit manifested by the proprietors, who, from the moment of its commencement resolved that it should be completed whatever the amount of labor it should require, or the cost it should involve. And faithfully has that resolution been kept; and to that public the proprietors believe they can confidently appeal for their appreciation for a generous support. The TEMPLE will be

EXHIBITED IN THE PAVILION

Recently occupied by the

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, The whole interior of the Pavilion has been handsomely fitted up with

SKETCHES OF THE HOLY LAND

which will give to the visitors an additional interest, and carry them back to the time and place when, by the mighty genius of Solomon, the original Temple was built. These views have been designed and painted by Mr. C. Rogers, and comprise twenty scenes of the most interesting character, covering over

TEN THOUSAND FEET OF CANVAS.

The proprietors cannot give a full description of this great work of art, in the limited space of a newspaper, but they will furnish all the details in appropriate hand-bills describing minutely this temple. Suffice it to say that all and

EVERYTHING RECORDED IN THE BIBLE

will be found completed in this Temple perfectly, and in accordance with its size.

The Temple has been commenced and completed under the superintendence of A. Stothow, as master builder, competent artists for carved work, A. Moise glider and finisher, together with about forty of the best mechanics that could be employed.

The prices of admission will be as follows: Season Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady... \$5 00 Single Tickets... 50 Children under 12 years, half price.

The Pavilion will be open from 10 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m.

12-3—Tickets can be had at Tyler's Bookstore, Washington street; Kirby & Byrne's, Clay street, and at the Pavilion.

Appropriate lectures or addresses will be had at the opening, and on all suitable occasions.

17-3m MRS. C. SHADE, Proprietress.

## CHENEY'S

IMPROVED FIELD FENCE.

PATENTED JANUARY 25, 1859.

PERMANENT OR PORTABLE.

It is made of boards or rails in the following manner: Take two sticks or poles of timber 2 1/2 inches square, and about 6 1/2 feet long, either sawed or split—their length may be varied according to the height intended for the fence. Lay them across each other in such a manner that the ends which rest on the ground, will be about 5/8 of a foot apart, leaving about 18 or 20 inches of each pole above the point of intersection to receive the top-rail, board, or pole. They may be fastened at the point of intersection by halting and nailing; or if the poles are split by bolt and screw. A miter box may be used to saw and have the poles. Next take two cleats about 1 inch thick and 3 inches wide; nail the short cleat across from one post to the other, so as to leave a triangular space large enough to receive the rail or board. Then nail the long cleat to the post parallel with the short one, and about 12 or 14 inches below it. These cleats serve to strengthen the post, and the rails or boards rest on them.

For board fence use a stick 2 1/2 inches square and 2 1/2 feet long; nail it to the cleats, about one of the posts about one inch from the point of intersection; this is to stand perpendicular, and the boards are to be nailed to it. For rails, two perpendicular strips of board about 2 inches wide should be nailed to the cleats to keep the rails in place; or a loop of wire attached to the posts or hung on the second rail in which the lower rail may be suspended, can be used if preferred.

Now to set up the fence, set up two posts and put in the rails or boards, nail the boards on; place the top rail in the crossing of the post. Lock-rails may be used by placing one end in the crossing of the post, the other end on the ground. These serve to keep the top rails in place, and brace the posts; thus enabling the fence to withstand the effects of wind, and preventing it from being thrown down by animals, and making it stronger. Where fencing timber is scarce, the bottom rails may be dispensed with by substituting a low mound of sod or turf, or stone wall.

Expenses per 12 feet: lumber \$10 per 1,000; rails, \$3 per 100; posts, including lumber (8 feet) nails and making, 14 cents each; five rails at 3 cents each, 15 cents. Cost per 12 feet, 32 cents; or if two boards, six inches wide, and three rails are used, the cost will be about 35 cents per twelve feet. Cost per rod, from 20 to 30 cents.

The superior method of hanging a gate to one of these posts is worthy of special notice. A gate for California. A few remarks may here be proper in respect to the general principles of its improvements. A careful inspection of the model or drawing of the fence itself, will show that the particular form and construction of the posts and panels has been adopted with reference to their simplicity, economy, strength and durability. The posts stand on the ground, not in it; hence, no digging of post-holes or rotting off of posts, or sagging over; it is not affected by frosts or winds. This fence is believed to be the best—all things considered—ever offered to the public.

Town, County, or State Rights, for sale on the most desirable terms. Address BETH CHENEY, Klanton, Chaut. Co., N. Y., Patentee, H. WINCHESTER, Iowa Hill, Agent for California.

Letters addressed to Editor Farmer, will receive immediate attention. 17-3m

## THRASHING MACHINES.

HALL & WOODBURY'S SEPARATORS, With Hall's Improved 10-Horse IRON-POWER.

THESE MACHINES HAVE been enlarged and many valuable improvements added to them the past season. They are now as they always have been, THE BEST Machines in the world.

Purchasers will do well to call and see these Machines before purchasing, as they will be sold low.

EXTRA CASTINGS, of all Descriptions, for repairs, For prices and particulars, apply to or address

WM. LYNE, 115 Front street, corner of Oregon, SAN FRANCISCO.

14 3m

## Greatest Labor-Saving Machines of the Age

CALIFORNIA INVENTIONS!

## PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER AND HARVESTER!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED OF Edmund Peck,

All the right title and interest in and to his newly-invented PATENT HEADER AND HARVESTER, to which was awarded, at the County Fair, held at San José, September, 1888, the FIRST PREMIUM, over the Illinois (or Haines) Harvester, and all other Machines on exhibition. We shall manufacture for the present harvest 1500 Machines of the above description, and are ready to receive orders for the same. Parties wishing to purchase Clippers or Headers, will please give us their orders. We design making the best Machine of the kind ever offered to the public. This Machine combines many useful improvements, and was pronounced by the Committee the greatest invention of the kind. One of the above machines cut, last season, OVER ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF GRAIN, and the expense of repairs did not exceed TWENTY DOLLARS.

So soon as this great labor-saving machine is known, it cannot fail to take the place of all other machines of the kind. Mr. Peck has displayed great ingenuity and judgment, the advantages of which every farmer should avail himself, and we believe the community at large will be much benefited. We have already received, through Mr. Peck, from those who saw them in operation last season, orders for nine machines.

The above machine cuts TEN FEET, and last season in THREE DAYS, one machine cut EIGHTY-ONE ACRES OF Grain, which is more than has ever before been cut, in the State of California, by one machine, in the same time.

Send in your orders. We mean what we say. Recollect the place:

33 Sacramento street. THOS. OGG SHAW, GEO. H. MONROE.

The advantages we claim the Peck Header or Harvester possesses over any other MACHINE of the kind in the State, are:

- 1st. Yielding a California invention, and got up by a practical farmer, and well adapted to the wants of this country. The wheels of this machine being iron, and not liable to shrink or swell.
- 2d. It is the principle of raising or lowering. As the machine is evenly balanced, a child can raise or lower it with perfect ease while in operation, requiring no delay.
- 3d. It cuts as low as any Reaper in use, and can be raised to a height of three feet, in one minute.
- 4th. It is the manner in which the machine is guided, it being so constructed that a boy of ten years can guide it.
- 5th. It has no side draft, as both wheels are of a size, and the weight is equally divided.
- 6th. It has two elevators, one for carrying the grain back from the sickle, while the other receives it and delivers it in a wagon alongside.
- 7th. It takes less team to propel it.
- 8th. It is more simple and is easily understood.
- 9th. More substantial and less liable to get out of order.
- 10th. We can cut and stack with this machine, grain in good condition, for \$2 50 per acre, while in the old manner of cutting, it costs at least \$3 00; leaving you to judge as to the saving this machine has over any other.
- 11th. This machine is so constructed as to save all the grain. It will cut and stack TWENTY-FIVE ACRES A DAY, when the grain stands up.
- 12th. The greatest advantage of all is, that this is a California-made Machine, and it can be repaired on short notice, and at a great deal less expense than any imported Machine.

## Report of the Committee on Reapers, Mowers, and Thrashers.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon Reapers, Thrashers, and Mowers, and Agricultural Implements, report that we have examined the GRASS CLIPPER, INVENTED BY MR. E. PECK, of Santa Clara county, called "Peck's California Clipper," and saw it operating in grain fields. The machine cuts a swath nine feet four inches in width, has an apron or elevator the width of the length of the grain, and carries up an angle of about forty-five degrees the grain cut off, and throws it into another apron or elevator about two feet wide, and running at right angles to the first elevator, and drops the grain into a wagon that runs alongside the clipper to receive it. The clipper requires four horses to propel it, and one man to direct it, and three men to receive and haul away the grain, and a driver for each wagon to unload it, and a hand to load the grain in the wagon while it receives it from the clipper, requiring only five hands in all. It will cut and stack TWENTY-FIVE ACRES A DAY, when the grain stands up.

It has a reel, and will gather grain well, even if it inclines to an angle of forty-five degrees in an opposite direction from which the machine is moving. It will cut within three inches of the ground, or three feet high, and can be elevated or lowered instantly and without stopping the team, and gathers the grain so cleanly and perfectly that scarcely a head is left on the ground. The machine rests on two main wheels, each of which has a cog wheel fastened into the spokes about midway of the ground or three feet high, and can be elevated or lowered, and the other the sickle. The machine is of the most simple construction, and one examining it will wonder why such an invention has not long ago been in use. We do not hesitate to say that this machine is the best of the kind in the State of California, in being less liable to get out of order, in durability, in ease in operation, in the quantity of grain it will cut, and the excellent manner in which it performs its work.

In plain truth, in the judgment of the Committee, it is the best machine for farm use ever invented, and as it was invented by one of our own citizens, we recommend that it be called "E. Peck's Santa Clara County Grass Clipper."

We recommend a first premium to be awarded to Mr. E. Peck, for his Santa Clara County Grass Clipper.

P. B. MURDOCK, Ch. Committee.

## The California

## Combined Reaper and Mower!

The Best Combined Reaper and Mower now in Use!

WILL BE MANUFACTURED FOR THE PRESENT HARVEST, One Hundred of the "California Combined Reapers and Mowers," which for beauty, strength and simplicity, has no equal in this or any other market, as it possesses many great advantages over any other Machine, to wit:

- 1st. It is much lighter; the driving wheels are four feet high, making the draft 30 per cent less than other machines.
- 2d. The cutting part is in the rear of the machine, and the apron so constructed that it can be taken off in ten minutes for mowing.
- 3d. The grain is passed to one side with ease.
- 4th. It will cut grass as low as three inches, and grain as high as twelve.
- 5th. It can be raised or lowered in three minutes.
- 6th. It has less side draft than any machine in use.
- 7th. It has more motion.
- 8th. You can drive slower and do your work better.
- 9th. It cuts six and a half feet in width, and has a spring-steve five feet from the ground, which places the driver in a position to be able to manage his team, and see the breakers.
- 10th. It is in time to save the machine.
- 11th. It can be thrown out of and into gear instantly.
- 12th. The cutting part of the machine being in the rear, takes all the weight off the horses.

All the best and last reasons of all, is that it is a California-made Machine; and therefore, any purchaser can, on short notice, obtain any portion of the machine that may break.

I have taken particular pains to select good workmen and good materials, and I warrant this MACHINE to reap and mow, and to do any kind of work, better than any other machine in this market. Please give me a call.

ALSO, all kinds of REAPERS that are in use, can be had of me at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

THOS. OGG SHAW, No. 33 Sacramento street.

## THRASHING MACHINES!!!

AGENT FOR JOHN A. PITTS'

## UNPARALLELED MACHINES!

Eight and Ten Horse-Powers, with Trucks and everything complete, ready to hitch on to.

## Ohio Thrashing Machines!

FOUR AND SIX HORSE-POWERS,

WITH TRUCKS, AND EVERYTHING COMPLETE.



Ladies' Department.

THE LITTLE GIRL THAT DIED.

Written by a ship-master who carried to sea as a memento, the sun-bonnet of his "little girl that died" at the age of about six years.

I have a little history,  
Locked in my trunk, beside  
The likeness of a little girl—  
The little girl that died.  
Tie the little bonnet, that  
Our little Lottie wore—  
A memento of the Little One—  
You're often seen her with it on.  
Playing round the door.

With tearful eyes I've studied it—  
"Tis soiled and somewhat worn;  
One little string is almost off,  
Its little cap is torn.  
A history of her busy hours—  
Her title once was few—  
No kind of work was carried on  
But what she knew how it was done,  
And helped me do it too.

It's not a fancy bonnet, or  
A fashionable one;  
It covered all her little head,  
And kept out all the sun.  
A history of her ramblings  
About the fields at play—  
The flowers she picked to fill her vase,  
Or in her little garden place,  
And water every day.

'Tis dated back beyond the flood  
Of grief through which we came,  
And every page some story tells  
Connected with her name.  
We thought not then of losing her  
Nor deemed her end so high—  
Until that fatal fever came,  
The grave we never thought to name—  
We knew not how to cry.

It speaks of health and "length of days,"  
Of many years to come,  
In which we hoped the little one  
Might bless and cheer our home.  
It tells of all her little ways—  
Her little sayings too;  
No conversation o'er went on,  
But she employed her little tongue  
And told us all she knew.

Her gran'pa from the village came,  
Or homeward from the field,  
'Twas hurried on, away she ran,  
And forth her welcome pealed.  
It tells how like a "busy bee,"  
Each moment she embraced,  
And "gathered honey" while she could,  
The same as if she understood  
She had no time to waste.

Did gran'ma to the garden go,  
Of her Dahlias, the pride  
Was beneath that little bonnet,  
Trotting by her side.  
Angels have plucked the Dahlia  
And borne it to the skies,  
Where never-fading flowers smile—  
They'll weave a garland for our child  
To wear—in Paradise.

Death of Winnie and Willie.

[Some month since we published the death of two beautiful children bearing the above names. These deaths occurring in the same dwelling, though of different parents and from different sections of country, were peculiar. The friendship and sympathy of the mothers of these sweet little children were thus cemented by the death of their loved ones. This communication comes from one who feels and can appreciate, and we hope that from the same pen we may often receive communications, but of a nature far different than of sorrow, although this comes as friendship's anthem, and will be a pleasant requiem over the innocent but "passed away."]

"They have gone," the beautiful visions  
Came and vanished from our sight;  
Crushed the gems that now are sparkling  
In a diadem of light.

Like a little dewy blossom  
Opening gently to the air,  
'Till the spoiler came and touched it—  
Closed its withering petals there.

Weeping household, listen! softly  
Spirit wings are hovering high;  
Lo! thy lost ones now are welcomed  
With the seraph group on high."

The mourners' wail has been wafted away;  
away over the deep to a fair little isle in mid ocean,  
and as the gentle breeze came to us from the sea,  
it told of the sad bereavement which had befallen  
our friends in the outer world; it told in language  
but too plainly read, two gems had left  
this tenement of clay to visit the region beyond—  
the region from whence no traveler has ever re-  
turned to tell the tale of his wanderings or dis-  
closures. And it is, can it really be that Winnie  
and Willie have gone to the home where changes  
never come? where the rainbow never fades? To  
play by the clear crystal brook on whose surface  
shadows never fall?

It hardly seems possible that two such prom-  
ising children, under the same roof, but of different  
parents, and of the same disease, who but a few  
short, alas, two short months ago, were plump,  
rosy pictures of health, and buds just to be  
proud of, unfolding so rapidly every hour that we  
had pictured their useful career, and allotted them  
a position to fill, and a character to act, in life's  
drama, that our next tidings borne to us on old  
ocean's bosom, would be, their little seats were  
vacant; their little wagon and rattle put away for  
the last time, and worst of all, their little prattle  
was hushed forever. It might be to us who hear  
with mortal ears, but I fancy their little lisping  
tongues are singing songs to Him who crowns  
their youthful days with health and happiness,  
then called them to a happier home beyond the  
setting sun, before their feet had become familiar  
with the paths of wickedness and traps which the  
enemy of mankind has set to allure and entrap the  
young and innocent, whose downfall would cause  
the mother's heart to break, and the father to go  
down in sorrow to his grave.

Yes, mothers, death has been in your midst, and

borne from your circle of five, one darling jewel,  
the youngest; the tiny baby; the most dear; the  
one oftenest looked after, because the most help-  
less. Winnie, the gentle, golden-haired, rosy-  
cheeked little Winnie, so quiet, you would think a  
child, a creeping child were in the room. I well  
remember her smile; 'twas a streak of sunshine,  
and those two pearly white teeth, just through,  
helped add to the child-like beauty, and shadowed  
forth what time might do. But her developing  
will be in another world, with angels for teachers,  
and a kind parent to guide her lisping tongue  
aright.

"The cup of life just to his lips he prest,  
Found the taste bitter and declined the rest;  
Then gently turning from the light of day,  
He softly sighed his little soul away."

Dear mother, thy Willie boy, like a summer  
bird, that drooping pines when cheerless autumn  
lowers, has spread his bright wings for the green  
woods, laughing waters and bright tinted flowers,  
which ever grow and never fade, upon the banks  
of the river eternally. No doubt you will often  
list in vain for the patter of those chubby feet, and  
sorrow for those eyes which always met your own  
with a welcome beam, and expressed, more than  
his baby dialect could, his wants and needs, and  
told before committed, of roguish acts and mis-  
chievous doings, in contemplation, many times be-  
fore forbidden by yourself. Remember, 'tis only  
adding another bright link in the chain which  
binds you to the gone-before. Heaven has  
brighter, more lasting attractions for you than  
those whose circles are unbroken, and who with  
one embrace can fold to her bosom all she holds  
dear on earth. But the hearts are few that do not  
treasure some sorrow from the world.

It will cost a hard struggle, as you go around  
the house, so still and quiet now (the weary still-  
ness makes your heart ache), to pick up and put  
away the little bonnet and hat, the dresses and  
aprons, the half-worn little shoes and stockings,  
which were taken off that last fatal night when  
the king of terrors made his approach. But they  
will be laid away one by one, and kept as sacred  
mementos of the early called, and at the anniver-  
sary of their deaths will be taken out, sighed and  
wept over, their little heroic exploits narrated per-  
haps for the hundredth time, until it will become  
more like a dream than a reality, a joy that came  
but to depart, for

"Only time can give relief,  
To the weary lonesome grief."

But in all this, you have your consolation, for  
you "sorrow not as those who have no hope." God  
has chastened you in love, not anger; then  
send back to the source, that starting tear, and re-  
member they were but gifts from heaven, transi-  
tory buds, loaned for a little season from the heav-  
enly hand, to knit more closely domestic ties, and  
render home more inviting. Their going but  
draws you nearer heaven, for where the heart is,  
there is our home; and admonishes others to be-  
ware lest their little charges which He has sent  
for some wise purpose, become too closely en-  
twined around the heart-strings, that the sum-  
moning of the one may not snap the delicate cords  
of the other, for by a blow but too keenly and  
deeply felt, has that just and glorious Giver given  
you an example that the most precious gems can  
be taken and the most sacred ties severed. Yet,  
"He doeth all things well," and

"The Christian's faith forbids our grief;  
God chasteneth in love."

FRANK VENNIS.

Trifles.

[We earnestly commend the following sketch. It contains a great truth, which, if properly con-  
sidered, would save many a family from that po-  
verty which a waste of "small things" has brought  
upon them. We could point out hundreds of cases,  
within our own knowledge, where the father of a  
family felt too poor to take a newspaper, and yet  
we could show him old iron enough around his  
farm to pay for a newspaper ten years. We could  
also show him where little wastes deprive him of  
enough annually to educate his children. But to  
the sketch, which we extract from the Michigan  
Farmer, contributed by "A Farmer's Wife."]

"Do not pare those potatoes so thick," said a  
lady in my hearing to her sister, who was visiting  
her from a distant State, and kindly volunteered  
to assist with the dinner.

"The thickness of a potato paring is nothing to  
me," said the sister pleasantly, "though I am poor,  
and always have been and always expect to be;  
but to you, who own your thousands, and have  
every comfort around you, perhaps, it may be of  
some importance. And some people, too," with a  
sly wink at another lady visitor, "attach so much  
importance to a rag, that they will not sweep one  
into the fire, or let one go to waste in any way.  
For my part, I do not think it pays to save rags  
and carry them to market, for two cents a pound,"  
but, on noticing a shade of sadness cross her sister's  
brow, she turned to the listening visitor and re-  
quested her opinion on such trifles.

"I will admit," said she, "that these are trifles,  
but just such small matters as these make up hu-  
man life, especially woman's life. It is little drops  
of water, you know, that form the ocean, and  
towering mountains are composed of little grains  
of sand, piled up together; so do these little, every-  
day matters, make up the sum total of human ex-  
istence. The thickness of your potato paring is a  
small affair indeed; but, pardon me, you say you  
are poor and always have been. Now, may not  
your habit of paring potatoes be carried out in  
your domestic affairs generally, and consequently  
have something to do with your poverty; and your  
sister's economy have something to do with her  
home comforts?"

"I never thought of this before," said she, "but  
perhaps it may be so."

"And now," said the visitor, "for the rags. I  
think it is our duty to save every shred, even if we  
get nothing for them. You would not like to be  
deprived of your weekly papers, would you? No,  
certainly not. Well, if rags paid for taking care of  
them, and taking them to market, your paper per-  
haps would be beyond your reach. And then,  
aside from our papers that we value so highly,  
what luxuries are books. The hand that wrote  
them, perhaps, is mouldering in the dust, but  
there they are—works of philosophers, sages, poets,  
teachers of religion, men of science, and those that  
soared on fancy's wing through realms of imagina-  
tion; still they live! And what is the material,  
of which they have composed those enduring mon-  
uments to their memory and fame? It is rags.  
Do not burn the rag; it may come back to you,

with thoughts traced upon it calculated to lead the  
soul from earth to heaven. Trifles that seem to us  
light as air, are often attended with momentous  
results."

"There, there!" said the lady, "you may stop.  
Give you a potato-paring and a rag for a text, and  
you would preach us quite a sermon."

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES. REMOVAL.



THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY HAVING  
assumed the business heretofore conducted by  
MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,

For the Sale of our Machines in this City,  
Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the  
premises lately occupied by him, to the more

COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,  
No. 118 Montgomery Street,

AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF  
Ladies,  
And all who have an interest in

DOMESTIC ECONOMY,  
And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the  
wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the  
NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,  
The superior Excellence and unmetakable Advantages  
of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot  
fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer.

We have lately perfected, and introduced into this  
market, several  
NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,  
Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive  
qualities secured by the Original

GROVER & BAKER PATENT,  
Have in addition many New and Valuable Improve-  
ments, and are more simple in construction;  
make less noise, run faster, and perform

A Greater Variety of Sewing,  
than any other Sewing Machine extant.  
The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any  
particular description of Cloth Sewing, but ex-  
ecute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicety,  
Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing,  
UPON ALL FABRICS.

A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT  
Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of  
Family Machines.

That our Machines may dispense their benefits through-  
out the State, in the shortest possible time, we  
HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION  
from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce  
our Prices—from

\$75 to \$160;  
Varying, according to size and finish.

For Bag-making,  
And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our  
MANUFACTURING MACHINES  
stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well  
known to require comment.

Samples of Work and Descriptive Catalogues of  
Machines, Prices, etc., sent per mail. All Machines  
warranted. All orders for NEEDLES, DUPLICATE  
PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash.  
GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY,  
No. 118 Montgomery Street.  
R. G. BROWN, Agent. 11-3m

THE "NE PLUS ULTRA" SEWING MACHINES.

THE PATENT LEVER SEWING MACHINE  
(Under Howe's License).  
MANUFACTURED BY THE GLOBE MANU-  
FACTURING COMPANY,  
339 Broadway, New York.

MAY BE TRULY REGARDED as the "Ne Plus  
Ultra" of Sewing Machines, as all who are wish-  
ing to find a Machine which is capable of doing any  
kind of Sewing for Tailors and Housewives, with a sat-  
isfaction heretofore unknown—should lose no time in  
ordering one of the PATENT LEVER MACHINES,  
which are to occupy a similar position towards other  
Sewing Machines, that a PATENT LEVER WATCH  
(and every one knows its value) occupies towards a  
Lepus or other second-rate watch.

This Machine makes the "Lock Stitch," which looks  
the same on both sides of the fabric, and which cannot  
be ripped.

PRICE \$50.  
In all respects equal to Machines heretofore sold at a  
hundred dollars and upwards.

Specimens of Sewing done by the PATENT LEVER  
MACHINE, will be forwarded to any part of the country,  
upon the receipt of a postage stamp.

N. B.—An energetic and reliable Agent is wanted in  
every town and village of the United States and Cana-  
da, to sell the above named Machine. An advantageous  
arrangement will be made with the right kind of Mer-  
chant who is willing to have the exclusive agency.

Address  
GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
339 Broadway, New York.  
12-3m

In Everybody's Mouth!  
In Everybody's Mouth!  
In Everybody's Mouth!

What's In Everybody's Mouth?  
What's In Everybody's Mouth?  
What's In Everybody's Mouth?

Why "The American Smoker."  
Why "The American Smoker."  
Why "The American Smoker."

Studded with Diamonds.  
Studded with Diamonds.  
Studded with Diamonds.

What's Studded with Diamonds?  
What's Studded with Diamonds?  
What's Studded with Diamonds?

Why, President Buchanan's  
American Smoker,  
Which has been ordered  
by THE AMERICAN TRADE  
COMPANY,  
22 and 24 Frankfurt street,  
New York.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.  
THOMAS DAY,  
No. 158 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of Fine IVORY  
TABLE CUTLERY; also common Table Cutlery  
for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Fruit-  
knives, and Grafting Knives; also Bone Knives, etc.;  
and a large assortment of Wootenfield & Sons, Alex-  
ander's, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.  
For sale, wholesale. 23-3m

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS. SUPERB CLOTHING.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS,  
AND  
LATEST STYLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED  
PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG  
experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for  
Purchasing, they can present one of the

BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING  
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Their aim has been and ever will be, to give their  
patrons the Best MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES  
and THE TRUEST NATURAL FIT OF THE  
GARMENT.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.  
HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
9-3m Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

WOOL WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER  
WILL PAY CASH FOR  
WOOL,  
THE ENSUING SEASON.

THOSE HAVING WOOL TO SELL WILL FIND  
it to their advantage to call on the Subscriber, before  
making sales. Inquire at OFFICE, on

J Street, between Front and Second,  
Or, at the City Market;  
SACRAMENTO.  
8-3m N. D. STANWOOD.

WM. B. HUNT,  
DEALER IN  
HIDES, SKINS, &  
WOOL AND TALLOW.

Office on Second street, near M,  
6-3m SACRAMENTO.

CHAS. ZEITLER & CO.,  
DEALERS IN  
American and English  
HARDWARE,  
FINE CUTLERY,  
FARMERS' MECHANICS'  
and  
MINERS' TOOLS.

144 J street—Sacramento.  
A full assortment of the  
Best Agricultural Implements,  
HARVESTING TOOLS,  
GRAIN CRADLES,  
6-3m &c. &c. &c. &c.

Premium Marble Works!  
P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,  
K street, corner Sixth,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb  
and Grave Stones, Tablets and Counter Tops, Marble and Pre-  
stone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c.,  
&c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable  
terms.

All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.  
Also, Gilded Plaster for sale. 8-18-3m

Pioneer Establishment.  
FOR curing of FISH of all kinds;  
also for the curing of prime HAMS  
AND BACON. Always on hand, the best articles  
of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted  
of superior quality, in packages to suit.

The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and  
is desirous of extending the business; for that purpose he  
will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity.  
The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at  
this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT  
Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China  
Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER,  
Front street, opposite Water Works Building,  
Also, Washington Market, J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,  
v10-1 Sacramento

SALT!! SALT!!!

WASHINGTON MILLS,  
Corner Market and Beale streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO CALL PUBLIC  
attention to the SALT now prepared and furnished  
from these MILLS. Particular attention is paid to  
furnishing

SALT  
Of a superior quality, for Table Use.

Merchants, Traders, Hotel-keepers, and all purchasers,  
are invited to give us a call, as we shall deal with them  
on the most favorable terms.

To Dairymen,  
Also, this SALT will be found of great value, as  
it is prepared with reference to PURITY from all  
deleterious substances.

PROVISION PACKERS  
will find our SALT very excellent for packing Provisions

In order that the REAL VALUE of our SALT  
may be known, we invite Purchasers to visit the  
MANUFACTORY, where we shall be happy to show  
them the various qualities.

H. T. CHASE & CO.,  
Corner of Market and Beale streets.  
11-3m

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius! from thy hand  
What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
When waves thy potent, mystic wand  
To people ocean, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and  
worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear tem-  
ples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to  
make them live—to live to our vision, live before us models of  
themselves.

Here is our castle,  
And here our gods;  
By they are mortal.  
Around these festooned halls  
The good, the great, the living and the dead,  
And yet they speak—speak all:  
"We cannot meet the sparkling eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Fain would hold sweet converse."  
But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
We know that they are silent  
While they speak, and gaze on us.  
Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
And gather round us where we stand  
Within these halls, a living throng:  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who act the noble part;  
And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall wondrous thoughts come,  
Here spend a season free from care,  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For is it not a freeman's duty,  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty?  
Behold these flowers that gem the land,  
These little children in groups they stand,  
While here and there, like angels, see  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
Men, in their prime, such like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand they're linked together;  
Here, too, stand, the poet and the seer,  
They, hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O let him stand  
Before us, him who all this beauty planned.  
Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!  
Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

Daguerrean Gallery,  
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!  
"To each and all, a fair good night,  
And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Who is the man who doth keep  
A mattress the finest and best?

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest that refreshes most true!  
The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew,  
Is found on a mattress that's made of FULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Economy tells us to buy and to keep  
The mattress that is cheapest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!  
If bechore life single, then life will not jingle  
Till they're married and purchase one wicker!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER'S, they go where, where,  
Those famous mattresses made out of FULU!

J. SCHRIEBER,  
Jackson street, near Hotel International.

PIANOS. MELODEONS, Alexandre Organs, and Music!

Prices Greatly Reduced!  
HORACE WATERS,  
No. 333 Broadway, New York.

AGENT FOR THE SALE of the best  
Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons.  
For the latest assortment of Made Merchandise  
in the United States. Pianos from five differ-  
ent manufacturers, of every variety of style—from those to  
plain rosewood cases, for \$200, to those of the most elegant  
finish for \$1000. No house in the Union can come in competi-  
tion for number, variety and celebrity of its instruments,  
nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos, with  
or without iron frames, have in their new scale an improved  
action, in power and compass of tone equaling the grand, with  
the beauty and durability of the square Piano. The Press and  
best Musicians have justly pronounced them equal, if not  
superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand  
the action of every climate.

Horace Waters' Melodeons (tune the equal temper-  
ment), superior in each desirable quality. Can also furnish  
Pianos, Carharts, and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from \$45  
to \$125; for two sets of reeds, \$125; two banks of keys, \$20;  
organ pedals, \$25; Melodeons, \$25, \$35 and \$50; a liberal  
discount. Each instrument warranted to give perfect satis-  
faction, or purchase money refunded.

Alexandre Organs, five stops, \$100; eight stops, \$125;  
eight do with percussion, \$225; twelve stops, \$225; twelve  
do, size large, \$250; twelve do with percussion, \$300; fifteen  
stops, etc., \$375.

Second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, constantly in  
store. Price from \$30 to \$150.

Music.—One of the largest and best catalogues of Music  
now published; all Music and Musical Works published in the  
United States for sale by this House. Also, Martin's celebrated  
Guitars; all kinds of Musical Instruments; and Musical mer-  
chandise, at the lowest prices. Music sent wherever ordered,  
post paid. Catalogues sent by mail. A liberal discount  
made to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE  
Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons

"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is  
beautiful instrument and no mistake."  
John Hewitt, of Cambridge, N. Y., who has had one of the  
Horace Waters' Pianos, writes as follows: "A friend of mine  
wishes me to purchase a Piano for her. She likes the one you  
sold me in December, 1856. My Piano is becoming popular  
and, I think, I think I can have one of two more; or  
they will be more popular than any other make."

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary,  
one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we  
can testify to their good quality and durability."—(Wood &  
Grady, Carroll, Illinois.)

"H. Waters, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your  
Pianos for two years past, I have found it a very superior  
instrument.—(A. Gray, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.)

Rev. Hiram Haynes, writes as follows: "Preston Hollow, N.  
Y., July 22. Mr. Waters—Dear Sir: I feel that the Melodeon  
safe and in good order; am well pleased with the external  
appearance, and the tone also. Hope I shall have occasion to  
order one or two more the present season."

Tops, N. Y., Aug. 5, '58. Horace Waters, Esq.—Sir: The  
Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am  
now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satis-  
factory; and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very  
liberal terms on which you furnished it. And for the very  
pleasant manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than ful-  
filled, all my promises. Very respectfully, &c., J. L. Smith.

"The Piano I received from you is a fine one, and gives satisfac-  
tion. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place."

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for  
your liberal discount. Will be glad to see you in these parts."  
[Rev. J. M. McCormick, Parquetville, S. C.]

"The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent con-  
dition, and is very much admired by my numerous family.  
Accept my thanks for your promptness."—(Robert Cooper,  
Warrenham, Bradford county, Pa.)

"You Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our coun-  
ty."—(Thomas A. Latham, Campbellton, Georgia.)

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent us such a  
fine instrument for \$250, and we shall take pains to recommend  
it."—(Brink, Held & Co., Buffalo, Delaware.)

"The Horace Waters' Piano is known as among the very  
best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with con-  
fidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and  
durable quality."—(N. Y. Evangelist.)

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters' Pianos  
from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."  
[Christian Intelligencer.]

"Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in  
any department than the Horace Waters' Pianos."—(Churchman.)

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most  
thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubts that boxes  
can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house  
in the Union."—(Advocate and Journal.)

"Waters' Pianos are the best and most reliable comparison with  
the best made anywhere in the country."—(Home Journal.)

"Horace Waters' Pianos are of all, rich and even tone,  
and powerful."—(N. Y. Musical Review.)

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store, the very best  
assortment of Music and of Musical Works to be found in the United  
States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give  
him a call whenever they go to New York."—(Graham's Mag.)

Warerooms, 333 Broadway, N. Y. [



## Home Refinement.

The following is really worthy a careful perusal. It contains many hints of value to our country friends. We believe however that the readers of our journal are as fond of the luxuries of home as any class in the country, and our experience has been that there is a higher and better feeling in this respect than in former years; this feeling is gaining ground. We hope the following truths will be duly considered and their importance well weighed. "Jessie May," in the Wool-Grower, writes:

How many homes might be rendered bright and happy by the addition of a few cheap luxuries; how many hearts softened and purified; and how many rough exteriors polished by more careful attention bestowed upon those refinements of life which are within the reach of all. It is an erroneous idea that gentility and delicacy of feeling belong only to the higher classes of society; their germs may be found in the bosom of the lowliest peasant, and only a little cultivating is required to cause them to beautify and enliven the features so coarse and expressionless, and clothe the uncouth figure with ease and grace.

And of what does the cultivation consist? Simply in a studious regard for the feelings of all with whom we are acquainted, which will prompt us to the performance of those numberless little acts of kindness and attention (which are not formalities when dictated by a loving heart), and an acquaintance and familiarity with those little surroundings of taste and refinement which blend comfort with elegance, and render the humblest cottage a little paradise of enjoyment.

No one is too poor to use kind words, and the simple "thank you," and "if you please" are luxuries which every laborer may enjoy from the lips of his wife and children, though the fare upon his table may be poor and meager. I have often wondered that so many people should cherish the idea, that because they live in the country, it matters not what they have, or how they behave in the family, so long as there are no guests present. It matters not how awkwardly the children don their "company manners," or what inconveniences they are subjected to in the absence of numerous comforts which they would certainly possess in a city residence. "Never mind!" they say; "we live in the country, and politeness is not expected here. This, that, and the other 'nicknack,' is all very well for town people; but country people must not be fastidious."

Now, I beg your pardon, my friend; but I do not see why people should not be as genteel and as comfortable in the country as in town. For instance, you can train your children to speak respectfully to their elders, kindly to each other, and in a pleasant tone to all. They should behave just as well at table, by the fireside, and at their sports at home, as you would wish them to at a city friend's house. Cultivate in your own family circle that cheerful kindness of feeling which will lead each to anticipate the wishes of the rest; and let every kind act be rewarded by a "thank you," every request be preferred with a "please." Oh, how unpleasant it is to hear a child say: "Give me these!" or, "I want this!"

Again, if you are in "comfortable circumstances," I do not see why you cannot afford dressing gown and slippers for the father of the family; the cost is little, and the weary farmer needs and enjoys such little comforts as much as the editor or the banker. Almost every son of the soil and well-to-do mechanic might have napkins upon his table, neat curtains at his windows, a comfortable lounge, in place of a sofa, a picture or two upon the wall, and an astral lamp, with a vase of flowers, and the last magazine upon his stand at the evening fireside. Almost any woman can afford to make a neat afternoon toilette, and she should consider it a duty she owes herself and family to "find time somehow" to wash the little ones, put on their clean bibs, and make herself and children presentable every afternoon. The pleasure a man feels in coming in, after the toils of the day, to such a home, is surely of as much importance as the good opinion of a guest, and this enjoyment may be had in a wilderness as well as anywhere.

Don't be so eager to acquire wealth, my humble friend, as to deny yourself the cheap luxuries and the sweet refinements of a pleasant home, so easily obtained, and in the possession of which you will derive so much satisfaction.

## Cold Water to Cure Scalds.

A writer in the Ohio Cultivator says: I placed a large tub of cold water, with plenty of ice in it, by the side of a large kettle full of water, which was boiling very fast. I then rolled up my sleeve above the elbow, and thrust it into the kettle of boiling water up to the elbow, then immediately into the tub of ice-water, letting it remain a few seconds, then into boiling water again, repeating this process ten times a minute, without injury or inconvenience, not even making my arm look red. From this experiment I suggested the propriety of using cold-water baths immediately after being scalded. I have practiced the above remedy with entire success during the last ten years. Cold water is always handy where there is hot water. The sooner cold water is applied after scalding, the surer will be the cure.

How to Identify Stolen Fruit.—When the thief gets off undiscovered with his booty (the finest peaches, nectarines or apricots on the wall), it is usual to give them up for lost. Who could identify fruit? Who could say these things were stolen from me, and not from somebody else? Any person can do so who will take a very little trouble beforehand, in anticipation of the chance of robbery. Let him set a mark on his most promising pieces of fruit, when in a green state, by affixing to them on the side next the sun, an adhesive label of his initials, or any other private mark. When the fruit is ripe, the labeled spot will still remain green; and when a capture is made, the thief will be petrified at finding that there is conclusive evidence against him, even in the peach itself. This precaution is described in Notes and Queries—English! of course.

HEALTHY HOMES.—If unnecessary death and disease be things for which any one is to account; if the suppliers of our dwellings are answerable for economizing at the cost of life; if they have any duty in building for others; in short, if any man be responsible for human life wasted by human agency; if at the "head of every man's brother" shall be required the "life of man," then should every part "of our dwellings be contrived according to whatever our latest science may prove necessary," in order to make them healthy homes.

A Contented Wife.—It is a blessed thing for a poor man to have a contented, loving wife—one who does not wish to live in a style beyond her husband's income, just because her next door neighbor does—one who can be happy in the love of her husband, her home, and his beautiful duties without asking the world for its smiles or its favor.

SHAD cannot live through a second season. The spawn of this year are caught for the next year. Such is the theory of experienced and intelligent fishermen. The general uniformity in the size of the fish is one of various reasons for this belief. It is true of no other fish. Trout live for many years.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SEWING MACHINES.

343 Broadway, New York.

Agencies throughout the United States.

Highest Premiums again awarded by the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, Nov. 8, 1857. Also, highest Premiums awarded at the Illinois State Fair, and Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and Maine State Fair.

## SEE THE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES took the FIRST PREMIUM at the Mechanics' Fair, Sept. 1853.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines Were recommended the HIGHEST PREMIUM at the State Fair, Maryland, August, 1853.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines Were recommended as the BEST FOR FAMILY USE, at the San Jose Fair, Sept. 1853.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines ARE SIMPLE, not liable to get out of order, make a stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, turn the hem, use the cotton from an original spool, by use of a NEW TENSION, and are capable of sewing the FINEST AND COARSEST fabrics, LEATHER INCLUDED.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent, corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

## Opinions of the New York Press.

We prefer them for family use.—Tribune.

They are the favorites for families.—Times.

Works more uniformly than the hand.—Herald.

Do the work of ten ordinary sewers.—Jour. Com.

Equal to nine seamstresses.—Home Journal.

The machine, for family use.—Ade. and Jour.

Most honorable to American genius.—Independent.

We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—Evening.

Will give entire satisfaction.—Observer.

The best ever invented.—Christian Inquirer.

In looking for the best, see these.—Examiner.

Admirably adapted for family use.—Chronicle.

Indispensable in every family.—The Protector.

We praise it with enthusiasm.—Christian Intell.

Worthy of the highest award.—Sabbath Recorder.

A benefaction of the age.—Parson's Monthly.

Magical in operation.—Mrs. Stephens' Monthly.

Beyond all question, the machine.—Life Week.

The stitches are unrivaled.—Am. Agriculturist.

They maintain the pre-eminence.—Express.

Saves the time and health of ten women.—Water Cure.

Our household is in constant use of it.—Porter's Spirit.

Supply the fashionable world.—Daily News.

Are pre-eminently superior.—Ladies Visitor.

One of our household gods.—U. S. Journal.

Unrivaled in every quality.—Day Book.

Pretty, useful, magical.—Ladies Gazette.

Have no equal for family use.—Musical World.

A triumph of Mechanical genius.—N. Y. Journal.

Combine every requirement.—Family Magazine.

Vastly superior to all others.—Golden Price.

Are without a rival.—Am. Parent Journal.

We entirely prefer them.—Makers' Journal.

We can not tire in its praise.—New Yorker.

J. L. POLHEMUS DRUGGIST

190

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## James Graves, H. F. Williams, GRAVES &amp; WILLIAMS,



FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street, Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

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## ELLIOT &amp; BELL,



Corner California and Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEA!

COFFEE, BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE, EGGS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, CANDLES, FISH, OIL, PORK, HAMS,

FLOUR, MEALS,

And various Farinaceous Preparations.

Spices, Dry Fruits, Seasonings, Wooden Ware, Preserved Fruits, Stone Ware, Pickles, Etc., etc., etc.

We sell at the lowest Market Prices, whether at Wholesale or Retail, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

CHOICE FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED. E. &amp; B.

HUCKS &amp; LAMBERT.

Patent Anti Friction AXLE GREASE.

FACTORY NATOMA ST.

DEPT 101 JACKSON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COAL YARD.

C. H. EASTMAN, (LATE B. BUCK &amp; CO.), Wholesale and Retail Coal Dealer, Corner of Battery and Oregon Streets, Opposite the Custom-house.

Lackawanna, Newcastle (Steam), Cumberland, Schuylkill, Chile, Lehigh, Liverpool (Oval), Scotch, and other descriptions of

COAL,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Also—Best No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON. wp22.

Copartnership Notice.

ON and after the 15th day of April, 1859, GEORGE H. MUNROE became associated with me in the buying, selling, and importing, of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; and also, in the Manufacturing Business. Hereafter the business will be conducted in the name of THOMAS OGG SHAW &amp; CO.

THOMAS OGG SHAW, GEORGE H. MUNROE.

15

## HOTELS.

## MAMMOTH GROVE HOTEL.

BIG TREES. BIG TREES. CALAVERAS COUNTY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that they have recently purchased the above premises, and have renovated and refurnished the hotel in such a style as to merit the patronage of

## A FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

By reason of experience and strict attention to business, they hope to be able to please all who may favor them with a call.

The proprietors intend to render the Mammoth Grove what nature designed it should be one of the

## Most Desirable and Pleasant Places

of resort for spring, summer and autumn pleasure seekers in the State. We need hardly add that the Big-Tree Grove is among the grandest wonders of the world.

## GOOD FISHING AND SPORTING

within five miles of the hotel. Distance from Murphy's fifteen miles; from Cave City, twelve miles; from San Andreas, via Murphy's, thirty-five miles; via Cave City on horseback, twenty-seven miles. By Murphy's, good roads for carriage.

SPERRY &amp; PERRY.

## EAGLE HOTEL, OAKLAND.

(ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.)

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOTEL has again taken this Old and well-known House,

and has refitted the same, and the Rooms hard-finished. They are in the best and most convenient style, having reference to the comfort of Guests.

LARGE PARLORS, convenient Sleeping ROOMS, a fine RESTAURANT—all kept in the best order.

Every Language is spoken here, so that Guests of all Nations can be well cared for.

The Undersigned again invites his old friends and the public to visit him, assuring them nothing will be left undone to suit them.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

OAKLAND, April 14, 1859.

## CITY HOTEL, OAKLAND.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO THE citizens of Oakland and the Traveling Public, and will be conducted in the AMERICAN STYLE. The Manager, from his long experience in Hotel-keeping in this State, flatters himself that he will be able to render entire satisfaction. He pledges himself to devote his whole time to the comfort of his patrons. THE HOTEL is the same as NEW, having been handsomely Plastered, Painted, and NEWLY FURNISHED.

The BAR will be always kept stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Breakfast will be served in time for persons leaving on the first boat.

Particular attention paid to the ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES.

11-3m R. J. MURRAY, Manager.

## ST. GEORGE HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED,

RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

8-3m

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!!

None genuine without the

TRADE MARK.

The UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS of the above celebrated brand of SALERATUS, SUPER CARBONATE SODA, CREAM TARTAR and SOAP POWDER, caution the Public against all spurious imitations, as well as an article, in larger boxes, of same manufacture, but of different quality, and TOTALLY UNFIT FOR THIS MARKET.

These goods are MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for us, of the finest quality, and are always the same strength.

We GUARANTEE them STRICTLY PURE. To prevent deception, we call attention to the above FAC SIMILES of the GENUINE.

It is ONLY packed in 12 POUND BOXES, and shipments arriving after 1st June, 1859, will have our name upon every paper.

We have established a TRADE MARK, as above, to counterfeit which will subject the offender to a penalty of not less than Two Hundred Dollars.

We are in constant receipt of the above, and keep a Stock to supply the increasing demand.

We also receive a very superior article of SALERATUS, in 50 Pound Kegs, Manufactured for us, expressly for This Market, under the name of "GOLDEN GATE SALERATUS," also protected by our Trade Mark.

We GUARANTEE it STRICTLY PURE.

Sole Agents for California and Oregon,

JOHN D. WING &amp; Co.,

48 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

To Sale in Lots to suit Purchasers, by

GOODWIN &amp; CO.,

53 and 55 Front street, SAN FRANCISCO.

13

## SAFES! SAFES!!

LILLIE'S IMPROVED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES. Fireproof, Powder-proof, Drill-proof, and Burglar-proof.

With Lillie's Unpickable Powder-proof Lock.

The best Safe made for resisting both fire and thieves, as proven in numerous instances.

As to a recent test by fire, reference is made to the late burning of the Crystal Palace, in New York city, at which all other Safes on exhibition were burned up. Lillie's SAFE alone was unharmed.

Reference is also made to the test afforded by the burning of the Illinois Central Railroad Depot at Cairo.

Read the following letters and statements:

J. C. Morris, Esq., Agent of Lillie's Safe, No. 119 Pearl Street, N. Y.: Dear Sir: You ask about Lillie's Safes, how they stood the fire, etc. We think we have had a good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned up, the 31st of December last, and at that time we had one of those in our office and three in our warehouse. The Safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The Safe in the warehouse had our records and correspondence. Although the ornaments were melted off, being exposed to the hottest of the fire several hours, the inside was unharmed. We cheerfully recommend them as being far superior to any other Safe for fire and burglar-proof qualities. There is no warping or swelling, and no necessity for a new Safe, as in the ordinary kind after having been once burned.

Yours, truly, BUEL &amp; MOORE.

Troy, August 11, 1857. World's Safe Company: Gentlemen: Your letter of to-day is received. In reply we are happy to say the Safe we bought of you last spring (Lillie's Patent) came out of the fire on Sunday night, all right. In fact, the wood work constituting the book-case, was in no respect soiled or discolored. The exterior of the Safe shows a few cracks, but nothing, in our opinion, to injure it. The fire was a severe one, consuming our store and the adjoining ones on each side, and the Safe was exposed to an intense heat. You will please send for the safe, repair it, and return it to our office, and much oblige, yours, CHAS. WARREN &amp; CO., No. 245 River street.

[From the Troy Daily Times, October 6th.]

LILLIE'S PATENT! A GREAT TEST!

The fire at the Crystal Palace, New York, yesterday afternoon, furnished a test of Safe than which none more thorough could have been desired. Those who were on the ground say that it was the hottest burning they ever saw; the waves of the safe manufacturers were in an excited situation. Lillie's Safe, of this city, Stearns &amp; Martin of New York, and many others, were among the exhibitors. On overhauling the ruins this morning, Stearns &amp; Martin's Safe was burnt out, others were complete wrecks; Lillie's alone were unharmed, except the frying of the paint upon the inside doors. The inside of the Safe could not have arranged a better and a special arrangement been made for the purpose. Nor could Mr. Lillie possibly have received a greater triumph for his remarkable invention.

[From the New York Times, October 6th.]

Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-proof Safes, manufactured by Stearns &amp; Martin, and other Sheet-Iron Safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public. Also, examine Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new.

A shipment of these SAFES has just arrived, and can now be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse of T. OGG SHAW, 33 Sacramento street.

Lillie's Celebrated Bank Locks.

On hand, and for sale. The best Bank and Vault Lock in the world.

REFERENCES:

All the Banks in city of Troy, Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, American Exchange and Corn Exchange Banks, and nearly all others in the city, New York.

Branch North America, Bank of Philadelphia, Farmers &amp; Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merchant Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vermont, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.

State Bank of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, Branch Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, State Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, State Bank, Savannah, Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia.

Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Also, to Banks and Bankers generally, in the principal cities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

THOS. OGG SHAW, AGENT, 13-3m No. 33 Sacramento street.

CUT THIS OUT AND PRESERVE IT, AND WHEN YOU WANT THE

Best Double-Acting, Lifting and Forcing PUMPS

TO BE HAD IN THE STATE, YOU WILL KNOW WHERE YOU CAN FIND THEM.

THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR SHALLOW OR DEEP WELLS, to be worked by Hand or Power, for House, Factory or Mining Use, AS WELL AS FOR

Fire-Engines, and Irrigation.

Prices according to size, from \$15 to \$850. Every Pump warranted to give satisfaction.

DOUBLE-ACTING COPPER PUMPS,

Made to order, for Salt Water, Distilleries, Etc.

Three-ply Rubber Forcing Hose, All sizes Lead-Pipe, Couplings, and other Fixtures

Also—the celebrated GRENABLE HEMP HOSE.

For sale by JOS. S. PAXSON, 48 California street, San Francisco.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. Descriptive pamphlets may be seen at this Office. (11-3m)

JONAS G. CLARK &amp; CO., IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

FURNITURE, 128 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to OUR PRESENT STOCK.

The Largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast.

Oct. 1. 9-3m JONAS G. CLARK &amp; CO.

THE AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY. WHAT THEY MANUFACTURE:

The American Smoker. CONSISTING of a great variety of unique and beautiful patterns of CIGAR TUBES, also several varieties of PIPE TUBES. The peculiarity about these articles is that each one is arranged so as to receive a damp sponge, through which the smoke of the burning Cigar or Tobacco has to pass on its way to the mouth. The damp sponge not only cools the smoke, but extracts from it the nicotine and the poisonous property of the Tobacco, which renders the breath less offensive. Smokers will find in the use of these Tubes a luxury never before attained except by using the Turkish water-pipe. Their use will also greatly promote the health and the habitual smoker and preserve the sweetness of the breath.







# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1859.

NUMBER 18.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.  
TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

### The Value of a Knowledge of Chemistry.

Its importance in Medical Science—Its value to the Farmer, Stock-Raiser, and all great interests connected with the Natural Sciences.

[We give a few extracts from the Address of Dr. Rowell, delivered before the Legislature during last session, at the request of the members thereof, at the time that aid was asked of the State in behalf of a Laboratory for the University of the Pacific. It certainly is to be regretted that this petition was not granted. The value of Chemistry in all these great interests is fully and clearly pointed out in these excellent remarks of Dr. Rowell, to which we call attention.]

Suppose a case of murder occurs by poison: if it be strychnine or arsenic it might be analyzed. That is not a complicated matter. But if it should occur by prussic acid, or other modes of secret poisoning, well known and long practised, I say to you that it could not be detected by analysis in this State. We have not in California any apparatus suitable to make the analysis. The testing of the vegetable poisons, by chemical experiment, is an important subject, and is engaging the attention of chemists all over the world. But this is not all that we want to test. We want to test our vegetables, to discover their uses in the arts, in coloring and dyeing, in printing, in tanning, in brewing and distilling. We have peculiar plants and shrubs, and trees, peculiar earths and soils, as well as a peculiar air, a peculiar electrical phenomena, and peculiar water. They ought to be tested. They ought to be developed. Our health, our happiness may depend upon it, as well as our wealth. There is not a good voltaic pile in California. There is not a powerful galvanic battery, or anything else, to pursue the great subject of electro-magnetism, which is engaging so much attention elsewhere.

We have a variety of medicinal plants in California; and probably they have peculiar virtues, adapted to the peculiar forms of disease here; but we have no means to analyze and test these medicinal plants. We gather them, we smell of them, we dry them, we guess at what their properties are. But we have not the chemical apparatus to separate them into their constituent elements, and see what they are made of. What were those peculiar medicinal plants put here for? I can conceive of no reason, unless to cure the peculiar forms of disease that prevail here; according to that compensatory law of nature, which I spoke of. It is certain that disease has peculiar forms and manifestations here, requiring treatment essentially different from that pursued in the Atlantic States and in Europe. Every physician, I presume, will bear me out in this. For example, who will explain that peculiar type of sore throat, that strikes down so many of our little ones, and often adult persons, both male and female? I know of no one that can explain it, or ever has explained it. The important thing is to cure it. Now it may be that in the vegetation that clothes our hill-sides—in the silent dell, in the deep forest, or on the open plain, the vegetable exists that can make the cure, according to nature's kindly law, which, in bestowing an evil, if it may be called so, bestows also a counterbalancing good. It may be, I say, that the antidote is under our feet, or at our side, or in the shrub that adorns our door-yards. But there is nothing but chemical analysis that can tell us the properties of those vegetables, and we have not the apparatus to make that analysis.

But it is not human beings alone that have manifestations of disease in this State, which are peculiar. Stock and fowls die strangely. Out of fifty hens, a dozen sicken and die in a day. This is of frequent occurrence. What is the cause of this? No wound, no disease is apparent; but they die. What is the reason of this? It is not so in Maine, it is not so in New Hampshire, it is not so in Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts; not so in New York, not so in England, Scotland, France, or Germany. What killed them? Nobody has told, nobody can tell. A farmer has a dozen hogs; half of them sicken and die in a day. They do not appear to have any disease that ever was heard of before; but they die—and so suddenly, so strangely, as if secret poison cut them off. All this goes to show that there are secrets of nature around us that are not found out—that there are seeds of death scattered which elude our search—that in the air, earth, or water, there is something which we do not understand; some mineral, some vegetable, some impalpable fluid, some excess or deficiency somewhere, which is death. To discover it is the thing; and to do that we have got to analyze natural objects, and examine into what they contain. We must experiment upon the air,

the earth, the water, the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. This can not be done without apparatus suited to the purpose.

[Why will not some of our rich men do what the Legislature refused. The apparatus would cost only \$5000. Five men, \$1000 each, could do the State great service. Who heads the list?]

### Letter from Sacramento Valley.

[LET our readers peruse carefully the remarks of our friend and farmer. His observations are just and his prophecies will be found to be correct. We are yet in our infancy as a State, and all our great agricultural, mining and commercial settlements will soon begin to exhibit an evidence of growth and expansion hardly conceived of by those who never dreamed of the future.—THE PEOPLE ARE COMING.]

The people are coming,  
O'er ocean and plain,  
Their approach sounds like the big drops  
That herald the rain.

We would simply state that we know the residence of our friend; have seen it; and, some two years since, it looked like an oasis in the desert; for, all around was a dry, parched-up barren; his residence the only cultivated spot. Now, hundreds of handsome residences, between Sacramento and Stockton, prove what he has asserted; and so it will prove around all our cities.]

EDITOR FARMER: For the past ten days, the weather has been changing from hot to cold: some days old Sol will come out in all his brightness and burn hotly upon our heads, with no breeze to fan us, we are compelled to seek some shady place, and then wait until evening; perhaps the next, a real northwest-bender will come up, so that an extra garment is needed to make us comfortable—it is similar to your Bay-breezes.

To ride over the plains on a summer-day, when the grass is parched up by the heat of the sun, it has the appearance of a barren and unfruitful soil, not worth the time and expense of cultivation. It was so thought by some, who would hardly believe there is such a difference, after a few years experience. It presented such an appearance when we first came here; and we were told by many, it was foolish to leave our former residence in the city, with all its gaiety and social life, for such a desolate and lonely habitation as this presented at that time; but thinking differently, and choosing the country residence, we made the attempt; and, so far, has proved successful, far beyond our expectations. Those who preferred rural life, seeing what could be done, took up a quarter section and commenced improving their homes. Now, every acre of land, for miles around, has been sought for; and houses are dotted all over, showing a vast improvement within the space of three years. I predict, before many years roll around, that merchants, and those who are carrying on an extensive business in the city, will seek residences in the country for their future homes, improve and adorn them with fruit, flowers, shrubbery, and shade trees; the land will be divided into smaller sections, so that each can have a portion, and thereby increase the number of rural homes; a branch from the Valley Railroad will start out from Sacramento to Stockton, running to and fro; thus the land will become more valuable, and beautiful homesteads and parks will adorn the way-side, so that you have but to jump on board the cars and soon reach the "City of the Plains," engage in your daily business, where there is hurry and bustle "on the go," and at night return to your quiet and secluded home and enjoy the cool and refreshing evening amid your own family circle. Sacramento is destined to be a large city, and will exhibit her advantages to her own benefit before many years.

Our land is mostly level, but here and there a hillock is seen. We have chosen a knoll, upon which our cottage is built, from which we have a fine view of the surrounding scenery: Looking to the southwest, you have Mount Diablo in full view; to the westward appears the Coast Range, extending west beyond the range of vision; to the north-west, you see the towering Butte, with its snowy cap, high in the air. You need not go to Switzerland to watch the mighty avalanche; for you have it here rolling down the Butte, carrying destruction in its course down the valley below. To the east, you have the Sierra Nevada range of mountains in full view; watch, and you will see the iron-horse passing by and snorting in the distance; the Stockton stage runs by daily; the steamers are seen plowing their way through the waters, and sail-vessels coursing up and down the river. On Sabbath morning the church-bell is heard echoing in the air.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY, May 30, 1859.

AGRICULTURAL STORE AT SACRAMENTO.—The Farmers of Sacramento and all the upper counties will find a most excellent stock of goods of every description that a farmer wants, at Messrs. Chas. Zeiler & Co.'s large agricultural and hardware store. This firm has been long established, and their attention to the true interests of their patrons, and their courtesy insure to all a pleasure in dealing with such a house. Harvesters should call on Messrs. Zeiler, or send their orders to them; they can be sure of prompt and faithful attention to their interests.

### Letter from France.

[BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

[The physicians of our State will peruse with interest the letter of "Le Docteur."]

PARIS, FRANCE, April 7, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: France claims to exhibit a higher state of civilization; to be the most refined and enlightened; to afford more facilities for acquiring a complete and perfect education, in every branch of intellectual effort, than any other country in Europe. Paris, as the center of her wealth and luxury, aims also to be acknowledged the center of science, of knowledge, and of art; and here men congregate, from every quarter of the world, to pursue their various studies; for there is no branch of human knowledge, but what has here its teachers and professors. In Medicine, it has stood preeminent for years. But, medical education in Europe is of a much higher grade than in America. The system of instruction embraces not only those studies connected with medicine, but all the collateral sciences and the various branches of natural history. The Schools are not independent establishments, like many existing in our own country; but always connected with some University, which determines the duration of study, regulates the examinations, and awards the degrees and honors. No one is allowed to matriculate in the medical department without having received a classical education, and producing his diploma of "bachelor of letters." The longer duration of the period of study, is another of their important features, and extends from four to five years. The examinations are said to be rigid. They occur annually, and are regarded as the test by which the ascent is made from one class to another. The amount and extent of clinical instruction, is another peculiar characteristic of the system pursued in the European Schools. Indeed, so important is this considered, that in some instances the hospital is the chief part of the establishment, and all the practical lectures on medicine and surgery are delivered within its walls. These hospitals are all supported by the Government, and for the purpose of instruction, foreigners of every nation are gratuitously and fully admitted. The only requirement is, that the individual be a medical student or an educated physician. The patients are all at the disposal of the different professors, for the purpose of clinical instruction; and all the dead, unclaimed by their friends, are placed at the disposition of the students for post mortem examinations, for dissections, and for the study of normal and pathological anatomy.

In France, the Medical Schools have for many years enjoyed a great and well-deserved reputation; and the advantages they afford to the student, have attracted them from all quarters of the civilized world. The final examination for the degree of "doctor of medicine," is held in public and *à viva voce*, each professor limited to an hour. The thesis is printed; then discussed by the professors and *agregés*, and the candidate required to sustain it against all opposition and to repel every attack. The *concours* is an additional contest among the graduates, for appointments under the professors, and is regarded as a fair criterion of tact as well as ability. The competitors are obliged to treat their subjects both orally and in writing, before the faculty, and to maintain and defend their opinions publicly.

In consequence of the greater facilities afforded, the majority of the physicians on the Continent are men well educated, not only in their profession, but in general literature and all the collateral sciences. The officers, in all the great hospitals, are their best men; not only the greatest in intellect, but the highest in morals, in character, and in good reputation.

Here, too, all the hospitals, of every description, lunatic or otherwise, are open to the inspection of the public on certain specified days and at particular hours. The officers of these institutions are not ashamed to have them seen, nor afraid that the people should know how the patients are treated by the attendants and servants of the establishment. But, we hope and pray, that the time is not distant, when no one will be permitted, when no one will dare, to practice medicine or surgery, who has not received a liberal education and then obtained a degree or license from some University.

Then the people will be protected from those infamous charlatans, and uneducated things, who overrun the country, impose upon the people, and obtain position through intrigue and impudence alone.

Yours truly, LE DOCTEUR.

DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—This splendid work has just appeared in New York, in a new edition, with a supplement of one hundred and fifty pages, by its accomplished editor, Henry Winthrop Sargent, Esq. It is one of the finest works upon this science ever published. N. P. Willis has paid it a high compliment in one of his unique and beautiful commendatory notices.

GRASSHOPPERS.—Can it be that we are to have a visitation of these pests again so soon? The Tehama Gazette says a great number of them were observed on the plains a few days since. No damage has as yet been observed to have been done by them, although they were numerous enough to become so if inclined.

### Breeding as an Art.

The question of the true value of pedigree is embarrassed with another of equal difficulty. In following pedigree (says the American Stock Journal) the breeder finds it convenient to breed in and in, or in other words breed together two animals nearly related; and the question is, how far experience warrants this in and in breeding? It seems to be every where conceded that man must not connect with near relations. This is considered to be fully settled by experience; and the instincts of our nature seem to admonish us of this great law. But because this is a law of man's nature, it by no means follows that it is a law of animal life, as some have rashly concluded. With regard to most animals we find no instinct forbidding the intercourse of near relatives, and to a considerable extent it seems a matter of chance. In the case of many insects, breeding in and in is the law of their existence. The female honey-bee has no connection with the males of strange swarms, but her intercourse is with the males from her own hive. Many insects fertilize themselves.

Some experienced breeders of cattle and horses think that breeding "in" and then "out" produces the best results. By breeding "in" and then "out" is meant breeding an animal into the same family from which it sprung, and then into a family of the same breed several degrees of relationship removed from it. The English race-horse you may breed to pure blood, and yet the two animals may be only very distant relations. But if you are desirous of establishing a new breed or variety you must to some extent breed "in and in" in order to perpetuate the qualities prized in the original, and to give to the stock bred that fixedness of type and uniformity which is of great importance. But this alone is not sufficient; care must be taken to select animals that bear the closest resemblance to the original, including form, size, color, movement, expression of countenance and temper.

There will be found to be a great and striking difference in the power of animals of the same blood in transmitting to their offspring their own peculiarities. This power will exist in a much higher degree in the offspring strongly resembling the original, than in those possessing less resemblance. But it must not be forgotten that it is impossible to determine with absolute certainty what the character of the offspring of an animal will be, simply by a careful consideration of its pedigree, or comparison of its form and temperament with the original type. Attention to these will enable the breeder to form an opinion of the character of the stock the animal will be likely to produce; and this opinion, if the result of a well informed judgment, will prove, in many important respects, correct. Further than this we cannot go. In selecting animals for breeding purposes, great care should be taken that we do not allow ourselves to be enticed into the choice of an inferior animal by a long and brilliant pedigree. However important, and however much we may desire it, we should never allow purity of blood to blind us to defects in form or substance.

### Committees of Award.

At the Floral Fair, Oakland, commencing June 14, and continuing five days.

The Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of the county, held a meeting at Oakland, on Saturday last, when the following Committee of Awards for the Floral Fair, to be held in June, were appointed:

On Fruits.—Rev. O. C. Wheeler, J. S. Silver, E. S. Holden, Rev. S. B. Bell and Joseph Aram.  
On Plants and Flowers.—W. Wadsworth, W. H. Bovee, Monsieur Prost, Rodman Gibbons, and Dr. R. E. Cole.

On Vegetables.—Dr. H. Gibbons, I. A. Wilcox, H. M. Vesey, A. D. Eames, and A. A. Cohen.  
On Cereals.—Lucien Huff, C. C. Breyfogle, Martin Murphy, Sen., A. M. Crane, and Wm. Hayward.

On Machinery.—J. W. Osborn, John M. Horner, Robert Blacow, H. Kennedy, and H. Luelling.  
On the Fine Arts.—John A. Lent, Dr. Worthington, J. Ross Browne, Hon. Wm. P. Rodgers, and Rev. S. B. Bell.

Needlework.—Mrs. R. E. Cole, Mrs. S. B. Bell, Mrs. C. C. Breyfogle, Mrs. Holt, and Mrs. J. Ross Browne.  
Miscellaneous Articles.—A. Gould, P. E. Edmondson, R. A. McClure, G. W. Fountain, and A. Luelling.

Bread, Etc.—Col. Warren, Fred. McCrellish, C. L. Goodrich, W. Bradford, and F. B. Murdoch.

The Board appointed an Executive Committee to arrange all the preliminaries, and attend to all matters pertaining to a grand ball, to be held in the Society's Pavilion on the 20th of June, consisting of H. O. Smith, Chairman; C. L. Goodrich, Secretary; F. K. Shattuck, J. L. Wilson, and Samuel M. Davis.

The admission price to the Floral Fair was fixed at 50 cents, or season tickets \$2.  
Several other matters of minor importance were attended to, and the Board adjourned to convene Saturday, June 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Oakland.

We have received from the President and the ex-Committee, complimentary tickets to the Fair and the Floral Ball, for which courtesies we make due acknowledgments.

THE STRAWBERRY MARKET.—This delicious fruit comes into market not only by the hundred and thousand pound lots, but by the ton—large, rich and fine; and the price has come down so as to place the fruit within the reach of all. The present year will be an abundant one.

### The Fair at Oakland.

We had the pleasure of a call from the President of the Alameda County Agricultural Society, Rev. A. H. Myers, the early part of this week, who assures us of the widely extended interest felt among all the people for the coming Floral Fair. Mr. Myers informs us that the exhibition will prove far better than the most sanguine anticipations of those who so enthusiastically commenced the undertaking. We received from the President a list of the several Committees, which we publish below, to show the different departments that are cared for. It is to be hoped that the several Committees will take especial pains to be present, and prepared to act. Every man on the Committees should signify his acceptance or rejection of the task, and be prepared to cooperate for the good of the interest which has been assigned, and should study the duties of that Committee. For ourselves we feel highly flattered by being placed on the Bread Committee, one of the most important, connected as it is with the comforts of home, and being the "staff of life;" and we already feel assured that this department will show that Alameda county will stand preeminent for excellence in break making. We hope the Committee will confer with each other often, and devise the best plans for this important subject. See Bread, in another column.

### Enthusiasm—Come One! Come All!

His zeal none seconded, as out of reason judged, Or singular, and rash.

The following letter came to us from Oakland, as commendatory of our zeal in behalf of the coming Fair; we can look back to the years '50 to '52, when our zeal for the same cause was just the same; but we remember well what was said at that time about *Fairs*, agriculture and horticulture. The words of Milton applied to us then with their full force, but we rejoice to know a patient, persevering will is sure to win, and now we behold the glorious result of early zeal, and were we to reply to Rusticus, we would give him the words of the poet Cowper:

"No wild enthusiast ever yet could rest  
Till half mankind were like himself possessed."  
And thus we have labored, and we see even Rusticus a true enthusiast, and we hope to see a thousand more at Oakland at the coming Fair.

RURAL RETREAT, Alameda, May 31, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: Many thanks from the florists and pomologists of Alameda county, for the very deep interest you have and are taking in the coming "Floral Fair." True! you could not well do otherwise, as your whole heart and soul have been and are to be, devoted to this noble, pure and ennobling work of adorning and beautifying California Homes; for it was said by high authority: "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." If willing hands and devoted hearts can secure success to a noble cause, the "Floral Fair" must win. Let all our citizens determine to make this a joyous occasion; and the "Fair," such as "California" shall not be ashamed of. Come one! come all! and participate in the delights of those who love and admire the beauties of "Flora" and "Pomona."

Yours, &c.,  
RUSTICUS.

### Agricultural Society in El Dorado.

A meeting of the citizens of El Dorado county was held in the town of Coloma, on Saturday, the 28th ult., pursuant to notice, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the county. Thomas Robertson was called to the Chair and A. H. Hawley appointed Secretary. After the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, the election of permanent officers for the Society being next in order, the following gentlemen were elected: Thomas Robertson, of Coloma, President; J. M. B. Weatherwax, of El Dorado, and S. Farnsworth, of Cave Valley, Vice Presidents; A. A. Van Guilder, of Coloma, Secretary; H. T. Larkin, of Diamond Springs, Treasurer; A. T. Taylor, of Placerville, and H. Harkness, of Georgetown, Directors.

It was resolved that the Society be incorporated according to the laws of the State; that the officers take all necessary steps for a perfect organization; and that the Society meet at Coloma, on Saturday, the 18th of June, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRUIT PROSPECT IN THE MOUNTAINS.—During the past week, says the San Andreas Independent, of the 28th ult., we have visited quite a number of orchards and gardens situated within five or six miles of this place, in all of which, we saw abundant prospects for a supply of summer and fall fruits. Peaches were very little injured by the late frosts, except the Early Yorks, and they only in the most unfavorable localities; a good many of our fruit-growers have apple trees, which will bear no inconsiderable amount of fruit this season; apricots look very fine; plums, pears, almonds and grapes, will be very plenty. Cherries, wherever they have been tried, look like a failure, not only this season, but for all time to come; the tree grows luxuriantly, blooms and bears a little fruit for a year or two, when it is attacked in the trunk and on the main branches, by some insect which deposits an egg, which matures into a very small worm; this eats under the outer bark of the tree, causing it to gum, and in a short time completely deadens the wood and destroys the tree. We have noticed this phenomena in nearly all the orchards containing cherry trees three or four years old.



## California Notes.

## CONDORS OF CHILI AND CALIFORNIA.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

## The Great Condor of Northwest America.

(Continued.)

This bird is closely allied to the Condor of the Andes, but is distinct in features and habits from the *calharis* tribe, with which it has been confounded, and which are rarely more than one-third its size. It soars at elevations of six to sixteen thousand feet, and is found throughout the length and breadth of the Rocky Mountains, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Pacific Mexico, the sierras of both Californias, the Northwest Coast, and is often seen near San Francisco. It is particularly fond of fish, and is often found on the seashore watching for fish thrown on the beach, or even steals from the Indians when catching salmon and mountain trout in the lakes and rivers of the great plains and of the coast. A dead whale thrown ashore is sure to bring some of them in sight, and a hunter killing a deer in the mountains is confident of their appearance as soon as the beast is wounded. They are also said to attack wounded deer and other animals, and kill them, and sometimes carry off alive smaller creatures. They are also said to carry off fish caught in river, sea and lake shallows; and though they will eat dead meat, they will not, like the buzzard, eat carrion—but this last is a mistake. When hungry they are exceedingly difficult of approach, but when gorged with food they are stupid, and fly or move with slow awkward motions. They soar at great heights in circles, like the buzzard, without moving their wings; but on a straight line, they fly and sail by starts and flaps at intervals of two or three minutes. Its range of vision is probably as extensive as that of the Andean Condor, which is said to sight its objects at a greater distance than any other living creature.

There is said to be another species of the California Condor or Vulture, which is stated to be of the same size and general features, and is found in Southern and Lower California and Northern and Middle Mexico, in the arid or elevated districts. This variety is described as having a brownish red caruncle or comb on the head, like the Condor of the Andes. It is asserted by some of my friends who have hunted over the first mentioned districts, to be sometimes seen in the neighborhood of Los Angeles and San Diego; but as yet we have never met with it. Some writers on Natural History have assumed that the California Condors are stray members of the southern flock, who have escaped north from their haunts in Ecuador and Peru; but this is evidently a mistake, as the Great Condor of the Andes is figured in the work of Ovis, on the "Regne Animal," as having long outer white wing-feathers, and with a caruncle, which makes it entirely different in plumage and appearance from ours.

The Condor family has this difference from the vulture tribe, inasmuch as it is an inhabitant of the volcanic elevated prairie and arid districts of the American continent; whereas, the true vulture is more an inhabitant of the stinking, alluvial forests and coast districts of the tropics and intertropics. As scientific travelers extend themselves over the world, doubtless they will find in the elevated waterless countries of Australia, Asia and Africa, and the mountains of Borneo and New Guinea, analogous varieties of the American bird, which are peculiarly fitted by nature for living in regions where no dense vegetation of the earth's surface obscures the vision. We have often thought that the great Roc of Captain Sinbad—who dropped him, in a happy California mood of treasure giving, in a valley of lustrous diamonds—as an Arabian Nights exaggeration of some unknown and undescribed class of Asiatic Condors. As more than one of Sinbad's fables are beginning to be looked upon as truths in disguise since the discovery of California gold, it may perchance be considered a wise hint to our dissatisfied and restless prospectors, to train our native Roc with chunks of glutinous fresh meat, sufficient to bear the weight of a bristled miner, and soar away into the upper regions with man and camp equipage, to voyage on until he can descry the secret valley at the bottom of which lie those celebrated crystals of egg-shaped diamonds, which have haunted the imaginations of philosophers and Californians since the year of grace 1848. At any rate, if the rich valley is not found, the voyager, if he can get down, will have the honor of seeing and feeling more than any other of the sons of Adam, and be a constant object of admiration to the daughters of Eve, to whom belong, by proscription, the descendants of adventurous Sinbad, and the sons of hairy Neptune, and Nimrod the famed hunter before the Lord, when giants dwelt on the earth; the bones of whose earthly tabernacles may yet be found in some of the caves near the mammoth trees of Calaveras. Thus it will doubtless be found on trial, that there is nothing even in feathered animation but that may be subjected by the Lords of American creation, to some purposes of use or gain.

Note of 16 Nov. 1854. Since writing the foregoing, some other points have been gathered from old hunters and trappers, which as they generally agree, are worthy of record.

One of these Robin-Hood men informs me that three years ago he caught two young Condors in the Redwoods of Santa Cruz county, and kept them over a month. When young they are covered with a dirty white down, have a strong smell, and are three months old before they fly.

The female lays two eggs a year, which are hatched in about six weeks, near the middle of March; the eggs weigh about twelve ounces, and are the best kind of eating of the egg kind. They sometimes lay on the ledges of high rocks, but quite as often on tall trees, in the old nests of hawks and eagles. The placer diggers of Northern Mexico use the quills for putting their gold dust in. Three of these birds will eat a deer, and when they attack a man or animal in defense, will nick a lump of flesh out in a minute. The barrel

of the outer wing-feathers is four inches long by three-eighths of an inch in diameter; when the bird is standing, the long wing-feathers will overlap those of the tail more than six inches.

The upper beak is of a horny white, with a thick, sharp, solid, curved-down and pointed end, and overlaps the lower by five-eighths of an inch. The beaks are full one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The ear is half an inch long, and one and a half inch from the eye to the termination of the upper jaw-bone.

When flying, the white band of the wings does not extend over the breast, but the breast and belly appear as an intermission of black. They float in the air, rather than sail, and their motions aloft form the most elegant and graceful feature of the bird's habits—fit object for any fair lady to ride a hundred miles to see.

On the 13th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, some object attracted a flock of the Condors. At first, one suddenly appeared, but in the course of fifteen minutes I observed twenty of them, circling at an altitude of some four thousand feet and immediately over the beach. When in the air, they may be distinguished with a spy-glass from the buzzard, by the white band under the wings. They are generally seen on the sea shore at Monterey, in the latter fall months, in clear weather; but sometimes they make their appearance in a foggy atmosphere. As they come, so they go—a company will be out of sight in fifteen minutes. They appear "to drop from some cavern in the sky," as described of the vulture of South Africa, by Le Vaillant, many years since.

Never stoops the soaring vulture  
On his quarry in the desert,  
On the sick or wounded lion,  
But another vulture watching  
From his high aerial look-out,  
Sees the downward plunge and follows:  
And a third pares the second,  
Coming from the invisible ether,  
First a speck and then a vulture,  
Till the air is filled with pinions.  
So disasters come not singly,  
But as they watched and waited,  
Scanning one another's motions  
When the first descends, the others  
Follow, follow, gathering flock-wise,  
Round their victims, sick and wounded,  
First a shadow, then a sorrow,  
Till the air is dark with anguish.—[Hiawatha.]

One of these birds, killed a few days ago in Carmel bay, near Monterey, a friend informs me, measured, including breast, eleven feet from tip to tip of wing. It is even possible that the oldest birds approach in dimensions the Condor of Chili and Peru. It is not known to what age they attain. Probably there are three or four species of the Sarcoromphus, in the territories before designated, which hunters have confounded as being the same bird. The Condors range throughout the Sierra Nevada, and the Tularé and Sacramento plains.

The historian of Sebastian Vizcaino's California voyage, in describing the country and animals around Monterey, in December, 1602, mentions, among other birds, the vulture—doubtless meaning the Condor. This expedition disembarked at Monterey beach, and encamped with their sick crews, under an encinal of oaks, where a small stream came down from the Redoubt hill. Several of these oaks are still standing, but the great encinal which covered the beautiful slopes of Monterey at that time, has been mostly cleared off for firewood. On one of the granite masses on the site of this encampment, may still be seen the holes made in the rocks by the Indians, for pounding their acorns and grass seeds.

The site of this town, according to the above authority, was roamed over by an astonishing variety of the animal kingdom, most of which are recognizable at the present day. As the expedition stopped on land nearly a month, they had ample time and opportunity to make careful observations.

## The Female of the California Condor.

In the foregoing notes of the writer, some mistakes have occurred in reference to the female of the Sarcoromphus Californianus, from their infrequent appearance during our observations. On 26th July, 1855, one of the female birds was shot near the beach of our town, which was the first instance wherein we had the opportunity of comparing the two sexes together, from specimens killed within our own direct knowledge. The sex of the bird was ascertained by dissection by our friend Dr. James L. Ord, of Monterey. The female has very distinct exterior features from those of the male bird. It appears in flying, to be considerably larger than the male, yet this one weighed twenty pounds, which is the usual weight of the other sex, as ascertained from five specimens. The entire upper exterior of the female is of a dusky brownish-black plumage and hue. The wings have a triangular white band underneath, which band is mottled with blackish brown spots, immediately over the wing bones. The white band is five inches broad at mid-wing. The feathers next to the shoulder joint (pin-feathers of wing near to the breast), are six in number, dashed blackish near the roots, and of a light salmon color to the ends, and are ten inches long. One of the wings measures four feet three inches long, by eighteen inches broad in the middle; it has seven outer wing-feathers, the largest of which is two feet long. It has no exterior band of white feathers or white tips to the wings, as in the male bird.

The upper plumage of the back, tail and wings is of shining dusky brownish-black; that of the breast and belly is of a lighter cast, similar to those of the male. Besides the seven long wing feathers, it has twenty-six inner ones on each wing. The tail feathers are fifteen inches long, and in number twelve. From the outer or elbow wing joint to end of wing feathers is two feet and seven inches. From the back to extremity of tail feathers it measures four feet; from socket of the neck on back to the vent, it is fifteen inches long. The circumference of the body and wings folded in, is about five feet.

The color of the bill and beak is of blackish horny brown color; their shape, size, and other features exclusive of color, are same as in the male bird. The nostrils are oval and go through and through, i. e. you can see daylight through them, and are half an inch long by one-eighth of an inch

broad, and situated nearly half way between the eyes and end of the beak; the nasal groove or line, but slightly defined and about one inch in length from nostrils, and does not extend more than half way to end of beak. The tongue and inside of mouth is similar to that of the male, and likewise colored yellowish. The tongue of both birds is serrated sharply downwards toward the gullet, while the roof of the mouth has hard spinous points inclining the opposite direction, which enable the birds to bring their deglutinating and masticating powers into immediate effect, as the food is thus quickly passed into the digestive organs in the state of a comminuted pulpy mass, like the "thrill chewed softer" of a sailor on short allowance of tobacco.

Its head and neck are of a curious dusky copperish-olive, blackish-brown color, and covered with a thick furry down or feathers of same color, looking like the nap of an old hat. This is continued down the neck to near its base. The head is six inches long, by two and a half inches breadth and depth. The skin immediately at the base of bill is bare of down, as it is also around the eyes, which have a yellowish olive circle inclosing the lids. The iris of the eye is of a greenish pink. The neck, from base of head to connection at the back-bone is thirteen inches long, and two and a half inches in diameter. The thigh, as in the male, is covered with feathers to knee-joint, and is two inches thick near the body; the legs from thigh-joint to end of toe-nails are nineteen inches long; from knee-joint to end of claws, ten inches; front of legs below knee covered with scales colored blackish, with yellowish rings—under parts of dirty yellow. The foot is six inches long; foot when spread radiates about three and a half inches, and thickly corrugated on its lower surface; upper part of toes is blackish; claws are black and never sharp in either sex. The features are similar in size and proportions to that of the male bird, only a little larger. The circumference of the body across the breast and inside of the wings, with the feathers on, is twenty-five inches; the same parts of the bird when skinned measure twenty-two inches around; the length of the first wing-bone (of the skeleton) is thirteen inches long and half an inch in diameter; the vertebra of the neck (skeleton) is seventeen and a half inches long and one and a half inches in diameter; the head across the crown measures ten inches in circumference; the entire skeleton of the animal when well dried, weighs only three pounds avoirdupois. The bones of the thigh are one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and the bones have very little marrow, but are well braced up with bony spines; the bones of the legs and wings are as hard as ivory, but very light. The female bird described had but little of the musky bright yellow fat, over the breast and over the lower entrails, as was found in the male.

We have never seen in any work on California or its natural history, a description of the female bird above described; and it seems that it has not been heretofore delineated in any work of a popular character. It is not as often seen as the male; twenty of the latter may be in sight, with only two or three of the opposite sex. The same feature obtains in these parts with the Cathartes or Zopilotes of this country, which also have a black head for the female bird, while the head of the male is of a bright red.

Many of the Condors make their nests in the high mountains east and south of the Carmelo Valley, and also near Santa Cruz and in the Santa Lucia range, where they may be seen at all seasons of the year, but in greater numbers from July to November. These huge creatures may often be seen fighting each other over a carcass on the beach; generally striking with their outstretched wings, and running along the ground like the common turkey-buzzard, with the dolorous looks of a feathered mugger. It is found extremely difficult to preserve the colors of either bird (of the head and neck), as they exist in nature, in dried specimens; the bright lemon color of the head of the male is lost after a week's keeping.

The California Condor may therefore be described generally as follows: Male, with bright yellow head and upper neck; Female, with dark, copperish olive neck and head, covered with feathery down on head and most of the neck; plumage brown-black. Both birds about same weight; female appearing considerably larger than the male.

The following are some new facts from a male specimen shot near Monterey in July, 1855, by one of our friends, which measured eight feet across the wings and breast, and weighed over twenty pounds. On dissecting the animal, it was found to have an immense development of the internal viscera. The stomach contained fish, meat, and muscles with the shell on—the shells in a half digested state; it held by measurement half a gallon of water. It has two gizzards, the upper one small as a chicken's, but the lower and larger one four times the size of the first. The large gizzard has a very singular appendage of a bunch of long stiff bristles on the inside, mingled with hard warty excrescences. The inside of this gizzard is lined very roughly after the fashion of coarse sand paper. The gut is six feet long; heart, liver, lungs, and gall-bladder, same size as those of a young pig. The large gizzard was filled with the hair of animals which the bird had eaten, and was about the capacity of four fluid ounces. The whole of these viscera had an abominable smell of musk. The meat of the animal though, is of a bright arterial red, and of very fine grain. During the early part of the present month (July), large quantities of sea-lions have been killed on the southern coasts for the oil; the carcasses of these animals on the beach may be seen at times surrounded by hundreds of the Condor. A friend of ours informed us that he saw, a few days ago, as many as three hundred of these creatures near such feeding ground, within the distance of a league.

The voracity of these birds is astonishing, and is always noticed by observing travelers in California and the North Pacific countries. This feature of its character was noted by Lewis and Clarke, the first American travelers from the Mississippi to the Western Ocean; or they describe a similar species

of the Vulturidæ. A friend of ours engaged in the cattle trade, informs us that in going from the Mission of Santa Clara towards San Francisco, in 1850, he accidentally dropped a quarter of fat beef from his cart, while a number of the Condor were in sight. On discovering his loss, after a few minutes, he turned back and observed the Condor in numbers which he estimated at over three hundred, hovering over and near his lost beef. On coming up with it, he was surprised to find that the fat and kidneys of the quarter, with all the inner meat, had been completely cleaned off the bones, and the piece had lost more than half its weight.

A large grizzly being killed on the Sur rancho, in this county, some fifteen years ago, the vaquero left the bear on the plain near the sea shore, to return to the house, about three miles off, for assistance to skin the animal. Before the herdsmen arrived back, which was in about two hours, a flock of Condors had cleaned the entire carcass of its flesh and viscera, leaving nothing but the skin and skeleton.

The same custom of capture and sport which the foregoing writers mention as practised in Peru and Chili, was followed in places by the rancheros and vaqueros of California with the Condors of the country, and may even to this day. A vaquero gets into the inside of a fresh hide, with the carcass of the recently killed animal near by, and being armed with a covering over the hand, seizes the bird by the feet whilst he is partly gorged. Or he sets the noose of a lasso of small hide rope, with a choice tit-bit in the centre, and as soon as the Condor "puts his foot in," the enemy hauls his trap in quickly, and immediately gets a purchase around some stick or the beast's horns, the better to secure his prize from escaping, or from its attacking any incautious looker on, with its formidable beak and wings. The rancheros sometimes pit them against bears and dogs, or turn a small enclosure into an extempore cock-pit, with eagles for combatants. We have never had the opportunity of witnessing any of these fights between the ornithological gladiators.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## The Great Discovery in Vegetation.

[The following article by the lamented Downing, dated April, 1851, we copy from Rural Essays.]

It is one of the misfortunes of an editor to be expected to answer all questions, as if he were an oracle. It is all pleasant enough, when his correspondent is lost in the woods, and he can speedily set him right, or when he is groping in some dark passage that only needs the glimmer of his farthing candle of experience, to make the way tolerably clear to him. But correspondents are often unreasonable, and ask for what is little short of a miracle. It is clear that an editor is not only expected to know every thing, but that he is not to be allowed the comfort of belonging to any secret societies, or any of those little fraternities where such a charming air of mystery is thrown over the commonest subjects.

We are brought to these reflections by a letter that has just come before us, and which runs as follows:

Dear Sir:—I have been expecting in the last two numbers, to hear from you on the subject of the great discovery in vegetation, which was laid before the committee of the State Agricultural Society at its annual meeting in January last. You were, if I mistake not, a member of that committee, and of course, the fullest disclosures of the secret of the gentleman who claims to have found out a new "principle in vegetation," were laid before you. No formal report has, I think, been published by the Society. The public are, therefore, in the dark still. In this right, when the discoverer is now urging the Legislature of this State to pass a bill giving him a bonus of \$150,000 to make his secret public for the benefit of all cultivators of the soil? Either the thing is pure humbug, or there is something worthy of attention. Pray enlighten us on this subject. Yours, &c.

Yes, we were upon that committee, and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to unburden our heart to the public on this subject, and rid our bosom of this "perilous stuff" that has weighed upon us ever since. But alas! this gentleman who has been urging his great discovery upon the attention of Congress and the Legislature for ten or twelve years past, put all the committee under a solemn vow of secrecy, though we protested at the time against his expecting that a horticultural editor should preserve silence touching any thing that is told him *sub rosa*.

And yet we would not treat our correspondent rudely; for his letter only expresses what a good many others have expressed to us verbally. We shall, therefore, endeavor to console him for the want of the learned dissertation on vegetable physiology which he no doubt expected, by telling him a story:

Once on a time there was a little spaniel, who lived only for the good of his race. He had a mild countenance, and looked at the first, enough like other dogs. But for all that, he was an oddity. Year in and year out, this little spaniel wandered about with a wise look, like the men that gaze at the stars through the great telescopes. The fact was he had taken it into his head that he was a philosopher, and had discovered a great secret. This was no less than the secret of *instinct* by which dogs do so many wonderful things, that some men with all their big looks, their learning, yes, and even their wonderful knack of talking, cannot do.

It was curious to see how the little spaniel who had turned philosopher, gave himself up to this fancy that had got into his head. He had a comfortable kennel, where he might have kept house, barked, looked after trespassers, where he might have been well fed, and had a jolly time of it like other dogs.

But no, he was far too wise for that. He had, as he said, found out something that would alter the whole "platform" on which dogs stood, something that would help them to carry their heads higher than many men he could name, instead of being obliged to play second fiddle to the horse. If the community of dogs in general would but listen to him, he would teach them not only how to be always wise and rich, how to be strong and hearty, but above all, how to preserve their scent—

—for the scent is a pleasure that dogs prize as much as some old ladies who take snuff. In short, bring about a canine millennium—for he assured them that not only was every one of them entitled to his "day," but that "a good time was coming."

And why, you will say, did not our philosopher divulge for the benefit of the whole family of dogs? "It is so pleasant to do something for the elevation of our race," as the traveled monkey thought when he was teaching his brothers to walk on their hind legs. All the dogs in the country could not but owe him a debt of gratitude, since they would soon become so wise that they might even teach their masters something of instinct. And then they would be so happy—since there would not be a downcast tail in all the land—for the whole country would be in one perpetual wag of delight.

Al! dear reader, we see that you, who put such questions, know nothing either of philosophy, or the world. As if the people who discover why the world turns round, and the stars shine, throw their knowledge into the street for every dog to trample on. No, indeed! They will have a patent for it, or a great sum of money from the government, or something of that sort. It would be a sorry fellow who should think that every new thing found out is to be given away to every body for nothing at all, in that manner. To be sure, it would, perhaps, benefit mankind all the more; but that is only half the question. "If you think the moon is made of green cheese," said our curly philosopher to his friends, "you are greatly mistaken. I am well satisfied, for my part, that that is only a vulgar error. If it had been, John Bull would have eaten it up for lunch a long time ago."

So our philosopher went about among his fellow dogs, far and near, and spent most of his little patrimony in waiting on distinguished mastiffs, Newfoundlanders, and curs of high degree. He went also to all conventions or public assemblies, where wise terriers were in the habit of putting their heads together for the public good. Wherever he went, you would see him holding some poor victim by the button, expounding his great secret, and showing how the progress, yes, the very existence of dogs, depended upon the knowledge of his secret—since it would really explain in a moment everything that had been dark since the days when their great-grandfathers were kept from drowning in the ark. Only let the congress of greyhounds agree to pay him a million of money, and he would make known principles that would make the distemper cease, and all the other ills that dog-flesh is heir to, fade clean out of memory.

Some of the big dogs to whom he told his secret (always, remember, in the strictest confidence), shook their heads, and looked wise; others, to get rid of his endless lectures, gave him a certificate, saying that Solomon was wrong when he said there was nothing new under the sun; and all agreed that there was no denying that there is something in it, though they could not exactly say it was a new discovery.

Finally, after a long time spent in lobbying, and after wise talks with all the members that would listen to him, yes, and after exhibiting to every dog that had an hour to give to him, his collection of dogs' bones that had died solely because of the lamentable ignorance of his secret in dogdom, he found a committee that took hold of his doctrine in good earnest—quite determined to do justice to him, and vote him a million if he deserved it, but, nevertheless, quite determined not to be humbugged by any false doggerel, however potent it might have been to terriers less experienced in this current commodity of many modern philosophers.

It was a long story that the committee were obliged to hear, and there were plenty of hard words thrown in to puzzle terriers who might not have had a scientific education in their youth. But the dogs on the committee were not to be puzzled; they seized hold of the fundamental principle of the philosophic spaniel, tossed it, and worried it, and shook it, till it stood out, at last quite a simple truth (how beautiful is deep philosophy), and it was this—

THE GREAT SECRET OF PERFECT INSTINCT IN DOGS, IS TO KEEP THEIR NOSES COOL.

Of course, the majority of the committee were startled and delighted with the novelty and grandeur of the discovery. There were, to be sure, a few who had the foolhardiness to remark, that the thing was not new, and had been acted upon, time out of mind, in all good kennels. But the philosopher soon put down such nonsense, by observing that the fact might, perchance, have been known to a few, but who, before him, had ever shown the PRINCIPLES of the thing?

And now, we should like to see that cur who shall dare to say the canine philosopher who has spent his life in studying nature and the books, to such good results, shall not have a million for his discovery.

## Strawberries in Sonoma County.

THE Petaluma Journal, of the 27th ult., is acknowledging a liberal present of rich and delicious strawberries from Messrs. Plumer & Vahlburg, of that place, agents for the sale of Mr. J. W. Cassidy's strawberry crop, makes the following mention of the strawberry-patch of the latter:

"Availing myself of an invitation to visit his grounds, we paid Mr. Cassidy a visit last Tuesday evening, and were well paid for the time. His inclosure, located within fifteen minutes' walk of our office, we find to contain about twenty acres of choice land for the cultivation of strawberry plants, fruit trees, and vines. Notwithstanding Mr. C. entered into possession of the premises less than five months since, we found five acres of exceedingly thrifty strawberry plants, all in bearing condition, and some eight or ten acres set out with peach, apple, pear and plum trees, grape-vines, gooseberries, etc., all in a healthy and thrifty condition. The strawberry plants, although not set out until the latter part of January and February, have already produced more pounds of fruit than have been gathered from a forty-acre field, located in the celebrated strawberry region of Oakland. This statement Mr. Cassidy makes from personal knowledge, the field referred to in that locality belonging to a friend of his. We might further add, that Mr. C.'s plants are not only of the same variety (the British Queen), but also from this friend's grounds. Thus conclusively proving that our soil and climate are better adapted for producing an early crop of fruit, at least. Mr. C. says he expects to send into market, the present season, from three to four tons of strawberries. A good beginning, certainly.

The Native Strawberry also, it seems, is being cultivated with success at Petaluma, as the following from the same paper attests: "Some weeks since we stated that Mr. J. W. Brackett, of this city, had growing in his garden a large patch of native strawberry plants, and, at the same time, expressed a belief that time and careful cultivation would prove the native plant a valuable variety. During the present week, Mr. B. has presented us with a dish of berries, taken from these vines. The fruit is of good size, and fair flavor, much superior to the fruit from the uncultivated plants. This is the third season since Mr. B. commenced the trial, and he says he can discover a decided improvement in the size of the fruit from year to year."

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—It is said that this often troublesome disease, unless very bad, may be cured by washing thoroughly with soap-suds, and then rubbing with hard fried oil of salt meat. Keep clean, and wash and grease every other day until cure is effected. Leaving mud to dry upon the legs of a horse, is one great cause of this disease, and many horses are injured by want of care and cleanliness when driven in muddy weather.

AFTER an event is irretrievable, nothing is more absurd than the discussion of what might have been done.



## Miscellany.

## THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

We have refrained, says the Prairie Farmer, from making any comment upon this sad and terrible affair, which has filled the papers recently and been the subject of comment, censure and mourning. Until now we have found nothing that satisfactorily expresses our own feelings. Here we have it. The following should soften you, reader. It is christian. Read it and—

## JUDGE NOT.

BY C. H. WEBB.

Bridle your virtue, Tether the tongue;  
Pity the fair vine blighted so young;  
Why not the tomb? Sad shattered life,  
Think of her doom—Widow, yet wife!

Tears, like sad rivers, Roll through all time;  
He his heart's torrent Poured for its crime.  
Billows of soul Swell o'er her breast,  
Pleading with God—There let him rest.

Still to another Life is as Death;  
Home and its idol Gone with a breath!  
Blood on his hand, Stain on his bed;  
Pity them all—Living and dead.

Those whose life current flows calm and quiet,  
Whose love and whose passion Never ran riot,  
Judge not too harshly: Few fall by design;  
Pray for the erring—Their fate may be thine!

Bridle your censure, Tether the tongue;  
Charity's blessings Ever are young;  
He knows the temptation Who measures the sin,  
May His matted mercy Shield all of our kin.

## Education of English Girls.

The following most excellent article by Rev. J. C. Bodwell, in the "Happy Home," we commend to our readers, more especially parents:

Step into Mosely's in Summer street, and you will see one indication of a good time coming for daughters—ladies' boots, with soles of a thickness which it will cheer every man's heart to look at—and fashionable too—the very latest fashion! Now it is not a matter for rejoicing and even for devout gratitude, that it is actually fashionable for women to wear shoes which will keep their feet dry and warm?

Our countrywomen have long endured great and cruel hardships in this particular, compelled to wear so flimsy an article, as if all the shoemakers were in league with consumption and death; while their husbands and brothers have walked by their side in boots which protected them from all harm. This hardship and cruel inequality of the sexes has been national, as the custom of pinching the feet of women has been peculiar to the Chinese. European women have been wearing the fast becoming fashionable with us, never dreaming of anything else as at all consistent with common sense. English duchesses have worn shoes from time immemorial which our country misses would have considered very vulgar. And so English duchesses have retained their plumpness and bloom and joyous health to fifty and sixty years of age, while our women have lost the last rose before thirty, and have gone in frightful numbers to an early grave.

This whole subject of the training of our girls must undergo a thorough revision. Many other things need looking after besides shoes. Our climate has, unquestionably, something to do in transforming the round and ruddy Anglo Saxon lass to the pale and slender Miss of Boston and New York. But sadly defective education does a great deal more. The differences in the training of English and American girls begin in the nursery, dating from the first weeks of existence, and extend over the entire period from infancy to ripe womanhood. As it is my desire to furnish something that may be useful, rather than entertaining, I shall speak very plainly, and somewhat in detail.

One of the first maxims applied to the management of both girls and boys in England is, in the words of one of their old physicians, "plenty of fannel, plenty of milk, and plenty of sleep." I am quite sure that a great many of our young mothers do not understand the importance of every part of this maxim. It does not require a professional eye to discern that many an infant suffers from want of fannel, although the inexperienced mother has no conception of it. The child looks warm, and is warm to the touch, but is irritable, restless, unable to sleep. Were you never troubled during the night without knowing the reason, till you awoke in the morning and found that though you had not any sense of chilliness, yet you wanted more covering to make you sleep soundly? Infants require a good deal of warmth, and cannot be healthy without it.

As to food, every mother in England understands that an infant must not be fed with all kinds of trash, gingerbread, cake, pie, &c. Nothing of the kind is permitted to be given them. The shops of London—grocers, druggists, and pastry cooks—abound in simple articles of diet, prepared especially for infants, as "biscuit powder," "baked flour," "tops and bottoms," "patent American corn flour," "Arabian revelant," &c., &c. Plain, simple, and nutritious, is the rule here. Through the entire period of childhood, and even of youth, the diet of English girls is extremely simple. No tea and coffee, no hot bread—indeed, it is a very common rule in well ordered English families that no bread must be cut for old or young, till the second day from the baking—and very little of pastry or sweet meats of any kind. Plain bread and milk, and fresh beef and mutton, roasted, or boiled, or broiled—not baked nor fried—with plenty of vegetables, make up the principal food of English children. Pork, veal, and salted meats are allowed very sparingly, as all-English mothers know they are difficult to digest, and especially injurious to a child that has the slightest constitutional tendency to scrofula.

A well lighted nursery is considered indispensable, as it is well understood that a dark nursery will kill a scrofulous child. Their odious and abominable window-lax, modified and relieved of its worst features within a few years, makes Englishmen anxious to get as much light as possible into their dwellings, whereas we cover our houses with windows to an absurd extent, and then, still more absurdly, and very injudiciously, beyond all question, shut out nearly all the light with blinds. English children must have abundance of fresh, out-door air, every day, if possible; and an important part of the duty of the nurse-maid is to take the children out several hours every fine day, including the infant. One of the most beautiful pictures in the London parks, and indeed everywhere all over England, is the innumerable nursery-maids, themselves radiant with health, with their still more innumerable children. Thus the English girl is early trained to a habit and love of walking, which she never loses, and in this way secures round limbs, and expanded chest and ruddy countenance while still a child. It is hardly necessary to say that the shoes of English children have thick soles and that their clothing throughout is very carefully adapted to the season and the weather.

I saw a fair American mother laugh when I said that the mothers of England are very particular not to allow their children, before they are old enough to walk, to sit much on the carpet, as it is a posture unfavorable to erectness and fullness of figure. They are therefore, taught with special pains to roll themselves on the carpet, and to lie

on the stomach, all of which have a direct tendency to secure a perpendicular spinal column and broad, full chest.

It is a beautiful feature of English families, that the children, instead of being pushed into a precocious maturity of dress and manners, and habits, are children all along; their parents love to have it so—simple, free, joyous, playing, laughing and romping all their day. It is not the least of the advantages of this, that when womanhood comes, as come it will, in spite of everything, it sets easily and gracefully upon them.

English children do not go to fashionable parties or keep late hours. It is a special study to provide them abundance of healthy sports, and, above all, to make home radiant with cheerfulness through the day; and when the night comes, the young misses instead of staying up and being called ladies, are called girls, and sent to bed.

**Distinguished Potatoes.**—In Gerard's time, 1597, Virginia potatoes, as they were then called, were just beginning to be known. A sweet potato had been previously known, which was used as a kind of confection at the tables of the rich. Of these, Gerard says: "They are used to be eaten roasted in the ashes; some when they are so roasted, infuse them, and sop them in wine; and others, to give them the greater grace in eating, do boil them with prunes, and so eat them. And likewise others dress them (being first roasted) with oil, vinegar and salt, every man according to his own taste and liking; notwithstanding howsoever they be dressed, they comfort, nourish and strengthen the body." These were sold by women, who stood about the Exchange with baskets. The same writer says of the common potato, which, for a considerable time after its introduction, was a rarity, that "It was likewise a food, as also a meate for pleasure, being either roasted in the embers, or boiled and eaten with oil, vinegar, or dressed any other way, by the hand of some cunning in cookerie." They were originally the size of walnuts.—[Philip's Progress of Agriculture.

As old darkey was endeavoring to explain his unfortunate condition: "You see, it was dis way, as I can member; first my fader died, and den my mudder married agin, and den my mudder died, and my fader married agin, and somehow, I doesn't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home, nor no nothing."

## SAFES! SAFES!!

LILLIE'S IMPROVED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES. Fire-proof, Powder-proof, Drill-proof, and Burglar-proof. With Lillie's Unpickable Powder-proof Lock.

The best Safe made for resisting both fire and thieves, as proven in innumerable instances.

As to a recent test by fire, reference is made to the late burning of the Crystal Palace in New York city, at which all other Safes on exhibition were burned up. Lillie's SAFE alone was unharmed.

Reference is also made to the test afforded by the burning of the Illinois Central Railroad Depot at Cairo. Read the following letters and statements:

J. C. Morris, Esq., Agent of Lillie's Safe, No. 119 Pearl Street, N. Y.: Dear Sir: You ask about Lillie's Safe, how they stood the fire, etc. We think we have had a good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 25th of December last, and at that time we had one of those Safes in our office and three in our warehouse. The Safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The Safe is unharmed, and everything it contained came out in perfect order. We have not yet received our books and papers, except the new coat of paint is all it. The fire in the warehouse was complete, and our expectations. Although the ornaments were melted off, being exposed to the hottest of the fire several hours, the inside was unharmed. We cheerfully recommend them as being far superior to any other Safe for fire and burglar-proof qualities. There is no warping or twisting, and no necessity for a new Safe, as in the ordinary kind after having been once burned.

Yours, truly, BUEL & MOORE.

Troy, August 11, 1857. World's Safe Company: Gentlemen: Your letter of today is received. In reply we are happy to say that the Safe we bought of you last spring (Lillie's Patent), came out of the fire on Sunday night, all right. In fact, the wood work constituting the book-case, was in no respect soiled or discolored. The exterior of the Safe shows a few cracks, but nothing in our opinion, to injure it. The interior is perfect, containing our stock and the public. One on each side, and the Safe was exposed to an intense heat. You will please send for the safe, repair it, and return it to our office, and much obliged, yours, CHAS. WARREN & CO., No. 245 River Street.

[From the Troy Daily Times, October 6th.]

The fire at the Crystal Palace, New York, yesterday afternoon, furnished a test of Safes than which none more thorough could have been desired. Those who were on the ground say that it was the hottest burning they ever saw; the whole of the "Safe" manufacturers were in an exposed situation. Lewis Lillie of this city, Stearns & Marvin of New York, and many others, were among the exhibitors. On overhauling the ruins this morning, Stearns & Marvin's Safes were burnt out, others were completely wrecked. Lillie's alone were unharmed, except in the firing of the paint upon the inside doors. The Institute could not have arranged a better trial had a special arrangement been made for the purpose. Nor could Mr. Lillie possibly have received a greater triumph for his remarkable invention.

[From the New York Times, October 6th.] Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-Proof Safes, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other Sheet-Iron Safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. The same is true of the Safes of the Crystal Palace. Also, examine Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new.

A shipment of these SAFES has just arrived, and can now be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse of T. OGG SHAW, 33 Sacramento street.

**Lillie's Celebrated Bank Locks,** On hand, and for sale. The best Bank and Vault Lock in the world.

## REFERENCES:

All the Banks in city of Troy, Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, American Exchange and Corn Exchange Bank, and nearly all others in the city. Bank of North America, Bank of Philadelphia, Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. Merchant Bank of Burlington, D. H. & Co., Vermont. Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio. State Bank of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee. Branch Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth. State Bank of Georgia, at Savannah. State Bank, Savannah, Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia. Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh. Bank of Raleigh, Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina. Also, to Banks and Bankers generally, in the principal cities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

THOS. OGG SHAW, AGENT, 133m No. 33 Sacramento street.

C. MAIR, E. H. WINCHESTER.

**MAIN & WINCHESTER,** Manufacturers and Importers of

Harness, Saddles, Brides, WHIPS, COLLARS, SADDLE WARE, & C., No. 32 Battery Street, Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harnesses, Horse Stocks and Leashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand. 101m

**Five Hundred Pounds FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED.**

An invoice of SUGAR-BEET SEED has been received at our Office, which will be sold on very reasonable terms. We would urge more attention to this important Root Crop, as nothing can be better or cheaper for Dairy Stock, or Swine. Fifty tons can be raised per acre, easily, upon good alluvial land. This Seed is fresh, of superior quality, and will be sold low, in lots to suit. Apply at Farmer Office, 130 1/2 Washington St. (op-stairs). 112

## GROCERIES, DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC.

A. L. EDWARDS & CO., NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

## GROCERIES,

At 81 Clay street, above Front,

A. L. EDWARDS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED

a fine assortment of

Choice Family Groceries,

which they offer at the lowest rates:

FLOUR—Superior brands of domestic.

CORN MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb. sacks.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL—Hominy, coarse and fine, Corn-starch.

COFFEE—Old Mocha and Green Java, and superior Rio.

TEAS—Superior fresh Green and Black, in 5, 12, and 30-lb. tins.

CANDLES—Chemical, Sperm, Wax, and best quality Adamantine.

SUGAR—Crushed, Powdered and Brown.

CHEESE—California and Durham Farm.

PICKLES—English and California Pickles, in pints and quarts.

PIE-FRUIT—English and American Pie-Fruits, in glass and tin.

Oil—China Nut-Oil, in tins and jars.

YEAST POWDER—Preston & Merrill's, Hope Mills and California.

MUSTARD—California, English and French.

OLIVES—The most desirable brands.

Cocoa—Paste, Shells, and cracked Cocoa, Broma, Cheese, &c.

STARCH—Glennfield Patent.

Meat—Meats in quarts and half-gallon jars.

Cream Tartar and Soda.

Preserves—all kinds Jams, Jellies, Sauces, &c., in glass and tin.

Our customers may rely upon every article sold by us.

The Prices, in every respect, Low.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

A. L. EDWARDS & CO.,

10-3m No. 81 Clay street, above Front

**FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.,**

**GROCERS,**

Steamboat Block,

Corner Front and Jackson streets,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,

And Dealers in

FLOUR, PROVISIONS,

FINE WINES, TEAS,

WOODEN-WARE, & C.,

Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers' and Ranchers' Stores,

Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

Goods delivered as usual.

(19-10) FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.

J. Bryant Hill, Lewis Lillie.

**J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,**

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

FRUITS, BUTTER,

CHEESE,

POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC.

63 Merchant Street,

(Opposite Washington Market),

SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES—J. C. Fall, G. G. Briggs, Marysville; Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, Sacramento; Col. Lansing, J. Smith, C. W. Kierling, Oakland; N. W. Palmer, Alameda; Oulter Bros. & Co., Thos. Fallon, San Jose; W. F. White, Fajaro; Judge H. C. Peck, Santa Cruz; J. G. Maxwell, W. H. Atterbury, Santa Rosa; R. H. Tibbels, O. L. Crandall, Pocatone; Fred. Rohrer, A. G. Oakes, Sonoma; John B. Scott, Napa; L. G. Lillie, Sulphur Springs; A. G. Mead, J. S. Brackley, Maria county; John Center, San Francisco. 9-14

**LEWIS GIBSON,**

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

ALSO,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 28 Battery Street (near the corner of Pine),

SAN FRANCISCO.

Advances made on consignments of Country Produce and Merchandise. 13-3m

**FOR SALE, BY LEWIS GIBSON, 25 Battery street—**

600 bags Oats, 100 bags Rye, 100 bags of Extra Flour;

Together with a general assortment of Wines and Liquors, Groceries and Provisions. 13-14

## IMPROVED FIELD FENCE.

PATENTED JANUARY 25, 1859.

PERMANENT OR PORTABLE.

It is made of boards or rails in the following manner: Take

two sticks or posts of timber 2 1/2 inches square, and about

14 feet long, either round or square, their length may be varied

according to the height intended for the fence. Lay them

across each other in such a manner that the ends which rest

on the ground, will be about 5 1/2 or 6 feet apart, leaving about

18 or 20 inches of each post above the point of intersection to

reach the top rail, board or pole. They may be secured at

the point of intersection by having and nailing; or if the

posts are split, by bolt and screw. A miter box may be used

to saw and halve the posts. Next take two cleats about 1 inch

thick and 3 inches wide; nail the short cleat across

one post to the other, so as to leave a triangular space

large enough to receive the rail or board. Then nail the long

cleat to the posts parallel with the short one, and about 12 or

14 inches below it. These cleats serve to strengthen the post,

and the rails or boards rest on them.

For board fence use a stick 2 1/2 inches square and 2 1/2 feet

long; nail it to the cleats, also to one of the posts about one

inch from the point of intersection; this is to stand perpen-

dicular, and the boards are to be nailed to it. For rails, two

perpendicular strips of board, about 1 1/2 inches wide should be

nailed to the cleats to keep the rails in place; or a loop of

wire attached to the posts or hung on the second rail in which

the lower rail may be suspended, can be used if preferred.

Now to set up the fence, set up two posts and put in the rails

or board, no dipping of post-holes or rotting off of posts, or sagging over; it is not affected by frosts or winds. This fence is believed to be the best—all things considered—ever offered to the public.

Town, County, or State Rights, for sale on the most desirable terms. Address

Klinton, Chas. Co., N. Y., Patentee.

IL WINCHESTER, Iowa Hill, Agent for California.

Letters addressed to Editor Farmer, will receive immediate attention. 13-3m

**BOY FOR A FARMER.**—A place is wanted with some good Farmer, for an active and intelligent BOY, about nine years of age. Any person that would like to adopt such a boy, can learn of an opportunity, by applying at the Farmer Office.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. Arthur, W. H. N. Art

**J. D. ARTHUR & SON,**

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

from the East, and will continue to receive,

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

**Reapers & Combined Machines,**

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from

6 1/2 to 7 1/2 feet swath.

Drummond's, Manny's, Beloit's, Atkins', and all the

various styles.

**Pitt's Thrashers,**

**Hall's Thrashers, etc., etc.**

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements

for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and

Yonkers, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during

the season, which we can afford, and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any other similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call

and see the subscribers, at their Agricultural Warehouses.

**JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,**

No. 3, 4 and 5 Washington street,

between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

73m

**McCormick's Chicago Reapers!**

Three Sizes—5, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PAT-

TERNS, from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the Manufact-

urers for the Pacific Coast.]

2500 sold in 1855, 4000 sold in 1857,

4000 sold in 1856, 4500 sold in 1858.

15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single Establishment in the world can truthfully claim

to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number

of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time,

while my experience dates back to the origin of my ma-



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY..... JUNE 3, 1859.

## A Special Agent in the Eastern States.

Mr. E. A. HAY, who left here in the steamer of the 5th inst., on a visit to his kindred, to carry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.

We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.

We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

## The Farmer—Our City Carrier.

HAY employed Mr. J. F. LARRABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the FARMER into the family as a friend to all "home industry." It will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

## Where Our Gold Goes.

We know the mass of our citizens can have but little idea of the immense amount of provisions imported into San Francisco. The value is enormous; and although all are strenuous in advocating "home manufactures," we are aware that unless our people better understand demand and supply, we cannot have a regular market nor a reliable price for any article of home produce. We now ask a careful attention to the following, as among some of the great staples which are now imported in such immense quantities, and which should demand the serious consideration of every well-wisher to our State. Can we not raise our own beef and pork? Can we not make our own butter and cheese? Can we not make our own soap and candles? Can we not make our own boots and shoes? Give but a just and proper attention to this subject. Go to work and increase our population 500,000, and we shall soon set the wheels in motion that will do this.

The following figures will show the amount of these articles, as taken from the manifests of six *clippers* recently arrived from New York and Boston: Flour, 4222 barrels; Soap, over 8000 boxes; Candles, 6500 boxes, 2200 half boxes; Butter, near 300 barrels, 1000 half barrels; Pork, 350 barrels, 2000 half barrels; Lard, 2000 cases; Beef, 200 barrels; Hams, 350 boxes and hives; Bacon, 200 hogheads and boxes; Boots and Shoes, 3000 cases; Dried Apples, 1500 half barrels. When it is remembered that these arrived in three days, the value of our imports for weeks, months, or a year, can be estimated; and when it is recollected that we are large producers as a State, we have one very gratifying fact that we may rely upon: we are increasing in population and in resources. We could add other articles that could be made here, and are made—Pickles, Preserved Fruit, Starch, &c. The present condition of Europe should awaken reflection in the mind of every farmer. Let a war break out in Europe, and then the day of great things is at hand.

## Strawberry Planters.

A MOVEMENT was made the present week by the strawberry growers, at Oakland, to make some general rule for mutual good, so as not to overstock the market, and to maintain a fair and equitable value; but as all could not agree, it was given up. Large quantities are coming in daily now, and next week will, in all probability, far exceed the present in quantity. This fruit has sold as low as 10 to 12 cents a pound, at wholesale, for British Queen; Hovey has commanded 12 1/2 to 15 cents. D. E. Hough has raised some enormous White Chilian strawberries, weighing about ten to the pound, which are selling at 25 cents each, to send East by the steamer. He has them in glass jars, preserved. Mr. Pillsbury, in the Washington Market; J. Bryant Hill & Co., and Graves & Williams, on Merchant street, and the stalls everywhere, are full of this splendid fruit; and never before, on the face of the earth, has there been shown finer fruit than our Market can now display. Everybody can take their fill of this choice fruit.

OUR EASTERN CORRESPONDENTS.—We think we can boast of a very gratifying letter from our correspondent B. We certainly feel proud to hear from one so well qualified to judge the merits of our journal, speak thus in its praise; but most of all we glory in the *meed of just praise bestowed upon our Ladies' Department*. That deserves all that can be said of it, and we feel proud indeed, and feel honored by having such correspondents. We feel a true satisfaction in believing that the lady writers of the FARMER are exerting an influence for good throughout our land. We cannot omit to make an extract from a letter recently received from an intellectual friend, who thus speaks of our journal:

"The FARMER goes on swimmingly; it has positively done more good to moralize society in this God-forsaken land than has any other paper in this State; it has developed its agricultural and mineral wealth; it has given aid, counsel and wisdom to the ignorant; it has been a journal that has found its way to the 'centre table' of many a fireside to make the inmates blessed and happy. The Ladies' Department is a receptacle, a reservoir of the most priceless gems, where a bevy of fair ones weekly congregate to let the truth slip from their pens without any restraint or unfair criticism."

The letter said much more in praise, but this is the tone of many a generous letter, for which we are duly grateful.

Our correspondent E. being ill at New York, his letters will come to us more fully next mail. The general news letter and the social chat of friend B. will prove interesting. Our State owes a debt of gratitude to B. for his earnest efforts in behalf of the best interests of California.

WE HAVE received the Circular of the Surveyor General, relative to Swamp and Overflowed Lands, which is an important document, and should be widely disseminated.

## The Yosemite Valley.

The great interest felt among our citizens for this famed place, and their desire to visit it, induces us to give all the information in our power, so as to aid those that shall visit it, and also to those abroad in other States and countries to come to our golden State, and witness one of the most wonderful scenes that nature has laid open to the view of man.

The name of this valley we hope will be fully established this season. We had hoped our contemporary of Hutchings' Magazine was satisfied that Yosemite was correct, but we see he still persists by advertising *Yo-hamite*. We need only resist by advertising *Yo-hamite*. We need only resist by advertising *Yo-hamite*. We need only resist by advertising *Yo-hamite*.

The name Yosemite is derived from a nick-name given the Ah-wah-ni-cha tribe inhabiting the valley at the time of its discovery. This name was given them by Indians of other tribes, from the fact of their living in a country abounding in bears, and hence the confusion of the names; as a grizzly is called by different tribes Yosemite, Yo-ami-tah-eh, Yo-hamite, and O-suma-tah. We have conversed with parties who first discovered the valley (in 1850), and with many persons who have been settlers since that date, and we have Indian tradition and authority to support us, and therefore we are confident we are correct.

That all the history of this great valley may be established, no original names should be changed. Those Indian names, so long identified with the valley, its mountains and waterfalls, should be perpetuated; and all future names should be so appropriate, so identified—either with the discoverers of the valley, or with the people of that country and our State—that these names shall remain by consent, and be perpetuated.

In our last issue we left our readers amid the wonders of the mighty forest of Mariposa. There they have walked, wondered, and felt the voices stirring their higher natures;—there they could walk and talk with God. We now leave Eden Valley, but if possible take our friend Clark with us as a pilot, and cross the rippling river, whose music lulled you to sleep the past night, and begin your ascent up again into the lofty mountains that rise in grandeur all around you. Now you need all your eyes, and an extra pair; and you will feel the value of your opera-glass, if you have wisely brought one, for as you rise, bright and beautiful views break upon your sight on every hand. At this season, thus early, you will see the white snow-drifts and snow-clouds; the mountains with ice and snow on their heads, and green grass and bright flowers at their feet. You will meet the bounding deer, the horned elk, and the timid fawn. Perhaps you may hear the growl of a grizzly. You will see abundance of hare and rabbit, and other small game. There will be sport for the hunter, and may add to the pleasure of your feast beneath the trees on the mountain's top. You will have enough to see, enough to enjoy, if the heart is in the right place. Travelers should not be in too much haste, but take time to enjoy the scenes; along this entire route of about seventy miles, there are a hundred scenes worthy a day's study. Rich meadows that look like an Eden, almost tempting one to break from the world and lead a hermit's life. A careful observer of scenery will catch some of the grandest scenes in nature from these heights along the entire route. After making nearly twenty miles, the first view of the valley will break upon you at

## INSPIRATION ROCK.

Here, we venture the assertion, no lover of nature can examine the surroundings of this scenic point and not pronounce it one of the grandest in the world. Here, standing upon a towering ledge of granite, more than 2000 feet high, almost perpendicular, you take your first view of the VALLEY OF THE YOSEMITE.

There, at your feet, down, down in a deep recess, completely walled in by granite mountains, lies one of the richest, brightest, most beautiful spots of earth. So gorgeously beautiful to the eyes does it appear, that it seems more like places we dream of than a living reality. Here will the magnetic charm seize you—here you will feel a change come over you—here you will begin to live within yourself, and desire to commune with yourself; from this moment you will feel the power of nature and the God within you will be heard—i. e., if God lives within you at all.

Behold, there, the bright green velvet-like carpet, painted in rich colors, with bright flowers; see the transparent river, like a stream of liquid silver, its bank lined with trees of more than usual beauty, in form and foliage, and here, for miles up the valley, you can constantly discover new and bright beauties for the vision to feast upon.

From this point, with a good glass, that everybody should have (acromatic or marine glasses), the visitor can look up the valley, and over to the high peaks, until the snow-capped mountains are lost in the clouds above. From this point, also, visitors often tumble heavy boulders of rock from thence to the valley below, a distance of some 2,000 feet; as they descend they often bear down mighty trees and loose rocks, and rushing down into the valley, sending back a roaring sound like heavy thunder. After receiving that inspiration which this point always infuses into the lover of the beautiful, you are prepared to ride on, holding communion with yourself, with nature, and with God. Thus prepared, you soon begin the descent that leads you into the

## VALLEY OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

where for two weeks, at least, you can make yourself happy.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION FAIR.—This Fair was a complete success, from its opening on Tuesday evening to its close on Saturday evening. The Fair was well attended by Christians of every denomination. The ladies did nobly, giving their time and influence. We learn that about \$2000 will be realized by the Association in aid of their plans. This we rejoice to hear.

RECEIVED.—Invitations.—A courteous invitation came to us to attend the grand opening ball and festivities announced to take place at the Valley of the Yosemite, June 14th. Also, invitation to visit Hualdaburg at their coming Agricultural Fair, 14th to 18th Sept., which will be a good one. We shall try to be there.

## The Schools of Our Early Home.

Through the kind remembrance of the School Committee, Rev. Theodore A. Whitney, Theodore Matchett, Esq., Wm. Wirt Warren, Esq., of our Village Home (Brighton, Mass.), in the good old "Bay State," we have received the report of the School Committee of that place, for 1858-9. It comes to us laden with pleasant recollections of early days, names, places—friends all "to memory dear,"—it comes to us to tell of great and rapid progress, of enlarged sympathy, and love of the cause of education.

As we glance over the names recorded there, we are reminded of

"Our early days! How often back  
We turn on life's bewildered track,  
To where, o'er hill and valley plays  
The sunlight of our early days."

We feel a true pride on looking over a handsome pamphlet of about forty pages, to find our native village stand almost at the head of the list in the cause of education, with only about 3,000 inhabitants. There was paid for education the last year, \$6,388 46; equal to \$10 33 for every child; the pupils being a little over 600. Massachusetts contains 333 towns, and Brighton stands No. 4. That little rocky gem near the sea, Nahant, stands at the head of the list, with sixty children; the appropriation is \$1,200, equal to \$20 each. Brookline stands No. 2; \$12,950 for schools; \$19 59 each pupil. West Roxbury, No. 3, \$13 40 each pupil. Dorchester, No. 4, \$13 27. Somerville, No. 5, \$10 69. Brighton, No. 6, \$10 33. We notice also with pride, that several pupils have entered Harvard University, Yale College, and West Point, direct from the high school; and those that have graduated from those colleges, all have done so with honor to themselves, parents, their native town, and the schools from whence they originated.

By the standing laws of the Board of Education, there are eight weeks of vacation during the year, and the following days are kept as holidays: Washington's birth-day, Fast-day, May-day, Independence, Commencement, Thanksgiving, and Christmas days; these are standing holidays; these and regular vacations they enjoy; other than these, the schools keep the year round.

As we look back and recall our humble labors some twenty years since, in behalf of these schools, we remember some lads that were then in their "early lessons;" we see by this report, several that have graduated at Harvard—thus the car of time rolls on. This report has given us much pleasure, and we return our sincere thanks to the gentlemen of the committee, and commend their noble efforts in behalf of Education, and hope the example of this town may excite all others to equally noble strife.

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.—This great lever of human elevation—this great promoter of human happiness is being fully appreciated now in our State. From every city and all the principal towns we hear of schools and colleges, and seminaries of learning, both public and private. Scarce an exchange do we take up but we find some gathering of teachers and pupils, parents and children, to rejoice over the success and progression of their favorite fountain of knowledge. Not a week in the year that we do not receive some kind and courteous invitation to attend some festive scene or some intellectual enjoyment. These all speak of progress, light, education. Before us now, upon our table lie several pamphlets and letters, all for this cause. A kindly and courteous invitation from the Principal and Faculty of the Female Collegiate Institute of the University of the Pacific, for their commencement, June 7th and 8th. Also, Catalogues of the University, of each Department. Then the Collegiate Institute of Benicia, of C. J. Platt, Esq., which takes place on the same days, 7th and 8th June. The Oakland College, also. These institutions are the lights of our golden State, where sons and daughters are trained to be the support and blessing of the State. To each and to all we join with our best and most earnest wishes, with thousands of others, for their complete prosperity, and hope all interested will make it their duty and pleasure to be present if possible.

THE GENESSEE NURSERIES.—These celebrated nurseries, situated at Rochester, New York, are attracting very great attention, not only in every old State in the Union, but on the Pacific coast. Messrs. Frost & Co., made very successful shipments to their patrons on this coast last year. We know of many parties that bought from their nurseries, and from each and all, we have had the most satisfactory reports of the character of the trees and plants, as well as their style of packing, and the reasonableness of their charges. From every person that has dealt with this house, we have an assurance that prompts us to recommend their establishment in the highest terms; and while our duty always prompts us to give a preference to what can be procured here, still there is much yet to be imported, and we wish our State to have every tree, shrub and plant of worth and beauty.

THE RIPENING FIELDS OF GRAIN.—While coming down the river from Sacramento, on Wednesday of last week, on the Antelope, one of the finest days and evenings, thus far, of the year, the banks of the Sacramento, here and there, gleamed with bright belts of golden grain; the contrast between the dark green foliage of the gardens and grassy fields, and the bright grain, formed a scene of rural beauty rarely equaled at this season of the year; the grain (barley), in its bright golden color, gave the appearance of being nearly ready for the harvest.

HORN DISTEMPER.—A writer in the "Prairie Farmer," suggests the following as a remedy of this disease among horned stock: "Split the end of the tail and put a table-spoonful of turpentine in the hollow back of the horns; repeat it for several days." Symptoms of the disease are—the hair stands up straight on the backbone, a dry nose, and the horns next the head will be cold. The splitting the tail, and putting turpentine back of the horns, is undoubtedly a good remedy, but we ask if it is not going to extremes?

## The Temple! The Temple!!

The materials with which this most magnificent work has been built, was brought from the country. The "cedars" stood in our forests. The "olive-wood" grew upon our mountains. The gold and silver and many precious specimens, came from our "hills," our "river-beds," or our "valleys," and these from the "country round about." And we would appeal to our fellow citizens in the country everywhere that can possibly make it convenient to come to the city, to come and view this Temple. They may "never look upon its like again." This piece of workmanship is the most costly, most elaborate, and most perfect piece of mechanical skill that has ever been undertaken, we believe, in the world—the entire cost being over \$20,000. It is impossible to do it justice, either in an advertisement or by any written description. It should be seen to be appreciated; and every parent and child—every teacher and pupil—every lover of biblical history, should by all means see this Temple before it passes to the old States and Europe. Its size, the cost of taking it apart and removing it, will preclude the possibility of its being exhibited at any other place than San Francisco in our State. The mechanics of our State and the Masonic fraternity in the interior, should by all means see and examine this wonderful piece of work. It is worthy a visit from the extreme borders of our State. We are pleased to know that it has been received with so much favor already, and the sanction of such persons as Rev. Dr. Scott, Rev. Dr. Peck, Rev. Rabbi Henry, and many highly esteemed Masonic brethren, bears testimony of its truth and worth. We feel proud of this work as a triumph of California mechanics. It is to their honor that this great work has been commenced and completed in the Golden State. We learn that Rev. Mr. Diehl will present the visitors an address, or such remarks as will be appropriate and interesting, both day and evening. Mr. Diehl being an excellent German scholar, will make it interesting for this large and worthy class of our citizens. Mr. Diehl will also be able to explain to all in French and Spanish such portions as will please. The history of the Holy Land has been a theme of study by Mr. Diehl for a long time, and therefore it is very appropriate to secure him for these entertainments.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE.—Good News of Gen. Allen.—The following we clip from the Hydraulic Press of the 28th ult.:

"We are gratified to hear, and so will be a host of others, that General Allen has struck some rich diggings, in ground adjoining his tail sluice, which was not before deemed valuable. He went into his present mining enterprise with all the courage and faith of a young man, for which, and for many other noble qualities, he deserves all the success that can possibly befall him."

If ever we rejoiced at the good fortune of a friend, we rejoice at the above. The bravery manifested by our good friend the General, at the shabby trick played him by fickle Fortune—the repeated overturning of apparent certain plans, and the sealy actions of politicians in the trying hours of his dark days, only make his sunny day show the brighter.

Oh, we do rejoice, General—may fortune now tip her horn of plenty into your lap, until you cry enough.

SETTLER EXCITEMENT.—The claimant of "Smith's Ranch," at Bodego, Sonoma county, having received a patent for the same, left this city during the week with about forty armed men, for the purpose of ejecting the settlers, about fifty in number, on the ranch. The settlers in the county, on receiving intelligence of the approach of the posse, assembled to the number of about two hundred, surrounded the intruders and marched them back to Petaluma under guard, whence they re-embarke for San Francisco, thus happily avoiding bloodshed, which seemed seriously threatened. The settlers claim that the grant is fraudulent.

SMITH'S GARDEN.—This favorite resort of thousands is now unfurling its banner for Pomona. Splendid strawberries push out from under the rich green leaves with their blushing faces, as tempting as anything Pomona can offer. Our mouth watered at the sight of them—but their taste—no, we will not tell how delicious. Go yourself, reader, and luxuriate there, and roam among the flowers and—cucumbers. By and by the fifty acre peach orchard will bend beneath its burden of luscious fruit. Go then, also, and luxuriate—there is no better place.

BREAD, THE STAFF OF LIFE.—We are pleased to notice the conspicuous interest that has been shown in this important article of domestic comfort. We feel confident that the ladies of Oakland and vicinity will do themselves all due honor in this matter, and that at the Floral Fair there will be "bread enough and to spare." The woman or girl that makes the "best bread," and wins the first prize will be a prize that will honor all that claim kindred with her; and all due honor should be accorded to her. We shall soon give the premium list in full, and shall be glad to hear from all interested.

THE MAGNOLIA—Just Like the General!—We learn that General Reddington, the worthy agent of the California Steam Navigation Company, has a fine plant of the Magnolia Glauca in full bloom. Now we know the General is in his glory, for he is a true worshipper of the beautiful, and it is just such men that can appreciate a magnolia in bloom. May his life be fragrant with flowers, as his heart is full of kindness and generous good-will.

RECEIVED.—An Address on Agricultural Education, delivered at the State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., by J. R. Williams, Esq., President of the Agricultural College of Michigan. President Williams is sound on this doctrine. We shall give some of his views ere long. We have heretofore made extracts from the writings of President Williams.

HUTCHINGS' MAGAZINE for June, has come to hand. It is illustrated with fine views of California localities, and the California Condor.

## How a Good Ranch was paid for.

We can give a most interesting fact, which we learned from a gentleman who now occupies a splendid estate on the American river, Sacramento county:

After we had examined a large orchard, garden and building, the proprietor related to us how he came into the possession of so good a ranch. In 1851, he had hired this ground and planted a large field of onions. The yield was enormous, the quality extra; the ground was literally covered with them. He sold and sold—he filled a warehouse in the city, and continued to sell from the crop; with the receipts of this yield he bought the land. He built a large house and paid for it; he filled the house with the sacks of onions, completely full—paid for his house, paid for his land, and had his purse full of gold left—realizing from this first crop, over \$15,000 profit. Who says farming don't pay? Dr. Hubbard, of the Garden on the American river, was the man.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The House of Refuge, or, more properly speaking, "The Industrial Institute," built by our City Government, and destined to rescue many a youth from ruin, is now receiving deserved attention from good men everywhere. Its promised good is shadowed forth in the voluntary joining of several lads, who desire to be made useful and taught some employment that shall make them good and useful men. Recently we paid a visit to this institution, and was highly gratified to find so excellent a building and so healthy a situation. The land is excellent, the position good, and, if properly cultivated, the land itself will pay a considerable portion of the expenses of the Institute. We were courteously attended to by Capt. Hennell and his assistants. We had the pleasure of a good long talk with the boys; and all feel sure they will be good boys, under the kind and watchful care of their excellent superintendent. There are some boys there of more than usual intelligence; they show remarkable shrewdness, and will make active and useful men. The lads showed us their rabbits, which are very large and handsome ones, and they came to us (perfectly natural) they should come to their *Warren*; and we learn that Capt. Hennell makes a gift to boys for superior rabbits, hens, etc. We are much pleased at the opening prospects of the Institute. It is most creditable to our city and the benevolent gentlemen who have originated and fostered it into being.

REMEDY FOR PUTID SORE THROAT.—Deadly diseases require timely remedies. This disease may be speedily checked by giving the following prescription—A teaspoonful every hour until it operates as a cathartic. Keep it always on hand to be given upon the first symptoms: One teaspoonful of strained honey; one tablespoonful of gunpowder; and a piece of freshly burnt alum of the size of the end of your thumb; mix well together. This forms the sure remedy called the Black Ointment. Try it, and save your little ones you love so dearly, and with whom it is so heart rending to part. This prescription is efficacious to all who are thus afflicted.

H. A. CAWDS.

We copy the above from the Placerville Observer, which says: "From the alarming fatality of this disease, we are inclined to the belief that it is beyond the skill of California doctors, and as it is assuming the shape of a terrible scourge, it demands the serious consideration of the entire faculty. We have heard of several simple remedies, one of which has been furnished us for publication [given above], but, from what we have seen and heard of the disorder, it requires more than ordinary treatment, and in most cases nothing but the cautery, or some such alternative, has proven of any benefit. The disease is contagious, and during its prevalence, people should keep their children at home."

A CHANCE FOR CARPENTERS.—We call the attention of our carpenters to the new fence advertised in our columns. Here is a chance for carpenters in every county to buy a patent right for the county or town, and make a snug little pile, for it is the best fence ever contrived. Farmers would do well to buy the right for themselves. We have received a power of attorney to execute deeds, and shall be glad to confer the right on all that want to try the fence.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—We notice by the Journals of the day, that Rev. A. H. Myers, of Alameda, is announced as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. We have been much pleased with the devoted interest manifested by our present Superintendent, but if a change is to be made, we think the capabilities of Mr. Myers are such, and the interest he has ever shown, will be a guarantee that he will faithfully perform the duties devolving on him.

CHAPIN'S SELECT SERMONS.—Thatcher & Hutchings, New York publishers, are putting to press "Chapin's Select Sermons," twenty in number, which were delivered in Broadway Church. This most distinguished preacher's sermons are full of spirit and beauty; and this work will, undoubtedly, command a great sale. We were favored by the author with a copy, in pamphlet form, of a recent Discourse of great value.

ROSE TREES.—Mr. Wm. O'Donnell, of the Mountain View Nursery, San José, has brought to this city some of the finest grown roses we have seen this season. They are real trees, with a clean single stem some three or four feet high, then branching into a finely formed head, loaded with blossoms. They were quickly disposed of at Badger's.

RUIN AND CRIME.—Hall's Journal of Health states a somewhat significant fact, viz: that of the five thousand persons tried last year before the New York Court of Sessions, only ninety-four were sober when arrested.

TO PURCHASERS OF FINE STOCK.—All persons who may desire to import the best kinds of Stock—either Horses, Horned Stock, Sheep or Swine, or Domestic Fowls—can do so during the present month, and have them come out in charge of the AGENT we have just dispatched for the purpose of bringing out some of the finest Stock that can be bought. This is a rare chance, as we can save to purchasers considerable expense, while we secure great care of the Stock and an assurance of safety.

WE ARE AGENTS of the BEST STOCK BREEDERS in the Eastern States, and can secure to purchasers rare bargains, as we have special advice by last mail, of the best Stock offered for sale.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

STRAWBERRIES are plentiful at North San Juan, at four bits a pound—the private gardens affording them in abundance, and of very large size.

The continued absence of Sheriff Fair, of Siskiyou, is looked upon in that quarter as an indication that he has absconded.

G. W. Hoag, of Red Bluff, says the Beacon, has in his orchard large quantities of nectarines, apricots, peaches and plums, some of which will be in market by the middle of the month.

M. T. Worthington, of Nevada, has 30 tons of Victoria Pie Plant for sale. The Journal calls him the most successful cultivator of the plant in the State. Nothing can be raised in the mines!

It is explained, that the Indian boy hung by the mob at Red Bluff, for setting fire to Col. Stevenson's house, was not taken from the hands of the authorities. They had previously discharged him.

The wife of the Hon. R. N. Turner, of Yuba county, presented her niece lord an armful of young hoppers on the 18th inst., to wit: twin sons, weighing respectively 14 and 16 pounds.

S. A. Griggs, Esq., of Coloma county, has a hog on his ranch eight months old, weighing 220 pounds, the grandfire of which weighed 1,400 pounds when full grown.

The Marysville Democrat attributes the tardy spring, with its extraordinary cold and heavy gales, to the uncommon activity of the internal forces of the earth, as indicated by remarkable volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

The Mountain Messenger, of Laporte, Sierra county, announces the commencement of the sixth year of its existence, on the 29th ult. This is a ripe age for a California journal; but we think the Messenger is of the perennial variety, and will know no decay.

A branch of a gooseberry bush, from the garden of Mr. L. Sanderson, of Stockton, the Republican thinks, must have broken off by the enormous load of fruit upon it. There could not have been much less than a quart upon the little branch.

During the past week several parties of ladies and gentlemen passed through San Andreas, en route to the Big Trees. The snow has all disappeared from that region, and as the roads are now in excellent condition, no better season could be selected for a visit to the Trees.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that the entire freight upon goods carried, cannot be collected until all of the goods are delivered, though the owner may be required to pay a pro rata of the freight money upon receiving portions of the property.

The Hydraulic Press says, the air at the lower end of San Juan Hill was filled with winged ants on Wednesday afternoon, for a distance of a quarter of a mile. They seemed to blow from the north with the prevailing wind, and continued to come for a long time. The water in the ditch was darkened with them as they fell. A similar visitation was noticed in other places.

The President of the Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph Company states, that arrangements have been made for the immediate resumption of the work on the line, and the wires will be stretched in the direction of Salt Lake as rapidly as possible. We may expect to be in direct telegraphic connection with the Mormon city this season.

HARVEST is about commencing in Tehama county, and volunteer barley is now ready to be cut. The Red Bluff Beacon says, we can safely say that harvest will commence the latter part of this week, and last for thirty days. From the large quantity of harvest implements brought up and recently sold, we have every reason to believe the hay and grain crop will be at least an average one.

MUSKETOS are so plenty in Pitt River Valley, says the Beacon, that travelers are obliged, in riding along, to run their animals at full speed, occasionally, in order to get clear of the swarms that collect about their ears. Travelers arriving by the boats also complain bitterly of the prevalence of these blood-suckers along the Sacramento river. Our town is clear of these annoyances, but we can't say as much for the flies.

ANOTHER Garden, says the North San Juan Press, in noticing that Stewart & Cottle have about five acres of loose warm soil under cultivation, is located just out of town, on a hill side, beyond the brewery. The inclosure is watered by a fine spring, contains a great variety of excellent vegetables, and some three hundred peach and apple trees. Who says the mountains are not fit for agriculture, when gardens are as numerous, almost, as mining claims?

THE Wayside Spring, says the Hydraulic Press, ought to be the name of an establishment which some public benefactor has opened about half way up the long wearisome hill, between French Corral and Woods' crossing. He has brought the cool waters of a spring to the side of the dusty road, where man and beast can be freely refreshed. A good deed, whatever the motive. We never see a trough of clear water by the wayside without blessing the unknown man who placed it there, and thinking he has not lived in vain. [We concur.]

THE citizens of Nevada, contemplate a general celebration of the approaching national anniversary, and extend to the county at large an invitation to co-operate. It is expected that the Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and the Nevada Rifle Company, will all unite in costume, to swell the procession, and invest the occasion with an air of novelty hitherto unknown in similar celebrations in our mountain towns. The exercises will be held in a grove and will probably consist of a procession accompanied by one or more brass bands, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an oration and a free dinner—the whole to conclude with a grand ball at Grass Valley, in the evening.

SPRING in Nevada county, is thus noticed by the Hydraulic Press, of the 28th ult: There was a heavy shower of rain in this part of the world last Sunday night, which irrigated the ranches and gardens in splendid style, free of charge. The Sunday before there was also a fine May shower. The elements are especially propitious to the agriculturists this spring. All the grain, grass and vegetable crops look fine, and the trees and bushes are loaded with fruit. Ten miles up the ridge the season is not so much advanced, vegetation being at least two weeks behind. While the oaks in this vicinity have been clothed in full, deep-green foliage for several weeks past, those up the ridge a short distance are just putting forth their pale furry leaves. With the exception of a few days of cloud and cool wind, the weather has been warm of late, and the snows

are rapidly melting. The paradise season of this delicious climate is fairly upon us again. The days open and close in glory, and the cool starry nights fall upon the earth like a benediction.

THE Yreka Chronicle says an army of crickets and grasshoppers, such as desolated the farms of Shasta valley in 1855, has again appeared, to the terror of agriculturists, but great delight of the Diggers, who regard it as a favor of the gods, and gather up the insects as "hi you muck-a-muck." On Tuesday of last week, an army over half a mile in width and of unknown length, made their entry in the gardens bordering on the eastern portion of Yreka; and in passing through them, so thick and numerous were they, that every footstep would crush numbers.

JOHN E. Ager, S. W. Langton, and others, have filed in the office of the Secretary of State, a certificate of their association, under the name of the "California and Utah Camel Association," the object of which is the introduction and employment of the Camel on the Pacific coast. The capital stock is \$12,000, in shares of \$100 each—the duration of the company to be twenty years. The trustees of the company are John A. Ager, E. G. Bryant, and John J. Cooper. The principal office will be at Downville, Sierra county.

IN relation to the Sonoma Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, the Petaluma Journal says: We would remind such of our readers as have not already done so, of the importance of becoming members of the above-named Society. Of the importance of the success of the coming Fair, to be held at Healdsburg on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, we need not speak, so closely is it identified with our own individual and social relations. Let all, therefore, become members of the Association. The terms are—for yearly membership, \$3; for a life membership, \$25. Certificates may be procured of either of the following named gentlemen: Hon. U. Edwards, C. L. Robinson, and J. Q. Shirley, Petaluma; Hon. J. O'Farrell, and Samuel Potter, Bodoga; J. Morin, L. Clyman, and J. M. Hudspeh, Anality; W. Wright, C. Holmes, and E. R. Budd, Santa Rosa; A. G. Oakes, W. McPherson Hill, and J. H. Clayton, Sonoma.

BIBLE AND POLITICS.—We have received from the author of this valuable work, a copy which we highly esteem. There is a style of independent and fearless discussion of truth, which makes one interested. We find much to commend. It will elicit thought, create discussion, and accomplish good.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## To Nurserymen.

We would call the attention of Nurserymen and others in California and Oregon, who purpose to plant largely, to our

## California Wholesale Catalogue, No. 6,

for 1839, which will be published on the 15th of June. This Catalogue will give the prices and description of

Seeding Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum, as well as

QUINCE AND MAHALEB STOCKS,

which we can furnish in any quantity. Also,

STANDARD AND DWARF

Fruit Trees in bud, or one year from bud or graft.

## SMALL FRUITS

in great variety, as well as an extensive stock of

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES,

BULBS, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ETC.,

of small size, suitable for transplanting.

For further information concerning our stock, etc., would

refer parties to our general advertisement in another portion

of this journal.

The above Catalogue will be mailed FREE, upon applica-

tion, as well as our more general Catalogues Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4,

and 5.

A. FROST & CO.,

Proprietors of the Genesee Valley Nurseries,

183m

ROCHESTER, New York.

THE Ladies' Electro-Chemical Baths—

Exactly so—as a suite of Baths, with a well furnished recep-

tion room, has been assigned exclusively to the ladies who

patronize his institution, by Dr. BOWMAN, on Sansome street,

opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where order, neatness and

cleanliness predominate to every department. A skillful and

attentive lady has charge of this department of the Doc-

tor's business, and our lady friends assure us that we cannot

too highly praise nor too highly recommend these baths to

universal use by our lady readers, whether as aids to cure

neuritis, rheumatism, and the other "ails that flesh is heir to,"

as for the purpose of promoting comfort, enjoyment, and the

continuance of good health. They are indeed a luxury; and

to one suffering from disease, sweeter far than "sugar-coated

pills," and how much better, those can most truly tell who

have "thrown physic to the dogs," and cleave to these health-

giving baths. 16

MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose

skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING

MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout

the State, and at all the Fairs been awarded the highest Pre-

mium, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 118

Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and

Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best

style of the art.

BOLTING CLOTHS prepared for Flouring Mills, with

neatness and dispatch. 17

THE GENUINE PITTS' MACHINE.

T. OGG SHAW'S, is the ONLY place where the Genuine

Pitts' MACHINE, made by John A. Pitts, can be had. Farm-

ers will please note the above, and call at my Agricultural Implement Manufactory, corner of Davis and Sacramento streets. 13

MEXICO.—The steamship Tennessee arrived at New Orleans on the 11th of May, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th. Colima had fallen, after seven days hard fighting, and Coronado entered with the Liberal army, the Reactionists retiring to Guadalajara. Tepic and San Blas are in possession of the Liberals, which takes the only and last port from the government of Miramon. Large forces were gathering in the interior, for another attempt to take the city of Mexico. After the butchery at Tacubaya, Marquez did not dare to show his face in Mexico; and the common people are in the firm belief that one of his hands remains spotted with blood since the massacre.

THE SONOMA OAKS.—Our old friend Oaks, of Sonoma, with becoming patriotism, has laid his plans to celebrate the 17th of June (Bunker Hill's memorable day), with becoming festivities and a Grand Ball in the evening. Sonoma is a pleasant place, and just right for a visit into the country.

## GENESSEE VALLEY NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.



## Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &amp;c. Suitable for Shipment to California.

WE the undersigned desire to inform our patrons and the public generally in California, that our stock of FRUIT TREES, &c., for sale the coming fall, is very extensive, far exceeding in quantity and quality, any that we have ever offered before. We have given special attention to the cultivation of improved and reliable varieties of Fruit, &c., suited to the climate and circumstances of California. To those not acquainted with the extent of our business and the facilities which we possess, to fulfill our engagements, as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain over Three Hundred acres of land, wholly devoted to the cultivation of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, etc., in all branches, and we give employment to upwards of two hundred persons.

OF STANDARD FRUIT TREES, we have an unrivaled collection of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., in Bud, One year old from bud or graft, and Two years old.

An immense stock of DWARF FRUIT TREES, in Bud, and one year old from bud or graft, comprising Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plums.

SMALL FRUITS, &c., in great quantities, such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes (both Native and Foreign sorts), Strawberry, &c., &c., including all of the new varieties (the above prices introduced up the present time, which have been found to be an acquisition.

In the Ornamental Department,

our assortment and stock is very extensive, including both the Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, &c., as well as a large collection of new and rare species in the Greenhouse Department.

Our Stock of ROSES is unsurpassed in quantity and variety, occupying over six acres, and embracing more than 500 distinct sorts, including Hybrid Perpetuals, Bourbons, Teas, Noisettes, Bengals, Summer, Climbing, and Old.

HARDY BULBS furnished of every description, including the finest variety of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c. Every season we make large importations of the finest flowering bulbs from Holland, so that we can fill any orders however extensive or choice.

FRUIT-TREE STOCKS

we have in large quantities, which promise to be unusually fine the coming autumn. We have given special attention to the growing of Stocks of every description, and can furnish in large quantities SEEDLING PEARS, APPLES, CHERRIES, PLUMS one and two years old; also, QUINCE and MAHALEB STOCK, for dwarfing the Pear and Cherry respectively, one and two years old.

PACKING, &c.

The greatest care and caution are given by us to the packing of Plants, the labor of which is performed by men who have had many years' experience in the business; so that parties can depend upon receiving the articles in good order. The result of our experience in packing plants for California the past season, has been such that our customers have UNANIMOUSLY expressed their very much pleased with the condition in which the plants reached them.

N. B.—ORDERS should be sent as EARLY IN THE SEASON AS POSSIBLE, to be received by us as early as the first of October, that we may have time to select and prepare the plants for so long a journey; and with a few exceptions, NO ORDERS can be filled satisfactorily to customers, which are not received by us PRIOR to the 15th of November.

Catalogues.

A WHOLESALE CATALOGUE, No. 6, is published in July of each year, especially for the California trade, containing our lowest rates for trees in quantities of such sizes and ages as are desirable to be shipped to California from the Atlantic States, copies of which will be mailed free to all applicants.

For more full and complete information, we would refer to the following full set of Catalogues, which we publish annually for circulation at home; copies of all will be mailed free to all applicants.

No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.  
No. 2.—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., &c.  
No. 3.—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green-house Plants, &c.  
No. 4.—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List.  
No. 5.—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, &c.

A. FROST & CO., Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Gardeners Wanted.

GOOD experienced, practical Gardeners can always find good situations, especially for the California trade, and charge is ever made for procuring places for them unless they desire special advertising.

Regular Dispatch Line FOR HONOLULU. THE CLIPPER BARKS.

YANKEE. CAPTAIN C. J. LOVETT, FRANCES SCHIEBER, CAPTAIN JOHN PATY, and ADELAIDE, CAPTAIN NYE.

Have regular dispatch.....for Honolulu. For Passage, having superior accommodations—on freight, apply to

McRUER & MERRILL, Agents, 47 and 49 California street, San Francisco. 15 3m

## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

This Magnificent Work of Art,

NOW COMPLETED

According to the most perfect style of architecture, as described in Sacred History, will be opened for the approval of the public, on

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30th, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The proprietors believe they can claim from the public their deserved approval and support.

When it shall be remembered that this great enterprise commenced amid many doubts respecting the ability of our State to furnish all the requisite workmen and materials, and when it is known that the cost of the Temple has amounted to THREE TIMES the first HIGHEST ESTIMATE, a just appreciation will be accorded to the energy, perseverance, and public spirit manifested by the proprietors, who, from the moment of its commencement, have been so anxious to complete what ever the amount of labor it should require, or the cost it should involve. And faithfully has that resolution been kept; and to that public the proprietors believe they can confidently appeal for their appreciation for a generous support. The TEMPLE will be

EXHIBITED IN THE PAVILION

Recently occupied by the

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE,

On Montgomery street, near Market street.

The whole interior of the Pavilion has been handsomely

fitted up with

SKETCHES OF THE HOLY LAND

which will give to the visitors an additional interest, and carry them back to the time and place when, by the mighty genius of Solomon, the original Temple was built. These views have been designed and painted by Mr. C. Rogers, and comprise twenty scenes of the most interesting character, covering over

TEN THOUSAND FEET OF CANVAS.

The proprietors cannot give a full description of this great work of art, in the limited space of a newspaper, but they will furnish all the details in appropriate hand-bills describing minutely this temple. Suffice it to say that all and

EVERYTHING RECORDED IN THE BIBLE

will be found completed in this Temple perfectly, and in accordance with its size.

The Temple has been commenced and completed under the superintendence of A. S. Slatow, as master-builder, competent artist for carved work, A. M. Gilder and finisher, together with about forty of the best mechanics that could be employed.

The prices of admission will be as follows: Season Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady... \$5 00 Single Tickets..... 50 Children under 12 years, half price.

The Pavilion will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

P. S.—Tickets can be had at Tyler's Bookstore, Washington street; Kirby & Byrne's, Clay street, and at the Pavilion.

Appropriate lectures or addresses will be had at the opening, and on all suitable occasions.

MRS. C. SHADE, Proprietress.

17-3m

THRASHING MACHINES,

HALL & WOODBURY'S

SEPARATORS,

With Hall's Improved 10-Horse

IRON-POWER.

THESE MACHINES HAVE

been enlarged and many

valuable improvements added

to them the past season.

They are now as they al-

ways have been, THE BEST

Machines imported.

Purchasers will do well to

call and see these Machines

before purchasing, as they will be sold low.

EXTRA CASTINGS, of all Descriptions, for repairs,

For prices and particulars, apply to or address

WM. LYNE,

118 Front street, corner of Oregon,

SAN FRANCISCO.

14 3m

REMOVAL.

DR. D. BURBANK,

DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

(Over J. W. Tucker's Jewelry Store),

Where he will be glad to see his friends and former

patrons, and all those who wish to have

THEIR WORK WELL DONE.

10-3m

The Genuine Dry PULU

IS IMPORTED FROM THE

SANDWICH ISLANDS,

AND SOLD ONLY BY

JACOB SCHRIEBER,

180 Jackson street,

Next door to International Hotel.

DRY PULU is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest,

and most Durable material for Bedding now in use.

Please will not live in POOR BEDDING.

25 3m

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN,

HOOP SKIRTS,

And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

4

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

THOMAS DAY,

No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,

HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of Fine IVORY

CUTLERY, also common Table Cutlery

with Cocoa Tip, Bone and Stag Handles, etc., suitable

for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Fruit-

knives, and Grafting Knives; also Bowie Knives, etc.,

received by every steamer, of Wostenholme &



## Ladies' Department.

## THE SIGNAL GUN.

BY FLORENCE PERROT.

[The following lines came to us from our gifted correspondent, by the Sonora; and most singularly appropriate too, for the Sonora was three days over-due, according to the lines of the first stanza.]

The ship is three days overdue—  
And anxious hopes with eager thrill,  
Go forth in search of ship and crew—  
And listeners wait, on shore and hill  
Till day is done,  
To hear the signal gun.  
The welcome signal gun!  
A dim far speck—a cloud?—a ship?  
An echo makes the listeners start—  
A murmur goes from lip to lip  
And joyfully from heart to heart  
The tidings run—  
"It is the signal gun!"  
The longed-for signal gun!"  
Oh, she has sailed a weary way,  
O'er riven wrecks and gaping graves,  
To find a peaceful port to-day.  
The war of wintry winds and waves  
At last is won—  
There goes the signal gun!  
The welcome signal gun!

## YOUTHFUL ASPIRATION.

BY BERTHA RAY.

[The following lines by Bertha will be appreciated by all who are ever under poetic feeling, or ever yield to thought, and aspire above the dross of earth. There is much beauty and feeling in these lines.]

I would not have bright flowers to lay,  
Forever smiling on my way;  
I would not have forever spread,  
A downy pillow for my head—  
The easy chair, the sunny sky,  
That sloth and sluggards love to try,  
The boasted bliss of solitude,  
I leave for men of quiet mood.  
My aim is fixed, 'tis pure and high;  
My soul has plumed her wings to fly;  
Where eagles mount to gaze on day,  
I'll leave beneath me far away.  
As the ambitious and the base,  
I would not have unworthy praise;  
But be it mine to nobly live,  
And earn from men the praise they give.  
Through all the trying days of youth,  
I'll shield my breast and head with truth,  
Fixing on God my earnest eye,  
And sing his praise as up I fly.  
Arise! my soul, no longer stay,  
I long to try this lofty way;  
Nor ever be it of me told,  
How fortune smoothed my way with gold.  
Be mine to bear the heaviest load;  
Be mine to walk the roughest road.  
My blood is running high and warm,  
I burn to brave the blackest storm.

## Obedience.

[The annexed letter from our esteemed correspondent, "Edith Montessor," will be read by every parent with deep interest and true pleasure, and we hope to lead them to ponder well upon the important results which must follow, as the results of their own training. We would earnestly ask that careful consideration for this subject which its importance demands. Many of those who may read this letter of "Edith" may love to cultivate trees, plants, and flowers, and are careful to whom they intrust their nurseries of trees, their orchards, and their garden plants; they have been careful to hire a skillful nurseryman, a practical orchardist, and an expert and educated landscape gardener; but their children may be allowed to grow wild, poisonous moral weeds grow up around and with these "young trees of human beauty"; the branches that are to yield sweet or bitter fruit, are neither pruned or cared for; they are not grafted with the true olive, and the hearts where flowers of perennial beauty are to exhale odors of sweet incense are overgrown with worthless plants, or with thorns and briars. "Edith" is right, if parents would have their children grow up in beauty and statelyness, they must be educated; and to do this, those who have the controlling influence must themselves be educated; and it is just as impossible to look for healthy, happy, obedient, and affectionate children, where parents are wholly ignorant of the laws of nature and of the necessity of a physical as well as intellectual and moral training, as it would be to expect healthy, vigorous and select trees, plants and flowers from a nursery where the gardener knows nothing of the business in which he is engaged. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." "Can men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" Grapes will be gathered on the thorn-bush just as certainly as parents may look for healthy, happy, affectionate and intellectual children to proceed from the systems adopted under the fashions and follies of the present day. "Edith" is right, the garden of the heart is the prize parterre, where mothers plant seed that will bring flowers or thorns at will.]

The first requisite of all law and authority is obedience. From thence order and harmony are evolved, and both matter and mind are made to progress in a corresponding ratio. The child is first taught to obey parental authority, and that authority should always be founded in wisdom and truth, as such alone can claim true obedience from any intelligent being, for it is but slavery to obey unjust or tyrannical laws or commands. Children seem, intuitively, to know right from wrong, and are quick to detect the slightest departure from truth in parental discipline; and when they find that they often go unpunished for what they had been forbidden to do, and as often commanded to do things that they are not made to perform, they begin to think, naturally enough, that their parents lack wisdom in giving such orders, and truthfulness in not having them carried out, and are subjected to frequent punishments which they might have avoided, had they been sure that their disobedience would always be met with the promised penalty. Family government has been too much overlooked in this age of progress, since it is the

inner circle of the world's harmony, and here most reform begin, if we ever expect that prayer to be answered, when the will of God shall be done on earth as it is in heaven. There is little doubt that most of the evils which afflict humanity are germinated in early life, and left to mature into every species of crime, in an atmosphere of ignorance and vice.

I do not wonder that there are so many distorted specimens of humanity, both in body and mind, when I see children being made to grow up, as the boy said of the oak, when asked what made it grow so crooked: "That he supposed it was because the tree had been trod on when it was little." Once, when quite a child, I stayed over night, at a house where the man had been accused of abusing his family, but he appeared so kind and pleasing all the evening that I began to think what I had heard about him could not be true. It was a very cold night in mid-winter, and towards morning one of the children, a little boy, some five or six years old, began to cry, and said he felt sick and wanted to get up. The mother requested the husband to get up and light the candle, as she did not wish to disturb the baby. I heard him get up and ask, in no gentle tones, where the matches were. She said, she had forgotten that they were all out. Then followed such a tornado of abuse and curses, as I hope never to hear again. The child was frightened and tried in vain to keep from crying, and at last, forced by pain, he said: "O, father! I must get up!" I heard him open the door, and the child gave a scream as he was thrust out into the cold snow and chilling winds and darkness of the night. The mother pleaded for her child as one utterly powerless to save, having but a feeble body and a still more feeble mind. Soon after, I heard the child's voice at the door saying, with stifled sobs: "Please, father, may I come in? I ain't sick now." He was bid to come in and go to bed, and if he made any more noise he should be put out again. How his little fingers and toes must have ached; but nothing was heard from him but involuntary sighs, which he tried to smother up with the bed-clothes.

With the feelings of love and affection thus early blighted in his young heart, and the additional inharmonious, inherited from his inhuman parent, is it strange that he grew up unloving and unloved, and before he was twenty years old was sent to the state-prison for life, for killing a man in the heat of his ungovernable temper. The law could reach him then, to punish, but was blind and incompetent to have protected him in those defenceless years of his childhood, when he was made to suffer wrongs that dried up the fountain of love and gentleness within him, making his heart a desert, over which swept the deadly simoon of evil passions.

To get at the root of evils, we must go back to the springs of life, or its stream can never be made pure. With the first forming of the young mind, woman has much to do. She should begin by looking into her own heart, and letting her affections go out towards children, even if they are not her own. The young are very susceptible of love and kindness, as they are also of coldness and rebuffs; and how much evil has been done to children by teasing and making them angry and calling it "sport," which, I fear, will appear in a very different light, when revealed upon the records of eternity. And had I the voice of an archangel, I would say to all, be kind to children; not by granting their every wish, by no means; but to study the real wants of their natures, and to help unfold their individuality. All children do not require the same treatment; although this is too often practiced, both in our families and schools. Some need much more physical exercise than others, according to their age and temperament; and there is a vast difference in the time and manner of the development of their mental faculties, for while some are quick of apprehension and of ready and retentive memory, others are slow to comprehend anything that requires mental exertion; but the latter often outstrip the former in the end, for the mental faculties of the former had been stimulated beyond their physical powers.

There are some mothers, "more nice than wise," who prohibit their children from healthful play, because it will soil their clothes! When, it is their own fault and pride, if they are dressed in anything too good for them to play and grow in as nature intended they should, in giving them the desire and disposition to play, and to find their chief happiness in the same; and, no doubt, the inordinate love of dress, which is a disgrace to our republican women, took its rise from thus turning the mind of the child from its innocent sports and rambles in the bright fields to the gaudy tinsel of dress and the enervating influence of too much indoor life.

And, above all, let none think themselves too old to learn, even if this life were their whole existence; for the mind, instead of being ever filled with knowledge, all we can gain but serves to increase its capacity, preparing the mind for a wider range of enjoyment in the bright fields of an eternal future. Love is the sunshine of the heart, knowledge prepares the soil, and wisdom sows the seeds of goodness and truth; while industry and obedience to the laws of life can alone bring them to perfection. EDITH MONTESSOR.

SIRENA COUNTY, May 12, 1859.

## "Domestic Inimorata."

[Our correspondent "Edith" sends us a few words, in reply to the unjust philippic of a certain scribbler upon the theme which will not be forgotten. "Edith" speaks nobly. Our thoughtful and grateful remembrance shall ever be accorded to those who are bold defenders of truth.]

EDITOR FARMER: As our noble advocate, N.B.H., has spoken, I have but a few words to say to those who would speak disparagingly of woman's efforts in trying to keep pace with man in his rapid strides of physical and mental progress. If woman does not labor to elevate and to make herself what she ought to be, no one else will; for man would be sadly at fault to undertake, alone, the task of teaching woman her duties, and to bring out her influence in its proper sphere; as men are blissfully ignorant of the thousand little things that constitute the sum of woman's labor, and that go

to make his home look neat, cheerful, and happy. No: Man and woman have separate duties to perform, although their labor is one; for while man, as it were, lays the sinewy warp of life, woman, like the shuttle (going hither and thither), weaves in the more delicate filling and brings out its beautiful pattern, which was designed of God, and a whole life may be but as a single thread.

If any have objections to the language of loving-kindness we use towards all, and to one another, I fear such would be angry, as we are told nations will be, when "the kingdoms of this world are proclaimed the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." Let them remember, that to woman it was first said: "Go tell them I am risen!" and woman, now, heralds the approach of "the world's long-promised day." EDITH MONTESSOR.

## Bees and Honey.

ARTISTIC DESIGNS—CHUFAS FOR DOMESTIC FOWLS. In the "Ladies' Department" of the Cotton Planter, published at Montgomery, Alabama, we find "Lizzie Linn" makes some excellent suggestions about the premium list of the State Agricultural Society, and urges the attention of those interested to very important subjects. Each suggestion is excellent, and worthy of attention in every State, so as to make each State independent by means of its own resources. We ask particular attention to the suggestions of "Lizzie Linn" about Bees and Honey and about Chufas for our Domestic Fowls. Who grows Chufas?

"I observed with pleasure the premiums to be awarded to bee-hives and honey. I am surprised that so little attention has been paid to this subject in this country. There is no reason why every family in the country should not be well provided with honey, and there are several reasons why it should become as common an article of consumption as butter or flesh. In the first place, it is a great luxury; better far, than the best sugar-house sirup, or the most carefully prepared preserves. Yet many good farmers live from year to year on nothing but bread and meat, and would absolutely think they were going to ruin, if their families were in the daily habit of indulging in such luxuries as honey, fruit, etc. This arises, no doubt, from the habit of supposing that all luxuries cost money; but many luxuries (honey for instance) do not cost a tithe of the money which is paid out for meat. 'O, but we are obliged to have meat, and we can do without luxuries; honey and fine fruits, and all that kind of thing, are all very well for rich folks; but they can't support life,' quoth they. 'Can't support life,' indeed! This is quite a mistake, they do help very materially to support life. But, even if they did not, they make life more supportable. Honey, however, contains a great deal of nourishment. Did not John the Baptist live on locusts and wild honey? In the second place, it is a wholesome article of diet; it is said that persons who live much on it seldom have consumption; and it is good for coughs and colds. In the third place, it is good economy to use it as a common article of food, as it saves meat, and, in many cases, it answers in the place of sugar; peaches are nice, preserved in it; it gives to most cordial a very rich and agreeable flavor, and there are some kinds of pastry which cannot possibly be made to taste so nicely when sweetened with anything else."

"For the life of me, I cannot tell why a premium is offered for 'the best imitation of candy.' I am quite juvenile enough to smack my lips over a stick of real candy; but I rather think the counterfeit article would cause but a blank disappointment. 'No mention is made of architectural designs (which, by the way, might possibly prove as useful to the South as the spurious candy), nor of engravings; for both these, we are almost entirely dependent on the North. We should encourage them among us. We should have engravers who could engrave as well, and afford to do it as cheaply, as Mr. J. W. Orr, of New York. It is to be hoped, that the day is not far distant when we shall be independent; when we will manufacture not only all the coarse cotton goods which we use, but also calicoes, muslins, lawns, etc., and when our foreign commerce shall be carried on directly to and from Southern ports. Our Fairs are important helps towards the consummation of this end."

"Do you know that Chufas are the very best food in the world for fowls? especially those designed for the table. They give a sweet and delicate flavor to the flesh, which no other food imparts. I made this discovery by accident; our chickens having been in the habit of stealing Chufas from a neighboring field, I noticed a very great improvement in the flavor. After a while they became so fond of the Chufas, that it was impossible to keep them out of the field; they lived on them entirely, not taking any other food which we threw to them; and the flesh became absolutely delicious. I do not believe that any game in the world can be better than a Chufas-fed chicken."

WOMAN'S WIT.—Make the doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that and it will out at the keyhole; stop that, and it will fly with the smoke out at the chimney. You shall never take her without her answer, unless you take her without her tongue. Not even then, for she will have recourse to pantomime.

## BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,  
BANKERS,  
No. 100 Montgomery street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

## Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston.

## SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so at advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

## Gas Fixtures.

THOMAS DAY, Importer, is constantly receiving GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail. All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted. THOMAS DAY, 183 Montgomery street (near Jackson street), San Francisco.

## GROVER &amp; BAKER SEWING MACHINES.

## REMOVAL.



THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY HAVING assumed the business heretofore conducted by - MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,

For the Sale of our Machines in this City,

Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the premises lately occupied by him, to the more

COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,

No. 118 Montgomery Street,

AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF Ladies,

And all who have an interest in

DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

The superior Excellence and unmisgivable Advantages of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer. We have lately perfected, and introduced into this market, several

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,

Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive qualities secured by the Original

GROVER & BAKER PATENT,

Have in addition many New and Valuable Improvements, and are more simple in construction; make less noise, run faster, and perform

A Greater Variety of Sewing,

than any other Sewing Machine extant. The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any particular description of Cloth Sewing, but execute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicely,

Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing,

UPON ALL FABRICS.

A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT

Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of Family Machines.

That our Machines may dispense their benefits throughout the State, in the shortest possible time, we

HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce our Prices—from

\$75 to \$160;

Varying, according to size and finish.

For Bag-making,

And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our

MANUFACTURING MACHINES

stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well known to require comment.

Samples of Work and Descriptive Catalogue of Machines, Prices, etc., sent post paid. All Machines warranted. All orders for NEEDLES, DUPLICATE PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY, No. 118 Montgomery street.

R. G. BROWN, Agent. 11-3m

## THE "NE PLUS ULTRA"

## SEWING MACHINES.

THE PATENT LEVER SEWING MACHINE

(Under How's License).

MANUFACTURED BY THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

339 Broadway, New York.

MAY BE TRULY REGARDED as the "Ne Plus Ultra" of Sewing Machines, and all who are wishing to find a Machine which is capable of doing any kind of Sewing for Tailors and Housewives, with a satisfaction heretofore unknown—should lose no time in ordering one of the PATENT LEVER MACHINES,

which are to occupy a similar position towards other Sewing Machines, that a PATENT LEVER WATCH (and every one knows its value) occupies towards a Leptine or other second-rate watch.

This Machine makes the "Lock Stitch," which looks the same on both sides of the fabric, and which cannot be ripped.

PRICE \$50.

In all respects equal to Machines heretofore sold at a hundred dollars and upwards.

Specimens of Sewing done by the PATENT LEVER MACHINE, will be forwarded to any part of the country, upon the receipt of a postage stamp.

N.B.—An energetic and reliable Agent is wanted in every town and village of the United States and Canada, to sell the above named Machine. An advantageous arrangement will be made with the right kind of Merchant who is willing to have the exclusive agency.

Address GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 339 Broadway, New York.

12-3m

In Everybody's Mouth!

In Everybody's Mouth!

In Everybody's Mouth!

What's In Everybody's Mouth?

What's In Everybody's Mouth?

What's In Everybody's Mouth?

Why "The American Smoker."

Why "The American Smoker."

Why "The American Smoker."

Studded with Diamonds.

Studded with Diamonds.

What's Studded with Diamonds?

What's Studded with Diamonds?

Why, President Buchanan's

American Smoker,

which is an ordered of THE AMERICAN TRADE COMPANY,

22 and 24 Frankfort street, New York.

15

Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood.

MANSFIELD & WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.

A full and complete stock of

Cloths, Camiseros, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings,

And every description of

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,

Also, Brooks' celebrated Calf, Patent-leather, Dress and

Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,

Umbrellas, etc., etc.

N.B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers

of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST

CLOTHING, made in the most approved styles.

159 and 161 Montgomery Street,

Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco

21-6m

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SUPERB CLOTHING

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
SACRAMENTO.

## NEW GOODS,

MADE TO ORDER,  
AND  
WARRANTED.



AND  
LATEST STYLES.

## The Undersigned

PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for Purchasing, they can present one of the

BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Their aim has been and ever will be, to give their patrons the Best MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES, and THE TRUEST NATURAL FIT OF THE GARMENT.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,

9-3m Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

## WOOL WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL PAY CASH FOR

WOOL,

THE ENSUING SEASON.

THOSE HAVING WOOL TO SELL WILL FIND

it to their advantage to call on the Subscriber, before making sales. Inquire at OFFICE, on

J Street, between Front and Second,

Or, at the City Market;

SACRAMENTO.

8-3m N. D. STANWOOD.

WM. B. HUNT,

DEALER IN

HIDES, SKINS,

WOOL AND TALLOW.

Office on Second street, near M,

SACRAMENTO.

6-3m

CHAS. ZEITLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

American and English

HARDWARE,

FINE CUTLERY,

FARMERS' MECHANICS'

and...

MINERS' TOOLS.

144 J street.....Sacramento.

A full assortment of the

Best Agricultural Implements,

HARVESTING TOOLS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

&c. &c., &c., &c.

6-3m

Premium Marble Works!

P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,

K street, corner Sixth,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

6-3m

Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and

Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Free-

stone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels,



## A Horse Story.

This abridgement of a horse story is taken from William C. Prime's work, "Boat life in Egypt and Nubia," as related to him by one of the governor's officers at Edfou. It is a story of an old Shiek of the Bedouins, which has often appeared in print, but not like this:

The shiek was poor. He owned a tent, a Nubian slave, and a mare; nothing else.

The mare was the fleetest animal on the desert. From the Nile to the Euphrates the fame of this animal had gone out, and kings had sought in vain to own her. The love of a Bedouin for his horse is not that fabled affection which we read of in books. It is the love the American nabob has for his gold or a poor laborer for his day's wages. His horse is his life. He can rob, plunder, kill, and destroy, *ad libitum*, if he have a fleet steed. If he has none, he is the prey of every one who has. Living this wandering life, the old shiek was rich in this old mare, which was acknowledged to be the fleetest horse in Arabia.

Ibrahim Pasha wished the animal, as his father had before him. He sent various offers to the old shiek, but in vain. At last he sent a deputation with five hundred purses (a purse is five pounds), and the old man laughed at them.

"Then," said Ibrahim Pasha, "I will take your mare."

"Try it!" He sent a regiment into the desert, and the shiek rode around them and laughed at them, and they returned home.

At last the shiek died from a wound received in a fray with a neighboring tribe. Dying, he gave to his Nubian slave all he had—his priceless mare, and the duties of the blood, revenge.

The faithful slave accepted both, and has ever since been the terror of the Eastern desert. Yearly he comes down like a hawk on the tents of that devoted tribe, and he leaves a ball or a lance in a man or a woman. No amount of blood satisfies his revenge; and the mare and the black rider are as celebrated in Arabia as the wild huntsman in European forests, and are very much better known.

## Camels—Their Strength.

The Galveston (Texas) News says: We visited Parson's wharf to witness a feat of strength performed by one of Mrs. Watson's camels, of which there were near a dozen on the wharf, of all ages. The camel loaded was one of the largest. On the word of command being given, the camel lay down ready to receive his load, which consisted of five bales of hay, weighing in the aggregate over 1400 pounds, which was firmly bound to the pannier placed upon the animal's hump. Upon the utterance of command by the native keeper, the huge animal arose without any apparent effort to his feet and walked off in a stately manner along the wharf and through the city. We were informed that the same camel had 1600 pounds placed upon him, with which enormous weight he arose. The animals are exceedingly tractable, and seem to possess much affection for any one who treats them kindly, as an example of which Mrs. W. informs us that one of them, a pretty white one, which she had petted, would always kiss her, when she was within kissing distance, which fact we really thought, certainly proved the animal to possess an excellent taste, as well as an affectionate disposition. In their native country the average load for a full-grown camel is some 800 pounds, with which they perform their long journeys over deserts, but but little food or water.

We doubt not with the abundant forage found in all parts of Texas, and a full supply of water generally, the camel will improve in strength and general appearance, and be able to transport larger loads, at a more rapid pace, than in his native country.

## Rawhide Rope.

The somewhat novel manufacture of raw-hide cordage is carried on extensively in Nevada county by Messrs. George Shaw and Nicholas Seabert. The Marysville Democrat says they have a remarkably long ropewalk, located about midway between Nevada and Grass Valley, on the northwest side of the very excellent four-mile road which connects those two flourishing cities, and in a picturesque meadow-like spot. At Live-oak Shaft, a 13-inch rope, which had been in constant duty, night and day, for five months, becoming obstructed in its motion, by some accident, withstood the force of an eight-horsepower engine, without starting a single strand or thread, and held the machinery motionless until relieved. The manager of the work thinks it good for a long term of usefulness. The prices asked by Seabert & Shaw are: Two-inch rope, 50 cents the foot; 14-inch, 42 cents; 1-inch, 28 cents; and 1-inch, 14 cents.

So MUCH FOR SPECULATION!—New York papers speak thus: "The New York Independent confirms the statement that advices by the steamer announce that French wheat has been bought at Liverpool to ship to the United States. The same paper says there has been a heavy speculation in butter, which has terminated fatally for the speculators. The stock on hand is very large and is accumulating. The shipments to California had been considerable and shippers are awaiting remittances from San Francisco to enable them to meet their own drafts now falling due. One failure has recently occurred. The losses are very large, and those who have come under advances to the speculators are quaking." What did the CALIFORNIA FARMER say last autumn?

WASHING HORSES' FEET.—In regard to the care of horses, Sir George Stephen says: "Whenever it is necessary to wash horses' legs, do it in the morning. Most grooms, acting on a different principle, wash them as soon as the animal comes in. I am satisfied this is a bad practice. When the roads are dirty and weather wet, and the legs already soaked, washing can do no harm; but to deluge the legs with water the moment a horse enters the yard, heated with exercise, is, to my mind, as unnatural and absurd as to jump into a shower-bath after playing for an hour at cricket. My plan is a rubbing down with straw and dry brush, and the next morning wash as clean as soap and water can make them. Pick and wash the soles as soon as the horse comes in."

THE HANO OF IT.—Old Judge S., a considerable farmer of F. county, Vermont, bought a new scythe for his son Jim, and set him to work in the meadow with the rest of the hay-makers. "It don't work right," said Jim to the honored parson, after cutting a clip or two. "What is the matter with it?" inquired the Judge. "It don't hang right on the snath," said Jim, stopping to adjust the scythe anew. Scythes often plague the mowers in this way at first, and Jim's scythe was particularly obstinate. So the old gentleman tinkered it over and over again. "It don't hang any better," said Jim, plaintively. "Then hang it to suit yourself," said the Judge. "So I will," said Jim; and, hanging the scythe on a tree, he lazily left the field.

"TICKLE THEM ALL THINGS," and has proven that Wile, tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, influenza, and "last, not least," consumption. Buy none unless it has the written signature of "J. L. Batts" on the wrapper.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius" from thy hand  
What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
When waves thy potent, mystic wand  
To people ocean, earth, and skies!

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle,  
And here our gods;  
But they are more  
Around these festooned halls  
The good, the great, the living and the dead;  
And yet they speak—speak all!

"We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Pain would hold sweet converse."  
But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
We know that they are silent.

While they speak, and gaze on us,  
Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
And gather round us where we stand  
Within these halls, a living throng:  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who act the noble part;  
And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall wondrous thousands come;  
Here spend a season free from care,  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For is it not a freeman's duty,  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty?

Behold these flowers that gem the land,  
These little children in groups they stand,  
While here and there, like angels, see  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand they're linked together;  
Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
They, hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or plighted, life-jewels rare,  
Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O let him stand  
Before us; him who all this beauty planned;  
Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!  
Enough! the art is thine, H. VANCE!

Daguerreotype Gallery,  
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!  
"To each and all, a fair good night,  
And rosy dreams and slumbers light!"

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Who is the man who doth keep  
A mattress the finest and best?

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest that refreshes most true!  
The rest that, while sleeping, our heads doth renew,  
Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Economy tells us to buy and to keep  
The mattress that is cheapest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!  
If bedchambers be single, then life will not jingle  
Till they're married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER's, they go where, where,  
Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

J. SCHRIEBER,  
Jackson street, near Hotel International.

PIANOS. MELODEONS,  
Alexandre Organs, and Music!

Prices Greatly Reduced!  
HORACE WATERS,  
No. 333 Broadway, New York.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST  
Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons.  
The largest assortment of Music Merchandise  
in the United States. Pianos from five differ-  
ent manufacturers, of every variety of style—from those in  
plain rosewood cases, for \$200, to those of the most elegant  
Sauter for \$1000. No house in the Union can come in competition  
for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments,  
nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos, with  
or without iron frames, have in their new scale an improved  
action, in power and compass of tone equalling the grand, with  
the beauty and durability of the square Piano. The Press and  
First Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal, if not  
superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand  
the action of every climate.

Horace Waters' Melodeons (tune the equal temper-  
ment), superior to each desirable quality. Can also furnish  
Pianos, Carharts, and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from \$45  
to \$125. For two sets of reeds, \$100; for three sets, \$150.  
Organ and base Melodeons, \$250, \$375 and \$500, a liberal  
discount. Each instrument warranted to give perfect satis-  
faction, or purchase money refunded.

Alexandre Organs, five stops, \$100; eight stops, \$150;  
eight do with percussion, \$225; twelve stops, \$225; twelve  
do, size larger, \$250; twelve do with percussion, \$300; fifteen  
stops, \$375.

Second-hand PIANOS, at great bargains, constantly in  
store. Price from \$30 to \$140.

Music.—One of the largest and best catalogues of Music  
now published; all Music and Musical Works published in the  
United States for sale by this House. Also, Martin's celebrated  
Guitars; all kinds of Musical Instruments and Musical mer-  
chandise, at the lowest prices. Music sent wherever ordered,  
post paid. Catalogues sent by mail. A liberal discount  
made to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE  
Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeon.

"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is  
beautiful instrument and no mistake."—Lee & Walker, Phila.  
John Hewitt, of Carthage, N. Y., who has had one of the  
Horace Waters' Pianos, writes as follows: "A friend of mine  
bought me a Horace Waters' Piano for \$100. She likes the one you  
sold me in December 1854. My Piano is becoming popular  
in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more;  
they will be more popular than any other make."

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary,  
one of which has been severely tested for three years, and  
can testify to their good quality and durability."—Wood &  
Gregory, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

"H. Waters, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your  
Pianos for two years past, I have found it a very superior  
instrument."—A. Gray, Principal Brooklyn High School.  
Rev. Hiram Haynes, writes as follows: "A Boston friend,  
Mr. J. S. May, writes: 'I received the Melodeon and Piano  
sent me in good order, and well pleased with the external  
appearance, and the tone also. Hope I shall have occasion to  
order one or two more the present season.'"

Tips, N. Y., Aug. 5, '54. Horace Waters, Esq.—Sir: The  
Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am  
now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satis-  
factory, and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very  
liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very hon-  
orable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than ful-  
filled, all your promises. Very respectfully, J. L. Smith.  
"I have received from you continues to give satisfaction.  
I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place."  
(J. L. Clark, Charleston, Va.)

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for  
your liberal discount. Will do all I can for you in these parts."  
(Rev. J. M. McCormick, Parquetville, S. C.)

"The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent con-  
dition, and is very much admired by my numerous family.  
Accept my thanks for your promptness."—Robert Cooper,  
Warren, Bradford county, Pa.

"Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our coun-  
ty."—Thomas A. Latham, Campbellton, Georgia.

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent us such a  
fine instrument for \$250, and we shall take pains to recommend  
it."—Great, Hall & Co., Buffalo, New York.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very  
best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with con-  
fidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and  
durable quality."—R. E. Evans, New York.

"We speak of the merits of the Horace Waters' Pianos  
from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."  
(Christian Intelligence.)

"Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in  
any department than Horace Waters' Pianos."—(Churchman.)

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most  
thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers  
can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house  
in the Union."—(Advocate and Journal.)

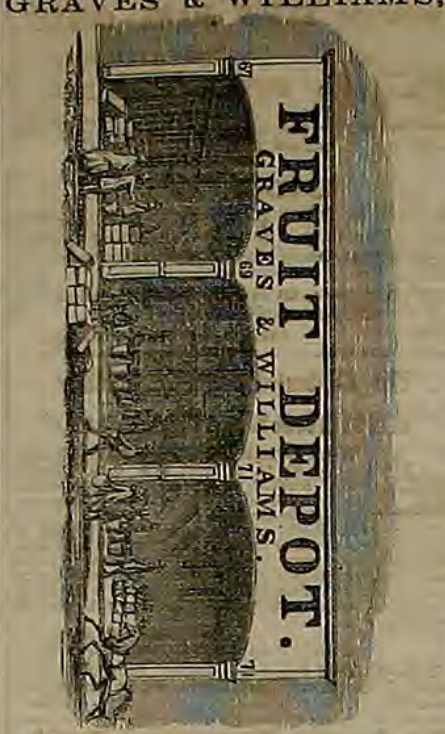
"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with  
the best made anywhere in the country."—(Home Journal.)

"Horace Waters' Pianos are of full, rich and even tone,  
and powerful."—(N. Y. Musical Review.)

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store, the very best  
assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United  
States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give  
him a call whenever they go to New York."—(Graham's Mag.)

Warehouses, 333 Broadway, N. Y. [2]

Rags Wanted.  
THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH for Paper  
Rags at the Office of the Pioneer-Packet, No. 25  
California street. Our friends in the country are invited  
to send in their Rags, and send them to us. Printers,  
publishers, book-binders, etc., can be supplied with extra  
sized Paper, at short notice.  
9-15 3m TAYLOR & POST

James Graves. H. F. Williams.  
GRAVES & WILLIAMS.

FRUIT  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Nos. 57, 59 and 71 Merchant street,  
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

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ELLIOT & BELL,  
Corner California and Montgomery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO;  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
TEA!

COFFEE, BUTTER,  
SUGARS, LARD,  
MOLASSES, CHEESE,  
CANDLES, EGGS,  
FISH, OIL, PORK,  
HAMS,

FLOUR, MEALS,  
And various Farinaceous Preparations.

Spices, Seasonings,  
Dry Fruits, Wooden Ware,  
Preserved Fruits, Stone Ware,  
Pickles, Etc., etc., etc.

We sell at the lowest Market Prices, whether at Wholesale  
or Retail, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them to  
be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods  
delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

CHOICE FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED.  
E. & B.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,  
Patent Anti Friction  
AXLE GREASE.

FACTORY NATOMA ST.  
DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

COAL YARD.  
C. H. EASTMAN,  
(LATE R. BUCK & CO.),  
Wholesale and Retail Coal Dealer,  
Corner of Battery and Oregon Streets,  
Opposite the Custom-house.

Lackawanna, Newcastle (Steam), Cumberland, Schuylkill,  
Chile, Lehigh, Liverpool (Oral), Scotch, and other  
descriptions of  
COAL,  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
Also—Best No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON. wq22.

Partnership Notice.  
ON and after the 15th day of April, 1859, GEORGE H.  
MUNROE became associated with me in the buying,  
selling, and importing, of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS; and, also, in the Manufacturing Business.  
Hereafter the business will be conducted in the name of  
THOMAS OGG SHAW & CO.

THOS. OGG SHAW,  
GEORGE H. MUNROE.

Hotels.

EAGLE HOTEL,  
OAKLAND.  
(ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.)

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOTEL  
has again taken this Old and well-known  
House,  
and has re-fitted the same, and the Rooms hard-finished.  
They are in the best and most convenient style, having  
reference to the comfort of Guests.

LARGE PARLORS, convenient Sleeping ROOMS,  
a fine RESTAURANT—all kept in the best order.  
Every Language is spoken here, so that Guests of all  
Nations can be well cared for.

The Undersigned again invites his old friends and the  
public to visit him, assuring them nothing will be left  
undone to suit them.

JOSEPH DAVIS.  
OAKLAND, April 14, 1859. 11-3m

CITY HOTEL,  
OAKLAND.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO THE  
citizens of Oakland and the Traveling Public,  
and will be conducted in the AMERICAN  
STYLE. The Manager, from his long experience  
in Hotel-keeping in this State, dares himself that he  
will be able to render entire satisfaction. He pledges  
himself to devote his whole time to the comfort of his  
patrons. The HOTEL is the same as NEW, having  
been recently Plastered, Painted, and NEWLY  
FURNISHED.

The BAR will be always kept stocked with the  
finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CHARGES MODERATE.  
Breakfast will be served in time for persons leaving  
on the first boat.  
Particular attention paid to the ACCOMMODATION  
OF FAMILIES.  
11-3m R. J. MURRAY, Manager.

ST. GEORGE  
HOTEL!  
Corner of Fourth and J Streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY  
RENOVATED,  
RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,  
IS NOW OPEN  
FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,  
Proprietor.

MAMMOTH GROVE HOTEL.  
BIG TREES. BIG TREES.  
CALAVERAS COUNTY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the  
public that they have recently purchased the above  
premises, and have renovated and refurbished the  
hotel in such a style as to merit the patronage of  
A FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

By reason of experience and strict attention to business,  
they hope to be able to please all who may favor them with a  
call.  
The proprietors intend to render the Mammoth Grove what  
nature designed it should be one of the  
Most Desirable and Pleasant Places  
of resort for spring, summer and autumn pleasure seekers in  
the State. We need hardly add that the Big-Tree Grove is  
among the grandest wonders of the world.

GOOD FISHING AND SPORTING  
within five miles of the hotel.  
Distance from Murphy's fifteen miles; from Cave City,  
twelve miles; from San Andreas, via Murphy's, thirty-five  
miles; via Cave City on horseback, twenty-seven miles. By  
Murphy's, good roads for carriage. SPERRY & FERRY.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!!  
None genuine without the  
TRADE MARK.

The UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS of the above  
celebrated brand of SALERATUS, SUPER  
CARBONATE SODA, CREAM TARTAR  
and SOAP POWDER, caution the Public  
against all SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, as well as  
an article, in LARGER BOXES, of same manu-  
facture, but of different quality, and TOTALLY  
UNFIT FOR THIS MARKET.

These goods are MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY  
FOR US, of the finest quality, and are always  
the same strength.  
We GUARANTEE them STRICTLY  
PURE. To prevent DECEPTION, we call  
attention to the above FAC SIMILES of the  
GENUINE.

It is ONLY packed in 12 POUND BOXES,  
and shipments arriving after 1st June, 1859,  
will have our name upon every paper.

We have established a TRADE MARK, as  
above, to counterfeit which will subject  
the offender to a penalty of not less than  
Two Hundred Dollars.

We are in constant receipt of the above,  
and keep a Stock to supply the increasing  
demand.

We also receive a very superior article of  
SALERATUS, in 50 Pound Kegs, Manufac-  
tured for us, expressly for This Market, under  
the name of "GOLDEN GATE SALE-  
RATUS," also protected by our Trade  
Mark.

We GUARANTEE IT STRICTLY PURE.  
Sole Agents for California and Oregon,  
JOHN D. WING & Co.,  
48 California Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale in Lots to suit Purchasers, by  
GOODWIN & CO.,  
53 and 55 Front street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## HOTELS.

EAGLE HOTEL,  
OAKLAND.  
(ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.)

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOTEL  
has again taken this Old and well-known  
House,

and has re-fitted the same, and the Rooms hard-finished.  
They are in the best and most convenient style, having  
reference to the comfort of Guests.

LARGE PARLORS, convenient Sleeping ROOMS,  
a fine RESTAURANT—all kept in the best order.  
Every Language is spoken here, so that Guests of all  
Nations can be well cared for.

The Undersigned again invites his old friends and the  
public to visit him, assuring them nothing will be left  
undone to suit them.

JOSEPH DAVIS.  
OAKLAND, April 14, 1859. 11-3m

CITY HOTEL,  
OAKLAND.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO THE  
citizens of Oakland and the Traveling Public,  
and will be conducted in the AMERICAN  
STYLE. The Manager, from his long experience  
in Hotel-keeping in this State, dares himself that he  
will be able to render entire satisfaction. He pledges  
himself to devote his whole time to the comfort of his  
patrons. The HOTEL is the same as NEW, having  
been recently Plastered, Painted, and NEWLY  
FURNISHED.

The BAR will be always kept stocked with the  
finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CHARGES MODERATE.  
Breakfast will be served in time for persons leaving  
on the first boat.  
Particular attention paid to the ACCOMMODATION  
OF FAMILIES.  
11-3m R. J. MURRAY, Manager.

ST. GEORGE  
HOTEL!  
Corner of Fourth and J Streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY  
RENOVATED,  
RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,  
IS NOW OPEN  
FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,  
Proprietor.

MAMMOTH GROVE HOTEL.  
BIG TREES. BIG TREES.  
CALAVERAS COUNTY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the  
public that they have recently purchased the above  
premises, and have renovated and refurbished the  
hotel in such a style as to merit the patronage of  
A FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

By reason of experience and strict attention to business,  
they hope to be able to please all who may favor them with a  
call.  
The proprietors intend to render the Mammoth Grove what  
nature designed it should be one of the  
Most Desirable and Pleasant Places  
of resort for spring, summer and autumn pleasure seekers in  
the State. We need hardly add that the Big-Tree Grove is  
among the grandest wonders of the world.

GOOD FISHING AND SPORTING  
within five miles of the hotel.  
Distance from Murphy's fifteen miles; from Cave City,  
twelve miles; from San Andreas, via Murphy's, thirty-five  
miles; via Cave City on horseback, twenty-seven miles. By  
Murphy's, good roads for carriage. SPERRY & FERRY.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!!  
None genuine without the  
TRADE MARK.

The UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS of the above  
celebrated brand of SALERATUS, SUPER  
CARBONATE SODA, CREAM TARTAR  
and SOAP POWDER, caution the Public  
against all SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, as well as  
an article, in LARGER BOXES, of same manu-  
facture, but of different quality, and TOTALLY  
UNFIT FOR THIS MARKET.

These goods are MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY  
FOR US, of the finest quality, and are always  
the same strength.  
We GUARANTEE them STRICTLY  
PURE. To prevent DECEPTION, we call  
attention to the above FAC SIMILES of the  
GENUINE.

It is ONLY packed in 12 POUND BOXES,  
and shipments arriving after 1st June, 1859,  
will have our name upon every paper.

We have established a TRADE MARK, as  
above, to counterfeit which will subject  
the offender to a penalty of not less than  
Two Hundred Dollars.

We are in constant receipt of the above,  
and keep a Stock to supply the increasing  
demand.

We also receive a very superior article of  
SALERATUS, in 50 Pound Kegs, Manufac-  
tured for us, expressly for This Market, under  
the name of "GOLDEN GATE SALE-  
RATUS," also protected by our Trade  
Mark.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CUT THIS OUT AND PRESERVE IT,  
AND WHEN YOU WANT THE  
Best Double-Acting, Lifting and Forcing  
PUMPS  
TO BE HAD IN THE STATE,  
YOU WILL KNOW WHERE YOU CAN FIND THEM.

THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR SHALLOW OR DEEP  
WELLS, to be worked by Hand or Power, for  
House, Factory or Mining Use,  
AS WELL AS FOR  
Fire-Engines, and Irrigation.

Prices according to size, from \$15 to \$350. Every Pump  
warranted to give satisfaction.



## From the Atlantic Side.

LETTER BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

New York, May 8, 1859.

Mr. Editor: The great New York May carnival has come and passed away, all the damage consisting in only some two hundred thousand dollars in broken furniture, which may be all very well, as it will enable the owners to get new—if they have the money to pay for it. I am fortunately yet perched upon Observatory Square, the highest point of Manhattan Island, looking down upon the city with its lofty domes and countless spires spread before and around me like a map. The din and bustle of the down-town turmoil, mingled with the staid and sober confusion of up-town denizens, rises up around me, not like the "music of the spheres," but like the low murmur of a distant water-fall, soothing and tranquillizing the mind. The glorious breeze always stirring fans the heated brow, kicks up a general dust, and then scampers off to Hurl Gate to help the "boatman row." A kind of young row was gotten up a day or two ago for the special benefit of the Seventh Ward, resulting in some dozen or so cracked pates and bloody noses.

On Thursday last our suburban neighbor Brooklyn, with her three hundred thousand inhabitants, had a grand celebration on the occasion of the introduction of the Ridgewood water into the city. All New York "and his wife" went over, and sundry cousins and aunts from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and from all parts of the country and New Jersey were there to see and to help the matter along, and wound up the celebration of the water-works by an exhibition of fire-works, very nearly amounting to a young Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, except the turkeys and pumpkin pies.

The weather is most magnificent; we have had five consecutive pleasant days, and fully expect to have several more of the same sort before long. I think in the matter of fine weather we are rather gaining upon California. But when we get to the winter we give up, and throw in all our little snow storms in the bargain.

There has been recently a serious steamboat explosion on the Mississippi, causing a fearful loss of life; besides, many were maimed for life. The *Sickles* trial ended in his acquittal. Gen. Cass has been sick, but is now said to be convalescent. The season for the various benevolent and religious anniversaries is at hand, and will be largely attended from every section of the country.

From Europe we have stirring news. The war-cry swells louder and becomes more distinct and terrible in its tones. There can scarcely be a reasonable doubt but that there will be a general and terrific conflict. Probably before this reaches you the thunder of their heavy artillery will echo among the Alps, and the tramp of mighty armies will be heard upon the plains of Italy. From present indications the rubicon will soon be passed by some one, and then may God help the people. That Europe is rapidly and surely drifting into a great and decisive contest for the mastery of the world, no one can doubt. Each intends to subdue all the others, and then trample other nations under its iron heel and grind their people into the dust.

Since writing the above, our mutual friend and co-worker, Edward A. Ham, Esq., has called upon me. His visit was as unexpected as it was agreeable to me. His familiar face called up many pleasant memories of your office, the editorial chair, compositors, types and all. Oh that I could be there again to share in your labors and your triumphs. Be assured I shall make the most of our friend while here. It gave me great pain to learn some time since, through your paper, that our amiable friend Shanks had passed away to the spirit land. Peace to his memory. I am happy to learn that our esteemed friends, Phillips and Carpenter are yet at their posts in the *FARMER* office; long may they live to continue their labor, the most honorable among men. Truly the *CALIFORNIA FARMER* and its surroundings are become the greatest and most useful institution of the country.

By the way, where do all your correspondents come from? They are as fresh, bright and sparkling as the morning dew; particularly the ladies, are as graceful and brilliant as the rose-bud. Their happy thoughts flash and flame out with gorgeous splendor; flow along like the crystal stream, refreshing, adorning, and purifying all who listen to the music of its gentle flow, and arouse, strengthen and fortify the most hallowed principles of our nature. The future of a State with such heads and hearts, able, ready, and willing to labor so abundantly in the great and glorious cause of human advancement, must be grandly magnificent.

I find myself very much in the predicament of the old preacher, who after preaching an hour and a half from a certain text without ever alluding to it, said "now my dear brethren and sisters, I will just explain one or two little matters more, and then wind up with a rousing exhortation, and leave my good brother B. to follow with some remarks illustrative of the text." So I will wind up without any very marked allusion to the news, and leave brother Ham to tell what is new or strange to your readers.

The steamer *Sonora* arrived on Wednesday night last, with the mails and passengers from New York of the 7th of May. The news brought by her has been anticipated by the *Overland Mail*. Dates from New Orleans, via Tehuantepec, are to the 12th.

Washington, May 10.—The contract for carrying the mail from New Orleans to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, was to-day awarded to Daniel H. Johnson, of New York, for \$182,000. The contract is for nine months from the first of October, and requires a semi-monthly service. The schedule time, from New York to San Francisco, is twenty-three days, and from New Orleans to San Francisco, is twenty days. The Government has forwarded to order out the troops as a posse comitatus, unless Cradock, U. S. Judge in Utah, whose course in the investigation of crimes brought him in conflict with Gov. Cumming, has been removed. The vacancy will not be filled for some time.

Nicaragua.—M. Felix Belly, not content with his magnificent Inter-Oceanic Canal project, has obtained from President Martinez a concession of the transit route also; and, until his Canal is ready for the navies of the world, he proposes to take passengers and goods through, from one sea to another, by the means provided by nature—the river, lake, and land route.

Europe.—News received at New York, telegraphed to New Orleans, from Europe to the 30th of April, states that telegraphic dispatches were received in London and Paris, from various sources, announcing that on the 26th of April, one hundred thousand Austrian troops crossed the Ticino under Guila, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army of Lombardy. The troops crossed the Ticino in three different corps, and took the road to Novara, after blowing up the Buffalora bridge, over which they had passed. It was also reported that Austria, upon the announcement of the Russo-French alliance, had accepted the proffered mediation of England, and had postponed the declaration of war. England had also proffered her mediation to France, and the Emperor had taken the matter into consideration. The King of Sardinia has issued a very spirited proclamation to the army, in which he says that he regards the Austrian ultimatum as an insult to Piedmont, and he rejects it with disdain.

Warlike preparations are going forward with the greatest activity at Woolwich, and at other naval stations in England. The Lloyds and other leading underwriters generally demand war premiums on all marine risks taken by them. The London Times regards the alliance between France and Russia as a menace to England.

At Paris, on the 30th of April, the report that the Austrian troops had crossed the Ticino, was fully confirmed by official intelligence received on the morning of that day.

The Austrian official journal contains a manifesto of the Government, explaining the necessity of war with Sardinia, and denying the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and France. The manifesto is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war against Sardinia.

The second treaty between Russia and France is said to provide, that if Austria invades Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against Austria within fifteen days. The Universities of Piedmont have been closed, and the students are joining the army with great enthusiasm. Eight steam frigates, filled with troops, left Toulon on the 26th for Genoa. The French army of Italy, stationed on the slope of the Alps, consists of sixteen divisions of infantry, and four divisions of cavalry. Genoa is to be occupied by the French army as the base of operations for troops arriving by sea from Toulon and Marseilles; and Susa is to be the base of operations for the troops arriving by way of the Alpine pass. Eighty thousand troops will be in Italy before the end of the week. The Paris Patrie announces that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would leave Paris on Wednesday of next week, to join the army of Italy. The Imperial Guard at Paris has been placed on a war footing, ready to march at a moment's notice. Prince Napoleon has been assigned to the command of the Pioneer corps d'armee, and Gen. Randon has been appointed Major-General of the army of the Alps.

A dispatch from Vienna announces that French troops have arrived at Genoa from Toulon, and had already violated neutral territory by entering Sardinia. The French Minister at Vienna had received his passports, and the Austrian Government had ordered him to quit Vienna and withdraw his legation at once.

The French Government has received intelligence of an outbreak in Algeria, consequent upon the withdrawal of the French troops, which will probably cause the troops to be sent back immediately from Italy.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly by Loomis &amp; Miller, Commission Merchants, 407 of Washington street, San Francisco.]

June 3.	
Wheat, per cwt.	\$2 50
Barley, .....	1 30
Oats, .....	2 25
Corn, .....	2 25
Flour, per bbl.	7 50
Commeal, .....	6 00
Hay, per ton	20 00
Grain, per bbl.	8 00
Turnips, .....	14 00
Potatoes, per cwt.	1 75
Beets, .....	1 00
Onions, .....	3 25
Peas, .....	4 00
Beans, .....	12 00
Carrots, .....	12 00
Cabbage, .....	2 00

INDICES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.	
Dry Hides, each	3 00
Common coarse wool	12 50
Best quality, .....	15 00
Extra Merino do	25 00

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

There is very little change to notice in the prices of Cattle, the demand being equal to the number slaughtered. The present high weather, however, lessens the demand very much. We quote slaughterers' prices as follows:

BECK—American, 1st quality, 12¢; 2d, 11¢; 3d, 10¢. Spanish, 1st quality, 9¢; 2d, 8¢; 3d, 7¢. 3d quality, 5¢; 4th, 4¢.

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## Retail Prices at Washington Market—June 3.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, old, per lb. ....	25c
do new, .....	30c
Sweet Potatoes, per doz. ....	50c
Lettuce, per doz. ....	50c
Kelchies, per doz. ....	30c
do yellow, .....	30c
do black, per bunch 12c	
Cucumbers, each .....	25c
Turnips, per doz. ....	50c
Cabbage, .....	10c
Beans, per lb. ....	6c
Green Beans, .....	6c
Green Beans, .....	6c
Beets, .....	3c
Carrots, .....	3c
Artichokes, per dozen 75c	10c
Garlic, per lb. ....	12c
Asparagus, .....	18c 25c
Yr Oaks, .....	10c
Broccoli, per doz. ....	1 50
Egg Plant, .....	1c
Cauldflower, per doz. ....	81 50
Cranberries, per gall. ....	25
Horseradish, per doz. ....	25c
do in jars .....	25c
Pumpkins, .....	6c
Tomatoes, .....	2c
Onions, per doz. ....	38c
Rhubarb, .....	3c
Marrows or squash, .....	6c
Mushrooms, open grth. ....	2c
do cultivated .....	2c
Fennel, per doz. bunches 50c	
Spinage, per doz. ....	50c
Spinage, per baker .....	75
Sally, .....	10c
do per bunch 12c	
Red Peppers, per doz. ....	none
Green Peppers, .....	50c
Green Herbs .....	50c
Green Peas, .....	50c
Celery, per bunch 12c	



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

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### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

#### Letter from Sacramento Valley.

The Season—Watering and Mulching—Small Fruits—Spare the Birds—Soil and Crops.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY, June 7, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: Our winter and spring rains are about over. The wild flowers that decked the plains are faded. The grass has withered, and the plains have lost that beauty that they had in the spring of the year. Yet, around the country dwellings dotted here and there, are seen the catalpas, locust, pride of China, with their green foliage and spreading branches, shading them from the heat of the sun. The shrubbery and flowers too, show conspicuously; the honey-suckle, passion vine, and trumpet-flower, are seen turning around the stoop. The bearded trees of the orchards are loaded with fruit, and the grapes hanging in clusters. For the past two weeks we have been busy hauling straw for mulching purposes, and watering the fruit and flowers. Some of the farmers after threshing their grain, do not save their straw, but burn it up or do not bring it in use; it is far better to save and let it rot for manure. In watering trees, every time the ground bakes and moisture rises in the air, the hoe must be brought into use to stir the ground; but by mulching, i. e., laying straw around the trees, you retain the moisture to some extent, and save the time in keeping the mould loose. This is our plan; others may differ in opinion, and take different plans, but this is a simple measure and can be easily done; there is another benefit—the straw rolls in one season, and thereby manures the soil, loosens it, and letting a freer circulation of air and heat pass through the soil. If you have no trees to mulch, scatter it over your fields that you intend to plow. We have mulched some of our fruit trees, strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c.; by-the-by, I believe the name of strawberries first originated by putting straw between the rows to keep them clean. Our raspberries are coming on fine, if the wasps do not again destroy them as they did last year; we tried various plans, but to no purpose; the best way we found to exterminate them was to put sweetened water in wide-mouth bottles, and lay them side ways under the branches; they do not touch berries only when they are turning. Perhaps you, Mr. Editor, can tell me the best mode to kill them. Our Kentish cherries are getting ripe, and I find the brown linnets are very fond of them; we have to wrap gauze around them. We do not suffer any one to shoot these birds about the house, but rather encourage them to come, and can suffer some loss by them for what good they accomplish in picking up the bugs and worms in the garden. They build their nests around the house among the vines, and their sweet voices are heard at break of day, singing their songs of joy. But to return to irrigation once more. We have another mode to water the trees, called capillary system: plow between the trees, so as to leave a deep furrow in the center, and then let your water run. After moistening the earth down to the hard pan, some three feet below the surface, it spreads some twenty feet, and thereby giving it a thorough soaking without mulching; the moisture rises near the surface; this will do well in an orchard. Water three times is sufficient in one season, if rightly done. I think a person can do a great injury by watering too much, as in anything else; you hasten the growth of the tree too rapidly, and do not let the fruit buds form for another year, and the young and tender shoots are killed by the frost. Such has proved the case by a brother farmer near us. He proposed early in the spring, one year ago, that we should water after one plan, and be after another, and see which would do best during the season; at the end of the time he found he had shot far ahead of his mark, and completely lost many of his favorite trees, while ours were thrifty and well proportioned in size. Our soil is a clay sandy loam, and the more it is worked the better for the soil; it is better adapted for watering than deep soil, for the water sinks down to the hard pan, and there remains, running on it. The rain that falls during the winter causes the ground to be soft, and when plowed in the spring, and kept mellow, retains the moisture throughout the summer, thereby needing less water.

For fruit trees and grapes, the soil is well adapted; barley and wheat crops yield well; buckwheat does not so well, yet a fair crop can be raised.

Dix.  
Eretem.—My article on Summer Fallow, of May 21, contains the word latter, which should read former.

D.  
HOME MANUFACTURE.—Of a rifle manufactured by Mr. Shoemaker, gunsmith, of Union, Humboldt Co., the N. Californian says: The material, excepting the rough tube, was fashioned entirely here, and the workmanship, comprising all the little excellencies and improvements of the craft, equal to any produced by our eastern manufacturers.

#### The Crops in Santa Clara Valley.

EDITOR FARMER: The crops in this vicinity are better than they have been for several years; and, as there was about double the usual quantity of grain sown, there will be considerable to spare from here. The "Sonora wheat," I think, is bound to supersede all other varieties in this valley; though but a small amount was sown this season. It matures at least three weeks sooner than any other. Farmers are pretty much through haying; and, although great complaints were heard some time since about the scarcity of this crop, I am informed, and have seen enough myself, to convince me of the fact, that more hay will be saved in this valley than was saved last year. The same may be said of the fruit crop.

You remember the fuss which was made in April about the peaches and apricots being destroyed; and a little later the same hue and cry was made about the grapes. But I have had occasion to travel over this valley a "right smart chance," and though it is true the peaches, in some localities, are entire failures, yet a very large majority of the trees are as full of fruit as they ought to be. But there is one thing which, I think, mars the beauty, if it does not affect the health and consequent fruitfulness, of the peach trees in this valley: I refer to the "curled leaf." I have not seen a tree entirely clear of it, and some are very badly twisted up. I did not see any of this in the mines; and it may be, that I take more notice of it here, than those who are used to seeing it.

I was somewhat surprised to see so few potatoes planted in this valley. In 1852 and 1853 this was the principal crop raised on the low lands; but I am told that the farmers run that crop so deep into the ground during those years, that they have not been able to raise them since. Some say, however, that they are waiting for another wet season, such as that of 1852; and, when that comes, they will try their hands on potatoes once more; not that they would expect to make anything by it, but merely to change the crops. Well, I think there are some places I have seen need a change of some kind, judging from the mixture of grain on them this year. It would puzzle the best agriculturist in California, to determine what some farmers here intended their crops to be: whether wheat, barley, oats, chest, mustard, or squirrels! They are so equally mixed.

But enough for this time. If anything I write is worth publishing, use it; if not, you know what to do with it. Yours, etc., GHR.

McCARTHYVILLE, Santa Clara county, June 5, 1859.

#### Breeding Ewes.

The acquiring and maintaining a flock of ewes, in good and uniform condition and character, requires a vast amount of judgment and perseverance, combined with care and attention; judgment in selecting that breed or description which will give the greatest return (remarks the Mark Lane Express, in an able article on this subject), taking into consideration the soil and situation where they are to be kept, also in choosing male animals that will rectify and improve the imperfections of the ewes; care and attention are also necessary in drawing the ewes to that ram which appears most calculated to correct their faults, persevering in this course till they become of one uniform character; that is, not resting satisfied before you obtain them as near alike as possible, as regards symmetry, description of wool, and general appearance; it being well known that an even matching lot of ewes is highly appreciated, and commands a better price in market than motley or mongrel-looking ones. The ewe should have a straight and broad back, wide loins, deep breast, good neck (or scrag, as termed by some), the head rather long, but not broad, an open, cheerful countenance, crowned with a taft of wool, which not only adds to its beauty, but is, in a measure, a preventive of sore-head, and last, not least, a robust, hardy constitution. I will commence with, or at about, the time of weaning the lambs—a period that must be partially regulated by circumstances, as how you are provided with proper and suitable food to keep them in a healthy and thriving state, as also if there is any tendency to scour; if so, the sooner, in reason, they are removed from their dams the better, a change of the system which is most effectually accomplished by a change of food being the likeliest means of checking it. In an ordinary way, I believe the first or second week in June to be as good a time as any; this will allow of having the ewes washed and shorn. A few days should then intervene for them to get accustomed to the loss of their coats, or at any rate the weaning of the lambs should take place at as great a time as possible before or as long after; for if they take cold at this time, it is more than probable it will fly to the udder, producing inflammation, which often turns to mortification, and generally ends in the death of the ewe. I prefer deferring the weaning till after the shearing, as it cannot well take place soon enough for the milk to subside to any great degree; consequently the udder would be very susceptible of injury, and which may occur in washing or shearing. I do think (unless especial care is taken in driving to the place of washing, and allowing them to get cool before commencing) this to be the most dangerous operation of the two. Again, if the lambs are allowed to remain a few days after shearing, and they take cold, the lamb's

sucking would, in some measure, be a means of preventing its spreading to the extent it otherwise would. On removing the ewes, they should be put into a bare pasture, and at a distance, where the bleating cannot be heard by either; otherwise, both will be much excited, taking a longer time to settle and content themselves. After a day or two, the udders should be carefully attended to, and those that are full and hard (causing stiffness in the ewes' walking) should be occasionally milked. As soon as they have forgotten their lambs, and the milk is reabsorbed, I believe it a good plan to dip them in a solution of arsenic, soft soap, pearl-ash, and black brimstone, to free them from the irritation and annoyance of insects.

#### New Plants.

From foreign and domestic exchanges we find the following new plants are now being introduced, and are worthy the attention of our Nurserymen and Gardeners:

*Primula Stuartii*.—Nat. or Primulaceae. An Alpine species, from the Himalaya Mountains. It has somewhat the character of an Auricula, with flowers of an orange and yellow color, and is altogether a very striking kind.

*Rhododendron Moulmeinensis*.—From a place of that name on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, ten miles south of Mataban. Flowers white, tinged with yellow, 1½ inches in diameter. A plant 18 inches high produced 6 trusses of flowers, each truss from 10 to 14 flowers. Leaves lanceolate coriaceous, 2½ inches long. Is thought to be hardy in the south of England.

*Dipterocanthus caulescens*.—Nat. or Acanthaceae. Flowers tubular, spreading produced in the axil of the leaves, delicate white, slightly tinged with lavender, about 1½ inch in diameter; leaves nearly sessile opposite; lanceolate of a purplish color below; habit, neat, dwarf, bushy; grows freely from cuttings in a mixture of half peat and half loam. From Brazil.

*Columnnea scandens*.—Native of the West Indies. A trailing plant of great beauty, and will be found well adapted for suspending in baskets; produces its tubular shaped flowers, of a bright rosy pink, very freely from the axil of every leaf; leaves opposite, ovate, pubescent; strikes freely from cuttings; grows well in fibrous peat soil.

*Thomasia stipulacea*.—Nat. or Byttneriaceae. New Holland. A handsome white-flowered green-house plant, of easy culture, flowering in autumn and winter.

*Diplolana Dampieri*.—Nat. or Rutaceae. A New Holland plant of dwarf branching habit, with numerous small white flowers, more curious, perhaps than beautiful.

*Lysimachia nutans*.—Nat. or Primulaceae. South Africa. A very beautiful half hardy herbaceous perennial, with dark purple flowers.

*Rubus nutans*.—Himalaya. As every new species that may possibly have a bearing on pomology, has a special interest for our readers, we give the botanical character in full from the Cottage Gardener:

*Rubus nutans*.—Wall. Nat. or Rosaceae. Native of the Himalaya. Habit dwarf and creeping, branching copiously. Branches three or four feet long, lying close to the ground, and rooting at the joints; round, covered with spreading, purplish-tinted hairs. Petioles moderately long, covered with short, spreading, purple hairs. Leaves trifoliate; lateral ones ovate, and the central ones nearly round; margins slightly lobed, and roughly serrated; smooth on the upper surface, rough and hispid on the lower surface. Stipules oblong, somewhat cut at the apex, and membranaceous. Inflorescence axillary and terminal; peduncles single flowered and solitary, when axillary; but when terminal, three or four are produced together. Calyx composed of five ovate, large acuminate sepals, villous on the outside, with long, soft, purple hairs. Petals large, nearly round, pure white, spreading much. Stamens very numerous. Filaments nearly erect, filiform. Anthers large, yellow. Style as long as the filaments. Stigma concave, expanded, and with a villous margin.

Perfectly hardy, and being of neat, compact, trailing habit, it is admirably adapted for rock-work purposes. It sends out in rich profusion, its large, handsome, white blossoms in August and September. Though very scarce, it need not be so very long, because every joint, if properly pegged down, and a little earth drawn around it, will make a plant. It delights in a moderately light soil, rather moist than dry, and prefers shade to exposure.

*Placostanthus lasianthus*.—Belongs to a new genus closely allied to *Hoya*; and the present species was received in 1857 from Mr. Hugh Lowe, Jun., by whom it was discovered on the north-western side of the island of Borneo. The plant, which is not a climber, presents a noble appearance, having exceedingly handsome foliage; and it possesses a very great recommendation in being a most profuse bloomer, the clusters of flowers being produced in great numbers. The flowers are of waxy consistence, like *Hoya*, color orange; the petals reflex until they become quite perpendicular, and rest on the flower-stalk; the lower part of the petals is entirely covered with a snow-white velvety pubescence, giving them an unusually beautiful appearance. The flowers are fragrant, and 14 have expanded in one cluster on a newly imported plant.

*Ebolanthus Livingstoni*.—An interesting plant, belonging to the family of Labiate. From seed collected in Eastern Africa by Dr. Livingston. The blossoms are of a chocolate color, produced freely in terminal spikes; in habit somewhat resembling *Angelonia grandiflora*. It is not remarkable for beauty, but extremely interesting, being the first plant that flowered in England from the seeds collected by the above explorer.

*Primula elegans*.—An extremely pretty species, introduced from New South Wales. The blossoms are pure white, with very large and conspicuous yellow anthers, which give the plant a striking appearance.

*Strobilanthes sabiniana*.—Nat. or Acanthaceae. From Nepal. An excellent winter-flowering stove-plant, beginning to bloom about the earliest part of December, and lasting till the latter end of February. The individual flowers are very fugacious; but are produced in rich succession, of a purplish blue color.

*Dryas Drummondii*.—Rich. Nat. or Rosaceae. Native of the Rocky Mountains, North America. A

hardy perennial, of procumbent habit. Stems and branches woody. Flowers yellow. A very beautiful Alpine plant, but also rare; being, indeed, seldom seen in this country beyond botanical establishments. It is well suited for shady parts of rockery; and flowers more profusely, and longer in duration, in such a situation, than in pots, or in a more exposed position.

*Spathodea campanulata* (Bell-flowered Spathodea). Called also *Bignonia tulipifera*. Native tree of western tropical Africa. Flowers like bunches of crimson tulips. [Botan. Mag., t. 5091.]

*Sansiviera cylindrica* (Terete-leaved Bow-string Hemp). This has been called *S. Angolensis*, from being a native of Angola, in Western Africa. Its fibres there are used in making cordage called lilo. Experiments recently made with this cordage, prove it to be the strongest and best fitted for deep-sea soundings of any fibre known. The fibres of all the *Sansivieras* are notoriously strong. [Ibid., t. 5093.]

*Tachadenus carinatus* (Keel'd Tachadenus). Known also as *Lianthus carinatus*. Native of Madagascar. Introduced by the Rev. W. Ellis, so favorably known as the author of "Polynesian Researches" and "Three Missionary Visits to Madagascar." We are indebted to him also for "two specimens of the wonderful Lace-leaf of our stoves." Flowers purple, blooming in October. It is a beautiful shrubby plant of the natural order Gentianaceae. [Ibid., t. 5094.]

*Chrysanthemum carinatum* var. *pictum* (Painted variety of Keel'd Chrysanthemum). The species is a native of Barbary, and the very beautiful varieties here noticed were sent to Kew in the summer of 1858, by Mr. W. Thomson, of Ipswich. They were raised by Mr. K. Burridge, Leyden Road, Colchester. [Ibid., t. 5095.]

#### Fruit in the West.

Charles Kennicott, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, at Odin, Illinois, writes thus: "Furious snow-storm here this morning (April 4th), and Mercury now (noon) standing at 33 degrees. Our peaches are just beginning to set; do not think they will be injured."

J. E. Starr, Alton, Illinois, writes us, April 5th: "Our season has been very forward. Peaches are in full bloom, but all killed. The night of the 1st, the wind veered round to the N. W. Thermometer 26 degrees. Sleet and snow. The sleet wet the fruit, and the severe cold finished it."

L. Smith Moter writes from West Milton, Ohio, April 6th: "The past two nights' freezing, I fear, has killed much of our fruit—peaches, forward cherries, &c. Ice formed a half an inch thick in places. A seedling Cherry I raised from American Amber (earlier than parent), blooms so early that the fruit is often killed now; for two years past nearly all have perished." [The Gardener's Monthly.]

SHORT-HORN SALES.—We have accounts of two sales of Short-Horns in England, the second week in March, one of which—that of Mr. Troutbeck at Blencow, near Penrith, Cumberland—deserves particular mention. The herd was one carefully bred, principally descended from the Nell Gwynne and Strawberry cows, both from the stock of Charles and Robert Collings; the attendance was between 500 and 600; the competition was spirited, and the prices high. Of 35 lots, comprising cows, heifers and heifer calves, 32 were sold for 1,897 guineas—being at an average price of nearly 60 guineas, or \$300; one of the Gwynne tribe (light roan, calved 1856), selling for \$750; another (roan, calved 1858), for \$625, and a third, same age and color as the last, for \$550. The average for all the Gwynne tribe was about \$360 per head, while that of the Strawberrys was \$190. Five bulls were sold, averaging about \$220; the youngest, which brought 37 guineas, being only thirty days old. This sale is thought especially noteworthy, as it manifests the esteem in which the Short-Horns are now held in the immediate district formerly noted for its Long-Horns, and shows the complete triumph of the stock of the Collings brothers over that of Bakewell, the great pioneer in stock improvement, whose pupils in some measure the Collings were.

Mr. Stratford, under whose direction this sale took place, also sold the day previously the herd of Mr. M. Spraggon, near Stockfield—comprising 34 lots of cows and heifers, and 13 of bulls and bull calves.

EXTERMINATING GOPHERS.—The *Contra Costa Gazette* says: We noticed while passing through Diablo Valley, a few days since, a contrivance for exterminating squirrels, with which that valley is infested. The ground for miles is perforated with holes, in which this destructive little animal burrows, and they have hitherto baffled all efforts of the inhabitants of that locality to thin them out. Recently, however, Mr. Francisco Galindo, who resides in the valley, hit upon a plan which has proved successful, and by which thousands of squirrels have been killed. Mr. Galindo dammed up the creek at the head of the valley, and running a deep furrow for several miles directly through the center, the water from the creek was let in. At intervals along the line of the furrow, an opening is made—the water rushes out, filling the holes to which the "varmints" have retreated. That brings them to the surface in quick time, and men with clubs, assisted by a troop of dogs, stand by to give them a warm reception. By this means their numbers have been greatly diminished, and there is no doubt they would be finally exterminated in that vicinity, if the inhabitants of the valley would second Mr. Galindo in his labors. They have been of great injury to the farmers of the valley, destroying whole fields of wheat, and the plan of Mr. G. seems to be admirably adapted for "cleaning them out."

SCHOOL FOR HORTICULTURE.—We notice that a New York city lady is establishing a school of horticulture for girls. We are sadly in want of such schools in the West, not only for girls but boys. We are almost wholly dependent upon foreigners for gardeners, and have few native born Americans being educated. Somebody may make money by establishing such a school here. [Prairie Farmer.]

#### Success with the Bees.

HAMILTON, of Santa Clara, has met with a great deal of success with Bees, the present year having raised over one hundred hives. Last year Mr. H., from only five hives, realized an income of \$2000, and from that time they have been increasing in rapid ratio. Mr. H. adopts the plan of dividing the swarms, using the *Harbison Hive*. Although Mr. H. has used all kinds of hives, he prefers the Harbison to all others, as they are easier managed; and in all circumstances the plan is to use the large hive with top apartments, where the object is for Bees and Honey; when only the increase of swarms, the small size only.

When the Hive is full of Bees, by lifting the apartments the apiarist can easily see the queen bee, the bee-bread, and the drones, and can select a queen bee and bee-bread cells, and working bees, and thus divide the hives evenly. A few weeks and the hive is full again, and ready for another division. When the large Hives are used, the top apartments are so arranged as to take out singly or all together when full. Each apartment contains one pound of honey. It will be remembered that the lower part of the Hives contains bee-bread, cells for young bees and the young queens, together with the drones and honey; while the upper cells contain the purest and best honey only. One of the Harbison Hives with a good healthy and full swarm, has produced two pounds of honey in a season.

Our friends in the old Eastern States that sell swarms of Bees for five dollars, and Honey for one bit and two bits a pound, may think we tell big stories in California about Bees; but when we tell them that it is often that a large swarm will send off two, three or four swarms in a season, and these again sending forth swarms, and these also again sending forth swarms, that Bees have grandchildren the first year, they may think it strange, yet it is a fact; and besides the Hive will make one hundred pounds of Honey that sells for one dollar a pound. So if the apiarist is disposed he can, and often does, sell one, two or three swarms at \$100 each swarm, and sells also one hundred pounds Honey at one dollar a pound, thus giving two, three and four hundred dollars as the income of a single hive in a single year. Such is California life. Who would not *Be* an apiarist?

#### Increase of the Honey Bee.

We have spoken of the collection of Rev. H. Hamilton, of Santa Clara, and having spent some three hours with Mr. H. we can say truly, he is an apiarist indeed. The bees know him as their friend and aid. We saw him often remove the comb, select the cell of the queen and transfer it to a hive requiring it. We saw him divide several swarms, and while his head and chest were completely covered with the Bees, he finished his work steadily, handling the bees as if they were birds. Mr. Hamilton is the Bee-Doctor-General for all around who need aid and counsel about bees, and his services are in constant requirement. Mr. H. has the *Patent Hive* of Harbison, of Sacramento, which we esteem the best for all purposes.

We visited the collection of bees of L. E. Gould, Mr. Babcock, Dr. Headon, and others, all of which we found in very excellent order. The system of division is now generally practiced, of which we shall speak hereafter.

We call attention to the card of Mr. Hamilton in another column.

#### Fruit in Santa Clara.

ALTHOUGH lots of paragraphs have appeared announcing the entire loss of all the peaches and grapes, and other luscious fruits in this great and prosperous valley, yet, just as we have always said, there will be fruit enough, and to spare.

We have visited many orchards, and although "Jack Frost" did creep up into the trees and hug the branches, yet the nice fruit hid away among the leaves, where Jack could not bite all, and now all say they will have more than they expected.

We visited the fine orchards and gardens of Mr. Gould, Mr. Sharyten, Dr. Warburton, Dr. Headon, and many others, of all which we shall speak hereafter.

FRUIT IN THE MOUNTAINS.—Never before, in any country, says the Placerville Observer, have we seen peach trees more heavily laden with fruit than they are in this locality. Already the boughs are beginning to bend and break down with their heavy burden, and unless the trees are substantially propped up, or the fruit shaken off, many orchards will be completely ruined. The time is not far distant when California will be the most bountiful fruit-producing country in the world. Ten years ago, one would scarcely have thought it possible that our thirsty red hills should so soon be metamorphosed into the teeming orchards and vineyards which now everywhere meet the eye.

LOCATION OF AN APIARY.—E. W. Phelps says: "I always prefer an eastern aspect, or one bearing a little south of east, as this gives the bees the influence of the sun in the morning, or fore part of the day, when it is beneficial to them, and during the middle of the day it will not be as oppressive as when the hives are facing the south. Whatever the aspect may be, the hives should never be exposed to the rays of the sun during the middle of the day, excepting in April and May."



## California Notes.

## CONDORS OF CHILI AND CALIFORNIA.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

(CONTINUED.)

It will thus be seen, that the description of the Condors of South America, as written by the foregoing authors, agrees very materially with the description we have made of the Condor of California. It is probable that our species of this family is also found in parts of Mexico, and Central and South America, where it has been confounded with the larger bird which has so long been the marvelous wonder of travelers, but which not one of them, within the narrow bounds of our literary reconnaissance, have as yet thoroughly and clearly depicted as to sexes or as to species. It is highly probable, that the Peruvian Condor is also an occasional visitor of the arid districts, and the coasts of the Pacific, south of Santa Barbara, and to Acapulco, and eastward to the Tulare country and Tejon Pass, and as Charles Bonaparte suggests, also to the table lands of Mexico and Central America. The species which is asserted to be found near Los Angeles, and has a caruncle on the head, is said to be considerably larger than the one we attempt to delineate. We have never been able to procure a specimen, and conclude there must be some mistake about it.

A few days ago, we got within about seventy yards of a number of the male and female Condor. They were feeding on the carcass of a whale on the sea shore, and must have been gorged, as we could make out every outer feature of both sexes with distinctness, except that the color of the head and neck of the male appeared of an orange color instead of a bright lemon. When it is dead, it is certainly of the latter color, but it very soon fades, and the color is scarcely preservable in specimens dried. The female appeared when standing upright, as perfectly black; glossy brown black as the cat of the necromantic alchemist Dr. Wotnamakollum—from the beak to the end of his tail-feathers he was in somber mourning. We got within thirty yards of the male, but he kept his position on a pine tree hard by, without moving more than his head in great anxiety; he appeared incapable of flight. After examining him very carefully, we left him to enjoy his gluttonous dignity. All the noise we made tramping around in the bushes and dry sticks was not sufficient to frighten him from his roost. They are usually exceedingly scary of travelers and intruders. Some times they make a smothered squeaking noise or hiss, but they are generally mute. The color of the iris of the eye, may be influenced (like the neck skin of the male, of a bright orange, and then of a very light orange or lemon), from its being gorged with its comminuted flesh food, which must send the blood flushing into all its extremities—or when it is empty or famishing of food.

Dr. Canfield, a resident of our town, tells me, that during his sojourn in the mountains of our county on the line of San Benito river, he has seen as many as one hundred and fifty Condors at one time and place, in the vicinity of antelopes he had killed—he invariably observed that they sighted their prey, or first came to the carcass from the leeward; he has often noted this feature of its habits during his camp-life there, of some three years' duration. The Condors and Turkey Buzzards often feed together over the same carcass, and generally in such cases do some fighting and biting; they may sometimes be seen soaring and traveling together in the air. Dr. S. Haley, who traveled a great deal in Nicaragua and Western Mexico on the Pacific, to Panama, informs me that the California Condor is found in all those countries.

In January, 1858, a large Condor was killed by Mr. J. B. Wright, near St. Helena, in Napa county, while flying with a nine-pound hare it had killed. The bird measured fourteen feet from tip to tip of wings. The Alta has one of the tail feathers in its office, that measures twenty-six inches in length. This is the largest specimen I have yet heard of, and must have been a very old bird. [See "Alta Calif." of 8 Jan'y, 1858.]

A male bird was killed near the Carmel Quarries last year, by one of our friends, which measured twelve feet across the wings, and we have elsewhere noted one measuring eleven feet.

The Condor is often killed by feeding on animals, such as bears and cattle, when poisoned with strychnine by the Rancheros—the poisoned meat killed them readily. The Rancheros have very little fear in California of their depredations on young cattle and stock, though it has been known within my knowledge, for five or six Condors to attack a young calf, separate it from its mother and kill it; the Californians also say they are often known to kill lambs, hares and rabbits. But the cattle owners here have no such dread of them as the Haciendados of Chili have of the southern Condor.

We think continued observations on these two species of Condors, will prove, that their natural food is dead meat or fish, or wounded animals they kill; but that they never eat spoiled, tainted, or putrid animal matter, like the Cathartes, etc., until compelled by great hunger and fasting—being intermediate in their habits and characteristics to the Eagles and Vultures.

The male bird at times, as I have seen, has presented a most gallant and dandified appearance. This may have been when his craw was empty; when youth favored him, and his amorous faculties were in fluorescence. Certain it is, we have seen him standing and looking as clean, handsome and black, as a young undertaker about to do the honors to his first burial.

Note made 30 March, 1859.—Audubon, in his American Ornithological Biography—Edinburgh, (5th vol. 1829), says of the California Condor, on page 241:

"Dr. Townsend informs me that the California Vulture inhabits the region of the Columbia River, to the distance of 500 miles from its mouth, and is most abundant in spring, at which season it feeds on the dead salmon that are thrown upon the shores in great numbers. It is also met with near

the Indian villages, being attracted by the offal of the fish thrown around their habitations. It associates with Cathartes Aura, but is easily distinguished from that species in flight, both by its greater size, and the more abrupt curvature of its wings, [exactly as observed in California]. The Indians, whose observations may generally be depended upon, say that it ascertains the presence of food solely by its power of vision, thus corroborating your own remarks on the Vulture tribe generally. On the upper waters of the Columbia, the fish intended for winter store are usually deposited in huts made of the branches of trees interlaced. I have frequently seen the Ravens attempt to effect a lodgement in these deposits, but have never known the Vulture, although numerous in the vicinity, to be engaged this way. I have never seen the eggs of the California Vulture. The Indians of the Columbia, say that it breeds on the ground, fixing its nest in swamps under the pine forests, chiefly in the Alpine country. The Willamet mountains, seventy or eighty miles south of the Columbia, are said to be its favorite places of resort. It is seen on the Columbia only in summer, appearing about 1st of June, and retiring probably to the mountains about the end of August. It is particularly attached to the vicinity of cascades and falls, being attracted by the great numbers of dead salmon. Hither therefore resort all the unclean birds of the country; these—Vultures, Turkey-Buzzards and Ravens. The California Vultures cannot, however, be called a plentiful species, as even in the situations mentioned it is rare to see more than two or three at a time, and these so shy as not to allow an approach to within one hundred yards, unless by stratagem. Although I have frequently seen this bird, I have never heard it utter any sound. The eggs I have never seen, nor have I had any account of them that I could depend upon. The color of the eye is dark hazel; I have never heard of their attacking living animals. Their food while on the Columbia is fish almost exclusively, as this food is always found in great abundance near the falls and rapids; they also feed on dead animals. Near Fort Vancouver I saw two feeding on the carcass of a pig. In walking they resemble a Turkey, strutting over the ground with great dignity; but this dignity is occasionally lost sight of, especially when two are striving to reach a dead fish, which which has been just been cast on the shore—the stately walk then degenerates into a clumsy sort of hopping canter, which is anything but graceful. When about to rise, they always hop or run for several yards, in order to give an impetus to their heavy body; in this respect resembling the Condor of South America, whose well known habit enables it to be easily taken in a pen by the Spaniards. A plan I shall try, if I ever return to the Columbia, as I am satisfied it would be successful."

Audubon continues: "Mr. David Douglas has published the following account in the 4th vol. of the London Zoological Journal: The length of this bird is fifty-six inches; the measure round the body forty inches; weight twenty-five to thirty-six pounds—[probably old birds after gorging—A. S. T., 1859]. Beak three and a-half inches long, of bright glossy yellow; head nine inches round, deep orange, with a few short scattered feathers on the fore part of the beak; iris pale red; pupil lights green; neck eleven inches long, nine inches round, of a changeable color, brownish yellow, with blue tints; body twenty-four inches long, black or slightly brown; collar and breast feathers, lanceolate, decomposed, white on the outside near the points; quills thirty-four, the third longest; extent between the tips of the wings nine feet three inches; under coverts white; upper coverts white at the points; tarsi four and three-fourths inches long, bluish black; claws black, blunt, having little curvature; tail of fourteen feathers—[we could only find twelve; A. S. T.], square at the ends, and fifteen inches long. In plumage both sexes are alike: in size the female is somewhat larger. [Douglas is incorrect about the plumage; the color of head, neck and plumage appearance of the female, are very evident in difference from those of the male bird; A. S. T., 1859].

"These gigantic birds, which represent the Condor in the northern hemisphere, are common along the coast of California, but are never seen [?—A. S. T.] beyond the woody parts of the country. I have met with them as far to the north as 49° N. lat., in the summer and autumn months, but nowhere so abundant as between the sea and the rapids on the Columbia river. They build their nests in the most secret and impenetrable parts of the pine forests, invariably selecting the loftiest trees that overhang precipices on the deepest and least accessible parts of the mountain valleys. The nest is large, composed of strong, thorny twigs and grass, in every way similar to that of the Eagle tribe, but more slovenly constructed. The same pair resorts for several years to the same nest, bestowing little trouble or attention in repairing it. Eggs two, nearly spherical, about the size of a goose egg, and jet black [?—A. S. T.]; period of incubation twenty-nine or thirty-one days; they hatch generally about the 1st of June. The young are covered with thick whitish down, and are incapable of leaving the nest until the fifth or sixth week. Food, carrion, dead fish, or other dead animal matter. In no instance will they attack any living animal, unless wounded and unable to walk. Their senses of smelling and seeing are remarkably keen. In searching for prey they soar to a very great altitude, and when they discover a wounded deer or other animal, they follow its track, and when it sinks, precipitately descend on their object. Although only one is at first seen occupying the carcass, few minutes elapse before the prey is surrounded by great numbers, and it is then devoured to a skeleton within an hour, even though it be one of the largest animals, as the elk or horse. Their voracity is almost insatiable, and they are extremely ungovernable, suffering no other animal to approach them while feeding. After eating they become so sluggish and indolent as to remain in the same place until urged by hunger to go in quest of another repast. At such times they perch on decayed trees, with their

heads so much retracted as to be with difficulty observed through the long, loose feathers of the collar; the wings at the same time hang down over the feet. This position they invariably preserve in dewy mornings or after the rains. Except after eating or while protecting their nest, they are so excessively wary, that the hunter can scarcely ever approach sufficiently near even for buckshot to take effect upon them, the fullness of the plumage affording them a double chance of escaping uninjured. Their flight is slow, steady, and particularly graceful; gliding along with scarcely any apparent motion of the wings, the tips of which are curved upward in flying. Preceding hurricanes or thunder storms, they are seen most numerous, and soar the highest. The quills are used by hunters as tubes for tobacco pipes. Specimens, male and female, of this truly interesting bird, which I shot (about 1827), in lat. 45° 30' 15"; long. 122° 3' 12", were lately presented to the London Zoological Society, in whose museum they are now carefully deposited."

The minute descriptions which Audubon makes in his note on this bird at page 243, following Douglas' memorandum, agrees very nearly with our own observations of the living animal, or when recently killed. The exceptions are in the singular elongated diamond-shaped band of feathers, (on a white skin), which covers the crown of the head of the male bird, coming down before the eyes over the sides of the head or chops; the female has no such marks, but its head and neck-skin are all of a coppery dark olive, and pretty well covered with featherlets. The wing of the female, in five specimens I have seen, living and dead, always has the white band across the under part of the wing, and this white band has a line of mottled dusky spots in the middle; a fact which can be easily proven with a glass (which I have often done), on a clear day, when the two sexes are seen soaring together in the air at certain seasons. These evident differences have been left unexplained (so far as we have been able to read), from the year 1779 to the year 1859, and often causing confusion among scientific naturalists and amateurs as to whether there might not be another species of the California Condor in existence, north or south. It is plain, that the specimen procured by Dr. J. K. Townsend, in Oregon (about 1836), and noted by Audubon in 1839, was a female—"the young individual" mentioned by him on the last mentioned page, answered in colors exactly to a female specimen examined in 1855 by Dr. Ord and myself, and heretofore detailed. Audubon's dimensions of his specimen from Townsend, were as follows: Length to end of tail forty-eight inches; bill along the ridge four inches; wing from flexure thirty-two inches; tail sixteen inches; tarsus four inches; middle toe four inches; its claw one and nine-twelfths inches. Audubon also says the iris of the eye is hazel. In ten birds I have seen killed of both sexes, they were of light pink or carmine. Another specimen mentioned in the aforesaid 5th volume, and likely the Condor figured in his splendid painted engravings, was from Douglas' specimens in the London museum, measured fifty-five inches from head to end of tail; bill along the ridge four and three-fourths; wings from flexure thirty-four inches; tail sixteen inches; tarsus four and one-quarter inches; hind toe one and five-twelfths inches; its claw one and a-half inches; middle toe four and one-fourth inches; its claw two inches.

Bonaparte in his American Ornithology vol. 4—Edinburgh 1831—says of this bird, that "it was introduced to the notice of naturalists by Mr. Menzies, who brought a specimen from California in 1795, and deposited it in the British Museum." Dr. Archibald Menzies was the surgeon of Vancouver's English Expedition, which surveyed the coast of California and Northwest America in 1792, and had also served under Capt. Cook, in 1770-75, and carried to Europe the first specimens of natural history from our present territories, on the Pacific; he afterwards attained a great reputation in the scientific world. He died in Ireland, only a few years after the discovery of California gold, at the vigorous El-Dorado age of a ninety-generian; a man held in the highest esteem among his friends and countrymen, as well as by learned men.

The first description of this bird given to the world, seems to have been made by Dr. George Shaw, in his Naturalist's Miscellany, of 1779 or 1789, probably from Menzies, on his return from Cook's voyage (it is difficult to say, exactly, as there is ten years difference in the dates of this work as quoted in the ninth vol. October 1858, of Pacific Railroad Reports). The full figures of the bird seem to have been first made by Audubon, about 1838, from stuffed specimens, in his grand illustrated work on the Birds of America, a copy of which may be seen in the San Francisco Mercantile Library; and are also to be found in Gray's Genera of Birds, published in London, 1844-49, as stated in the Railroad volume above quoted—both doubtless from dried specimens. The California Condor has been called by scientific naturalists, Sarcophagus Californianus; Vultur Californianus; Cathartes Californianus; Vultur Columbianus; Cathartes Vulturinus—and for aught we know, many other Latin names. In California it is known as Buitre—Auro—Gallinazo Grande, in Spanish; the American hunters and rancheros in California also call it Vulture and Condor, Red-headed and Yellow-headed Vulture.

It remains only to say, that preserved specimens of the California Condor are now (1859), as we are informed, to be found in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington; in the Museum of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; in the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, and we believe, that of Stockton also; in England, in the British Museum, and the Museum of Mr. J. H. Gurney, Norwich (which is said to be one of the most valuable collection of Raptorial Birds, or birds of prey, in Europe), and in the Museum of the Garden of Plants, Paris. The two English Museums contain specimens, male and female, full grown, and accompanied by skeletons of the bird, which were forwarded by the writer from California to

Mr. G., in 1853, to more fully clear up doubts among naturalists in Europe and to add to the valuable collection of an honored friend, whose scientific tastes he had the pleasure to gratify with specimens of the variable Condor of California. The eggs of the bird have been much sought after by hunters and vaqueros, to supply the demands of Museums at home and abroad, but as yet, as far as we know without success, from their extreme scarcity and the difficult dangerous access to the haunts of the bird. The diversities of descriptions, opinions and names of these two distinguished giants of the feathered kingdom of the Pacific Americas, among learned writers and scientific men, may well cause a smile with literaires and general readers at the empiricism and uncertainties of science. It is even not yet known—only surmised, that the Condor of California is an inhabitant of the country of the Great Buffalo Prairies, at the eastern bases of the Rocky Mountain chain, where there is such abundant food for them. The buffalo itself is asserted never to have come west of the Rocky mountains, at least as far as the California Snowy Range, though in December 1858, the Territorial Enterprise, printed at Genoa, Carson Valley, is informed by a correspondent that one was seen in that vicinity, at the eastern declivities of the Sierra Nevada, quietly browsing on his daily greens of good grass. There is an old tradition, as we have been told, among some of the California Indian tribes, that the buffalo was once numerous in our El Dorado, and we see no reason to doubt it. They may have come over the Nevadas after a succession of very mild seasons. In Viscuino's Expedition of 1602, an animal is described at Monterey, which can hardly be anything else but a buffalo.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Summer Management of the Grape-vine

Every one who has a garden has a grape-vine; but not every one who has a grape-vine knows how to manage it. We propose to say a few words on the subject (says the Philadelphia Gardener's Monthly) for the benefit of our amateur readers, especially as the season is now approaching when the vines will require their chief attention.

"How strangely you talk!" we fancy some of our friends exclaim; "the season is now approaching! why, we thought winter was the time to prune grape-vines!"

That is all very well; winter is, to some extent, the time to prune grape-vines; but the skill required to perform the operation at that season is not a tithe of what the grape-vine expects of you in the way of summer pruning.

Did it never occur to the pruner how absurd was the idea of allowing a vine to produce a great amount of wood for the mere fun of cutting it away again the winter? Can nothing be done to avoid this waste of wood, this abuse of the productive energy of the plant? To a great extent it can, and that by a process called summer pruning.

First, let us consider why we prune at all. We plant vines partly for their shade, and partly for their fruit. If left to grow "as doth to them seem best," two or three strong shoots will take the lead over the others, and go off like a rocket to the top of the house, arbor, or trellis, on which they may be trained. These powerful shoots, having once got the ascendancy, like other beings in the animal department of our planet, seem to strive to keep the others down; "the rich become richer, and the poor poorer;" until, before many seasons are over, the weak branches die away entirely, and their assassins are left masters of the field.

Now, this is a very unsightly affair, to say nothing of its inconvenience. To have a vine for shade, that gives no shade, because we have allowed all the leafy shoots to congregate on the highest pinnacle of their glory, is bad enough; but to have the luscious, tempting fruit so very far out of our reach besides, is enough to give them a very foxy character, though they might belong to one of the purest of the pure varieties of the genuine *Vitis vinifera* itself. From this we can learn why we want to prune. We want to balance the strength of the vine. We want to prevent the strongly inclined shoots from getting more than their share; and to do this we lay a sort of tariff on them, which somewhat shackles their movements, and allows their weaker brethren to overtake and run evenly with them. Every part of a plant is thus brought under control. The trellis is fully clothed with foliage from top to bottom, and the lowest and humblest shoot in that vegetable commonwealth holds up its head as vigorously and independently as the most favored by nature, with a position at the top of them all.

And now for this theory of protection. It is necessary to explain to the reader that the more severely we prune a grape-vine shoot, or any shoot, in winter, the stronger it will grow the next year. On the other hand, the more we prune it in summer, the weaker in proportion it becomes. If we cut down a willow in winter, the next summer it will make a growth of five or ten feet; but if you cut it down after it is in leaf, it will throw out but a few weak shoots, or probably die altogether.

This seems very incomprehensible on the surface, but with the help of physiology, can be made very clear. For instance, as soon as the leaves fall in the autumn, the tree, in a certain sense, hibernates; it needs no air, it does not breathe. But as soon as growth commences, it must have all this. Like an animal, it lives by breathing; and to effect this, it puts forth leaves. It breathes through its leaves. They are, in fact, its lungs. The sap is, indeed, drawn into the plant by the roots, just as food is taken into the system by the mouth of an animal; and after being rough or crudely prepared in the tree, is finished off by being passed through the leaves for contact with the air, precisely as blood is passed through the lungs of the more highly organized being. So it is clear that if the leaves be stripped off, we prevent the plants breathing; we injure its lungs, rapidly send the plant, if the practice be continued long, to an early and lamented grave.

We will suppose a vine two years old, and with a cane that at the last winter pruning has been left eight feet long. From the eye or buds on the top of the cane, shoots will push, which in the fall

will be perhaps half an inch in thickness, while those from the buds nearest the ground will probably be less than a quarter of an inch. This is Nature's way of working, which, in this instance, we must decidedly object to.

So, when the shoots from the top of the cane push, and have reached about three feet in length, we pinch off the strongest one to about four joints or leaves in length, the next strongest about five joints, the next six, and those we wish to strengthen, not at all. A few weeks later the shoots so pinched off will commence to push on again, but this time weaker than before. They will now have to be watched. If the last formed shoot seems to grow only as strong as the lowermost ones, so well; the object has been gained. If, on the contrary, it still pushes with greater vigor, stop it again, till it becomes what you wish it to be.

To get shoots where we want them, and as we want them, is the only object of summer pruning grape-vines. Many other kinds of fruit trees, if they grow freely and vigorously, will not bear fruit. The wood-producing and the fruit-bearing principles seem antagonistic; and summer pruning such free-growing trees, by weakening the wood-producing power of the tree, throws it sooner into bearing. But it is not so with the grape-vine. The stronger and the healthier the wood can be grown this season, the finer will be the fruit the season following.

We are ranked amongst "the meekest, mildest mannered men," but how it angers us at times to pass a vigorous healthy vine in July, and to see some ugly bifurcated animal, in pants and shirt sleeves, tearing away at the young leaves and shoots of the plant without the shadow of a reason, with all the ardor of a delightful pastime, and till scarcely any foliage is left on the vine. *And I admitting the sun and air freely through the plant in order to ripen its fruit? Without reason? Eh! Softly, my misguided friend. It is not merely the sun and air that ripens your fruit. It is the office of the leaves to do that; and the finer and healthier the leaves of your vine, and the greater the amount of these healthy and leafy appendages, the better will your fruit ripen, and the finer will it be in all respects. Have you never noticed how a vine rejoices when it can steal among the branches of a lofty tree far out of the reach of your exfoliating fingers? Did you never see how some uncared-for specimen, which never in its infancy had the advantage of an "expert" to care for it, and recommend some "warm and sunny" spot as the very place for its future welfare; did you never see how in that neglected shady spot, where the mid-day sun in vain could penetrate, and the life-giving rays of the morning sun broke in only in winter; where*

"Plants at whose name the verse seems loath,  
Filled the place with a monstrous overgrowth,  
All berried, and pulpy, and blistery, and blue,  
And livid, and starred, with a lurid hue,  
Where aqaries, and fungi, and mildew, and mold,  
Started like mist from the damp ground, cold?"

and yet where the plant seemed to revel in perpetual healthfulness; the fruit to color to perfection, and the canes to live to a fabulous age and to attain to quite marvelous dimensions. And all this, not because of the shade *per se*, but because the thrip, and spider, and myriads of insects that love to bask in the summer's sun; and the mildew, or blight, or *oidium*, or whatever you call it, that loves to spread itself where drought and moisture in the air, or extremes of heat and cold rapidly alternate, do not find a foothold.

The leaves—the leaves—take care of the leaves. Never remove for any other purpose than to weaken a strong-growing shoot. So shall your vine luxuriate and bear fruit, and afford you a grateful shade, free from most of the ills the grape-vine is heir to; and if in its nature a spark of consciousness exist, that atom of mind will expand with a fervid warmth of gratitude to the writer of this article for saving it from the barbarous treatment it may have been heretofore subjected to.

## Root-Grafting Apples.

I observe in the March number of the Gardener's Monthly, extracts from the proceedings of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society's discussions on root-grafting apples, which, if I understand the purport of their discussions, they advocate the growing of the apple by grafting on sections of the roots—to grafting or budding on seedling stocks in the nursery rows in the usual way, that is, from eight to ten inches above ground.

Our esteemed friend, Dr. Warder, says, that this question has been settled long ago in this country and elsewhere.

This theory is so much at variance with our daily experience, that I cannot for a moment doubt that if a vigorous strong-rooted tree is desirable in an orchard that those grafted or budded on wild seedling stocks, eight to ten inches above ground, are far superior to those propagated by grafting on pieces of the roots. We all know (what Dr. Warder admits), that they are nothing more than cuttings; the grafts rooting the first summer after planting, the only use of the piece-root being to keep the graft alive until it starts into growth. No doubt many of the strong vigorous-growing kinds make very good plants from cuttings, coming into bearing early, but still they lack the strong vigorous root that a wild seedling produces. This has been long known to cultivators, that all kinds of plants, grown from seed, are far more vigorous than those from cuttings; resisting winds better, and not so liable to be blown down as those grown from cuttings, where its roots are bushy, and does not extend with that vigor that seedling stocks do.

We all know that the system of root-grafting is a cheap way of growing; enabling cultivators to increase plants with great rapidity; but this does not add anything to the value of this system of propagating, except cheapness. Wm. Reio.

## Osage Orange Topiary Work.

Although every one is aware that no plant bears the shears better than the Osage Orange, yet I am surprised that it is so seldom used for the decoration of formal or Italian gardens or topiary work.

If due attention is given to summer pruning, which has the effect of checking the otherwise rampant growth of this plant, the finest effects may be obtained. Last season, while passing through the neatly kept grounds of the editor of the Horticulturist, the estimable proprietor asked me, in a jocular manner, what I thought of that specimen of *free box*, pointing to a beautiful verdant hemisphere at the opposite side of the garden. After I had expressed great admiration of it, he informed me that it was an Osage Orange that had been but a very short time under treatment. He also informed me that he intended, if possible, to surmount it with the figure of an eagle or bird, and the legs were then visible in the form of two shoots, which had been allowed to grow from the apex of the globe.

I merely mention this fact to show how easily it can be brought into any desired shape, and to urge upon your readers to experiment with it.—[R. in Gardener's Monthly.]



## Miscellany.

## AN ANSWER.

You ask a merrier strain of me—  
The shepherd pipe of Arcady,  
The vintage hymn, the hunter's horn,  
The reaper's carol from the corn!

Ah! small the choice of him who sings  
What sound shall thrill the smitten strings;  
Fate holds and guides the hands of Art,  
And lips must answer to the heart.

In shadow now, and now in sun,  
As runs the life, the song must run;  
But, glad or sad, to God's good end  
Doubt not the varying strains shall tend.

## The Mason's Last Request.

It was a very hot day in the summer of 1778. The British General, Clinton, with a formidable army, was hastening across the sandy plains of New Jersey, to join the forces of Gen. Howe, at Sandy Hook. And Washington, with an army once more regenerated into life, determined, if it lay within the bounds of possibility, to prevent that junction; and, to effect his purpose, sent on a large detachment of light troops, under Gen. Lee, to harass their movements and retard their progress, until he could come up with his main force and effect their capture or destruction.

The British were overtaken by Lee, whom I have more than once said, and now repeat it, only needed Arnold's temptations and Arnold's wrongs to have been all or more a traitor than the latter. The will was in him, but opportunity did not serve. But to return to my story. As soon as the American sharpshooters, in the van of Lee's division, began to annoy the British, the latter drew up in order of battle and prepared for defence. The Americans boldly pushed on, and were driving all before them, when, to their utter astonishment, and to the deep mortification of their gallant officers, who were flushed with the hope of a victory almost in their hands, Gen. Lee ordered a retreat. Shame mantled many a brow then and there; and, in spite of discipline, angry words broke from many a lip; for even then, as now, the word retreat sounded strangely, ay, most harshly, upon an American ear. But the order had been given by him who had command, and he must be obeyed. Yet, so angry and unwilling were those who fell back, that they did not preserve the order which they would have done had they only been yielding to stern necessity.

And the British, overjoyed at a victory so easy, were pushing their advantages, as they ever did, mercilessly; and our brave men were falling fast before them, when suddenly dashing forward upon a horse, which was white with foam, rode that matchless man, upon whom a nation's fate depended. "What means this cowardly retreat? Who dared to order it?" he thundered.

"I did!" was the angry response of Gen. Lee. "Rally your men, coward; or go and hide your face in shame!" cried Washington; that day giving full vent to a passion which hitherto, under all circumstances, he had managed to control.

"Halt, and form!" he cried again, in a voice so loud that it fell alike upon the ears of friend and foe. And, though the bullets fell like hail all about him, and brave men dropped upon his right hand and upon his left, he sat unmoved upon his horse, stemmed the tide of retreat, and checked the advance of the triumphant foe.

The carnage was terrible. Bayonet clashed against bayonet, sabre met sabre, while the sulphurous smoke almost hid the combatants from view; and they sprang at each other like fiends, lighted by the flashes of their cannon and the blaze of musketry.

One gallant officer, whose gray hairs had become tinged with blood, fought directly under the eyes of Washington, whom he loved not only as a general, but as a brother, bound by that mysterious and holy tie which equalizes a peasant with a prince. By his side three sons, of lesser rank (the youngest scarce eighteen years of age), fought all as bravely as himself.

It was at the moment when, with Washington himself at their head, the Americans drove back the foe at the bayonet's point, that he, whom I will call Maj. Carroll, who was leading his battalion on, himself on foot (for two horses had already gone down under him that day), and to whom I just alluded, saw a British officer fall, who had, with heroic gallantry, striven to stem the changing tide. Though wounded and down, the brave officer still struggled, and drawing a pistol, disabled a man whose bayonet was at his breast. Maj. Carroll's sword was raised above his head, but quickly a sign, a word, and the "widow's son" was safe; for the sword which would have slain, was now a shield; the foe, whose arm had just been raised, was now a brother, whose extended hand was ready to lift him who lay upon the earth in such distress.

But, ah! fatal pause! that generous bosom, so full of fraternal love, which did not forget duty even there, amid the wild carnage of battle, was pierced by a bullet; and the brave Carroll sank, dying, by the side of him who had called for help, and had not been refused.

Washington's eye was on him; he knew who and what he was, for he had sat with him in a place where light abounded; but he could not wait—the enemy were flying, and must be pursued.

"On!" cried the dying hero to his men. "Forward!" he shouted to his boys; "We are victorious, and I am content!"

The battle was over. The British had been swept back over the gory field which they had taken, and night had drawn its mantle over the horrors which the day exposed.

And by Maj. Carroll's side knelt the only one of his race that was left to life—his youngest son. His two oldest sons had fallen on that dear-bought field—like himself, contented that they had died for their country, and fell in the hour when victory was theirs.

"Father, what can I do for you?" said this boy, who, as he grasped his dying sire by the hand, and sustained his head upon his breast.

"Be a man, and do your duty to your country first, and to your mother next. And, lad, save my masonic regalia. He, our nation's father, invested me with it! Save it, and act so worthily that when you are of full age, you may become entitled to wear it. It is my last request!"

And soon the noble spirit of that brave, good man left his body, and went to dwell with the Great Architect of the Universe.

And, years after, when peace smiled upon our land, the son fulfilled his father's request, and that cherished regalia is yet in the possession of his descendants.

"Well," said a Yankee, proudly, to a traveling Scot, as they stood by the Falls of Niagara, "Is not that wonderful? In your country you never see anything like that?"

"Like that," quoth the latter, "there's a far more wonderful concern nae twae miles frae where I was born."

"Indeed," says Jonathan, "and pray, what kind of concern may it be?"

"Why, mon," replied the other, "it is a peacock wi' a wooden leg!"

A MAN can get along without advertising, and so can a wagon without greasing, but it goes hard.

FRANKLIN'S INTEGRITY.—But few have it in their power to do so much good or evil as printers. We know they all glory in Dr. Franklin as a father, and are wont to mention his name with veneration. Happy would it be for this if they would read the following with a resolution to imitate it.

"Soon after his establishment in Philadelphia, Franklin was offered a piece to publish in his newspaper. Being very busy, he begged the gentleman would leave it for consideration. The next day the author called and asked his opinion of it. Franklin replied:

"Why, sir, I am sorry to say that I think it highly scurrilous and defamatory. Being at a loss, on account of my poverty, whether to reject it or not, I thought I would put it to this issue—at night, when my work was done, I bought a two-penny loaf, on which, with a mug of cold water, I supped heartily, and then wrapping myself in my great coat, slept very soundly on the floor till morning, when another loaf and a mug of water afforded me a breakfast. Now, sir, since I can live comfortably in this manner, why should I prostitute my press to personal hatred and party passion, for a more luxurious living?"

One cannot read this anecdote of our American Sage without thinking of Socrates' reply to King Archelaus, who had pressed him to give up preaching in the dirty streets of Athens, and come and live with him in his splendid court:

"Meal, please your Majesty, is half penny a peck at Athens, and water I can get for nothing."

HER COLT.—The first locomotive sent Lovengood ever saw, was standing with steam up, and nearly ready to go, making no noise save a suppressed humming from the safety-valve. But, sud, in his sneaky, cautious way, clambered to the top of the tender, to find out "what sort of a beast" it was, when the engineer silly gave the whistle lever a long pull—shay—y-y! Sut lit twenty feet distant on a pile of cord wood, and after running until he got straightened up, he turned round, all eyes, and said—

"Wat in the dence did you do to it, mister?"

Just at this moment a negro came trundling a truck, with a cook stove, a joint of pipe on the blue hole, and pots and pans hanging all round. Sut took a look first at the stove and then at the locomotive; a light broke out over his perplexity and he shouted to the engineer:

"Oh, yes, I understand it all now; the darned old brute was just a nickerin' for her colt!"

## GENESSEE VALLEY NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.



## Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &amp;c.

Suitable for Shipment to California.

WE the undersigned desire to inform our patrons and the public generally in California, that our stock of FRUIT TREES, &c., for sale the coming fall, is very extensive, far exceeding in quantity and quality, any that we have ever offered before. We have given special attention to the cultivation of improved and reliable varieties of Fruit, &c., suited to the climate and circumstances of California. To those not acquainted with the extent of our business and the facilities which we possess, to fulfill our engagements, as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain over Three Hundred acres of land, wholly devoted to the cultivation of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, etc., in all branches, and we give employment to upwards of two hundred persons.

## OF STANDARD FRUIT TREES,

we have an unrivaled collection of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., in Bud, One year old from bud or graft, and Two years old.

An immense stock of DWARF FRUIT TREES, in Bud, and one year old from bud or graft, comprising Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plums.

SMALL FRUITS, &c., in great quantities, such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes (both Native and Foreign sorts), Strawberries, &c., &c., including all of the new varieties of the above species introduced up to the present time, which have been found to be an acquisition.

## In the Ornamental Department,

our assortment and stock is very extensive, including both the Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, &c., as well as a large collection of new and rare species in the Greenhouse Department.

Our Stock of ROSES is unsurpassed in quantity and variety, occupying over six acres, and embracing more than 500 distinct sorts, including Hybrid Perpetuals, Bourbons, Teas, Noisettes, Bengals, Summer Climbing Roses, &c.

HARDY BULBS furnished of every description, including the finest variety of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c. Every season we make large importations of the finest flowering bulbs from Holland, so that we can fill any orders however extensive or choice.

## FRUIT-TREE STOCKS

we have in large quantities, which promise to be unusually fine the coming autumn. We have given special attention to the growing of Stocks of every description, and can furnish in large quantities SEEDLING PEARS, APPLES, CHERRIES, PLUMS, one and two years old also, QUINCE and MAHALES STOCKS, for dwarfing the Pear and Cherry respectively, one and two years old.

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The greatest care and caution are given by us to the packing of Plants, the labor of which is performed by men who have had many years' experience in the business; so that parties can depend upon receiving the articles in good order. The result of our experience in packing plants for California has been, that we have been able to ship to California, from the Atlantic States, crops of which will be mailed free to all applicants.

N. B.—ORDERS should be sent as EARLY in the SEASON as possible, to be received by us as early as the first of October, that we may have time to select and prepare the plants for so long a journey; and with a few exceptions, NO orders can be filled satisfactorily to ourselves, which are not received by us PRIOR to the 15th of November.

## Catalogues.

A WHOLESALE CATALOGUE, NO. 6, is published in July of each year, expressly for the California trade, containing our lowest rates for trees in quantities of each size and age, as well as being entitled to be shipped to California, from the Atlantic States, crops of which will be mailed free to all applicants.

For more full and complete information, we would refer to the following full set of Catalogues, which we publish annually for circulation at home; copies of all will be mailed free to all applicants.

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.  
No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c.  
No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green-house Plants, &c.  
No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List.  
No. 5—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, &c.

A. FROST & CO., Genessee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

## Five Hundred Pounds

## FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED.

AN INVOICE OF SUGAR-BEET SEED has been received at our Office, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

We would urge more attention to this important Root Crop, as nothing can be better or cheaper for Dairy Stock, or Swine. Fifty tons can be raised per acre, easily, upon good alluvial land. This Seed is fresh, of superior quality, and will be sold low, in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at Farmer Office, 130 Washington St. (opposite). 12

## AGRICULTURAL.

## 125

## McCormick's Chicago Reapers!



Three Sizes—5½, 6 and 7 feet Cut,  
WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PATTERNS, from 1852 to 1853. [Agent for the Manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.]  
2500 sold in 1853, 4000 sold in 1852,  
4000 sold in 1850, 4500 sold in 1855.  
15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single Establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and, with my improvements for 1853, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and Header, and perfect working, and further to say, that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Raker in my machine (as patented), upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their Raker on the platform, where he must submit to being tossed about in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform-wheel over which he rides, and which is the cause of his falling overboard. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my Machines as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851. Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1853.

Exposition, in 1853, are known by them to be FALSE. Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856. Highest Prize of the Agricultural Society of England, in '57. Highest Prize of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in 1857.

## As the best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1853, are known by them to be FALSE. The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is its highest praise; while the awards of Premiums, generally, are worthy of no confidence, although Responder-makers make a business of laboring and cheating to secure the little Annual Occasional Premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that those machines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much bleaker.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from Farmers and others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and more. I may further remark, that all of the Responder Machines of any prominence in the country, are mere modifications of my machine; all other manufacturers having necessarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the Farmer, that in point of durability, my machine is far superior to all others; besides several important advantages, referred to in my regular Annual Circular in pamphlet form, which will be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing me, or any one of my Agents.

P. S.—To correct a misapprehension from recent newspaper reports, I may say, that, while the Commissioner refused to extend my PATENT of 1845, that of October, 1847, will not expire for several years to come, and that this has been my most important Patent; and further, that Responder-makers have done heretofore, to make my machine than they have done heretofore. They must still carry their Raker on the back of the platform, and submit to other consequent imperfections.

## CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Thrashers and Separators, Manufactured by Norris, Mason & Co.; 32 and 36 inch cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. Patent Office, January 3, 1852.—Sir: J. A. & H. A. Pitts' Patent, dated June 20, 1837 (machine for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain), was only extended for a term of seven years from June 20, 1851. It has consequently expired. Respectfully, yours, J. H. HOIT, Commissioner.

SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, California.

Pitts' Patent Double-Flanion 8 and 10 Horse-Powers. To whom it may concern.—This may certify that we have a certificate of authority, of which the following is a true copy.

A. GORDON & CO.  
To whom it may concern.—This may certify that A. Gordon & Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved Patent Double-Flanion Horse-Power," in any of the States or Territories secured to me by letters patent. Signed, JOHN A. PITTS, dated October 18, 1853.

We are this month shipping Horse-Powers of the above patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he is hereby authorized to sell.

A. GORDON & CO., Rochester, N. Y., October 28, 1853.

A. Gordon & Co's Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 Horse.

NORRIS, MASON & CO.

IRON PLANET POWERS, 8 and 10-Horse—with full Extras.

Forty Ketchum's Mowers—Iron Frame.

Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

TWENTY NOYES' MILL-STONES, Different Sizes.

One Hundred Revolving Horse-Bakes, Eight, Ten and Twelve Feet.

200 dozen Hay-Rakes, 100 doz Batchelder's Hay-Forks, 100 doz "Horse-Road" or "Horse-Drawn" Hay-Forks, 100 doz Steel, 100 doz "Sawyer's" Scythe-Handles, 200 Thermometer Curns, 1500 Peoria Plows—(to arrive Fall Trade). Also, a general assortment of Agricultural Implements.

Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing.

SOUTHWORTH & CO., No. 44 Battery street, Between California and Pine streets.

10-3m

## AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. Arthur. W. H. N. Art

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

ACRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Washington Street, near Davis,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

by late arrivals from the East,

and will continue to receive.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Reapers & Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from

6½ to 7½ feet swath.

Burrall's, Manny's, Beloit's, Atkins', and all the

various styles.

Pitt's Thrashers,

Hall's Thrashers, etc., etc.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements

for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and

Poston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to the market, by clipper ships arriving during

the season, which we can afford, and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any other similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call

and see the subscribers, at their Agricultural Warehouses.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

No. 3, 4 and 5 Washington street,

between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

7-3m

## Colored Plates of California Fruit.

THE beautiful Fruit Pieces which were so finely prepared, at the Fair of California at the State Fair in 1855, are on sale at the Farmer Office. Every person who wishes a beautiful Fruit Piece should have a copy.

## FARMERS, BEWARE

## CALIFORNIA

## COMBINED REAPER and MOWER,

AND

## PECK'S SANTA CLARA

## HEADER AND HARVESTER!

HAVING LEARNED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, that Treadwell & Co., of this city, are endeavoring to produce the impression in the Farming community that I am manufacturing the "Manny Machine," I am once more in the field, to assert, that all such representations are UNMITIGATED FALSHOODS.

I am now building the "Manny Machine," nor infringing on the "Manny Patent," nor do I intend to do either; on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly unlike the "Manny Machine," except in the use of the Knife, on which there is not now, nor has there ever been, a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too much experience as a Practical Mechanic, and have spent too much money in obtaining Drawings and Specifications from the Patent Office, of the various kinds of Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore obtained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions, and that the Farmers who will buy of me will be prosecuted. This is the old "bluff-game," and has been pretty well "played out." For two years the combined force have been playing upon me, not openly, but in a view to the breaking up of my business, and to the great secret of their unscrupulous and extraordinary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that as the season for selling has commenced, they begin to feel as well as see, that my

and keep up prices at rates ruinous to the Farmer. But thus far, their assaults have been entirely without success, and will continue harmless if I am sustained by the Farmer, for whose interest I am steadily at work.

The great secret of their unscrupulous and extraordinary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that as the season for selling has commenced, they begin to feel as well as see, that my

## CALIFORNIA

## Combined Reaper and Mower,

IS A DECIDED SUCCESS;

and unless they can intimidate the farmer, and force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machines much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a large stock over for next year—an unpleasant fix, truly, but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!"

Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hirelings and secret circulars and letters throughout the country, to poison the public mind with stories known to be FALSE.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers alone? They know full well that they can maintain no action. As I said above, they find the "bluff-game" more successful with the farmer than with me, and consequently the scene of their operations this year has been transferred from this city to the farmer in the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

(and not the "Manny").

and I have Purchased the Invention called

## "PECK'S SANTA CLARA

## HEADER AND HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall continue to MANUFACTURE both, in numbers equal to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required, receive a written GUARANTEE OF INDEMNITY.

Forward your orders, and they shall be filled. With this I am done. I am now, and ever have been, "ready for the fight whenever the fight opens."

THOS. OGG SHAW,

12-3m No. 33 Sacramento street.

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

## REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases,

FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our

establishment, before laying in their winter stock.

We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

LARD OIL, Is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

WINTER SPERM OIL, Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.

BINNACLE OIL, Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

CAMPENE, Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL, In Barrels and Cases, 25 per



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.  
FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

**A Special Agent in the Eastern States.**  
Mr. E. A. HAM, who left here in the steamer of the 5th inst., on a visit to his kindred, to carry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.  
We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.  
We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

**The Farmer—Our City Carrier.**  
HAYDO employed Mr. J. F. LARRABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the FARMER into the family as a friend to all "home industry," it will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

**War! War!—France and England!**  
A CAREFUL reader of the various journals of Europe cannot but discover, that amid all the contending strife of other nations, that the great contest will be, in reality, between France and England. Every intelligent reviewer of the political position of England and France, in the present critical condition of Europe, points to this fact, either by intimation or by direct statement.

There is beneath all this seeming anxiety on the part of France for the rights, the liberties, and the possessions of others, which she appears determined to maintain, a long smoldering volcanic-fire burning in a thousand secret avenues, which, by and by, will manifest itself to the astonished world. The Crimean War opened some of these lava streams of pent-up fires. France bore off the glory of the war. France was the dictator in the terms of peace, and controlled those great events in her own capital, the city of Paris: that was her plan. Ere she even entered into the treaty with England against Russia, France was then studying the capabilities of England for a greater contest. France, or rather Napoleon, was then studying the military tactics of England; learning her power, by land and by sea; learning her resources; studying her character. But deeply hidden within the heart lay buried a watch-word, which prompted mighty plans; that watch-word is *Helena*!

Let the world look to this. We believe it. No one can see the present alliance of France with Russia, and not believe a great and mighty contest will soon break upon the world. It will be the Great Battle of the World! The roar of cannon will echo from sea to sea; and the smoke of the swelling strife will darken the heavens; while the earth will be drenched with blood.

England, France, and Russia, are now the Great Powers of Europe; and they, directly or indirectly, control the lesser nations and kingdoms, which may, during the strife, be dismembered and blotted out.

There is one other nation only that appears on the map of the world, whose power and influence may be said to be steady, immovable, but onward; that power is the United States of America. Our nation must be wise now. It must look on, and gather still more wisdom. Our course, as a nation, is ever onward! Onward the star of empire takes its way! It is written. Our nation will move on steadily and triumphantly in her course to ameliorate the condition of mankind. "Onward! and onward!" It is written. Cuba will be ours; Mexico, and all the Islands of the Sea, will be gathered in—the Canadas and all; until, from Sea to Sea, the American Eagle shall give laws to the world, and guide and control nations by her wisdom and mighty influence; for so God has ordained it!

**THE GREAT STRAWBERRY PLANTATION.**—A few days since we made a visit to the great Plantation of the Strawberries, the garden of Mr. Lusk at Oakland. One plantation of fifteen, the oldest vines all in very full bearing, and the youngest vines on a lot of thirty-five acres, coming into bearing—these, we believe the largest Strawberries grown, owned by one proprietor, extant. Mr. Lusk gathers from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds daily, and as fine fruit as is sent to market.

We were invited to enter the Plantation, and to "pick and eat." We did so to our heart's content, and when we took our leave of our kind friend we were most generously provided with about a peck of as large and fine fruit as has been gathered this season. May warm suns, gentle dews and a long season reward our generous friend for his abundant liberality and courteous hospitality.

Visitors to Oakland, who wish to procure good and fresh fruit, should go and see this famous garden. It will amply repay them.

**THE ELEPHANTS AT SANTA CLARA AND SAN JOSE.** The learned Elephants were at Santa Clara on Wednesday eve, and notwithstanding the College exercises claimed and received the attentions of parents and families as their first duty, yet the great tent of Mr. Wilson was completely full, and had it not been for these exercises, the citizens could and would have been disappointed in gaining admittance, as the tent would not have held them. As it was, they nearly all went over to San Jose, where, on Thursday afternoon and evening, two exhibitions were held to crammed audiences, showing how anxious people are to "see the Elephant." Mr. Wilson has "hit a lucky lead." Parents should go and take their families. It is truly worthy a visit. It shows that man indeed has power "over the beasts of the field."

**A GOOD IDEA.**—Carriages and wagons can be very much preserved, where they are placed under sheds, by having an awning of drilling to drop down before them, upon rollers; the cost being trifling. It permits the air to circulate freely, while closed doors would confine the hot air and cause the vehicle to dry and shrink very much, collect arrangement of this kind at the sheds and by Mr. Cameron.

## New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1859.—We have to report a quiet market during April, especially so up to the 21st, at which date a large sale at auction of Foreign and Domestic Wools was announced. The sale, however, has been subject, and deservedly, to much censure; it was a decided failure. A small quantity only was offered, and that mostly bid in; the balance was withdrawn. In fact, the sale has had a bad effect on this month's business, and clearly proved that similar auctions will not do for a great market like this. Liberal auction sales only, will give satisfaction to both sellers and buyers.

Since the date above mentioned, there has been more doing, but at a decline from previous rates of about 5 to 10 per cent. Domestic fleece Wool will all be taken before the new clip, the stock of which being very light, the prices will not be much lower.

Pulled Wool is in better supply, yet there is little demand for it at even the reduced rates. California and Texas Wools have been selling freely at considerably lower prices, in consequence of the large stock in market and limited inquiry. Buyers of Wool in these States will do well to operate cautiously during the new clip.

The prospects of a war in Europe seem to have much influence in the Wool market there, and the prices of fine and medium Wool have receded somewhat. Should the war actually occur, it will be felt more and have its bearing on our market for Domestic Wool, the clip of which is fast approaching, and we have but little doubt that prices will not rule as high as the farmers have been expecting. The events of this year will cause some fluctuation, and therefore deserve attention.

Fine Foreign Wool has been but little sought for during April, and although the present stock is mostly of the new clip, and in good condition, the prices are from 5 to 10 per cent lower. There is a good supply compared to that of last winter. Low Foreign Wool remains about the same as before, so far as the stock is concerned, but prices are easier at least 5 per cent for desirable kinds, and from 5 to 10 per cent for neglected qualities. Trade being considered in a healthy state, and the importations of Wool not larger than necessary, we may look for a fair business during the next season.—[Tollkämpf & Kitching, Wool Brokers.]

We publish the above circular from a New York house, to show the market as represented there, although it is very indefinite, no quotations being given. To us it appears more like a document prepared to affect a market, than one intended to give correct information; it alludes particularly to California and Texas Wools. Now our State is not a shipper to so great a degree, as to materially affect a market like New York. The shipments from our State, though gradually increasing and soon to be important, cannot so materially affect the market where millions of pounds are so readily sold.

Again, we should differ most materially with those brokers in relation to the effect of war upon the wool market of the United States. We are large consumers beyond our productions; if there should be a general war in Europe, our wool market must advance most materially, as we are large importers from Europe, and the trade will be interrupted to a degree for a while. Our grain and flour market must also be made to feel the influence of the war spirit. We are for peace, however—permanent peace—world-wide—as we believe the world will prosper most under the reign of the Prince of Peace.

## New Publications.

Is the "blue and gold" edition of Percival's Poems, now nearly ready for publication by Ticknor & Fields, is the following acrostic sonnet on a renowned Boston lady, who, some thirty years ago, was known as "the beautiful Miss Marshall." It was first published in the United States Literary Gazette in the year 1825:

"Earth holds no fairer, lovelier one than thou,  
Maid of the laughing lip and frolic eye.  
Innocence sits upon thy open brow,  
Like a pure spirit in its native sky.  
If ever beauty stole the heart away,  
Enchantress, it would fly to meet thy smile;  
Moments would seem by thee a summer day,  
And all around thee an Elysian Isle.  
Roses are nothing to the maiden blush  
Sent o'er thy cheek's soft ivory; and night  
Has sought no tarding in its world of light,  
As the dark rays that from thy lashes gleam.  
Love lurks amid thy silken curls, and lies  
Like a keen archer in thy kindling eyes."

The London Illustrated News, edited by Dr. Mackay, says: "We predict a splendid success for Dr. C. Mackay's new work on America. There, if anywhere, do we find the grand old hyperbole realized: nations born in a day; and from the specimens of his work which we have seen, including many unpublished chapters on the social politics of the country, we know that Charles Mackay, the poet, the politician, the man of wide reading and large heart, will prove himself fully equal to the theme. The title of the book is apt, comprehensive and suggestive, and one which those who have ever tried their hands at a title, and received a publisher's letter of remonstrance, will fully appreciate: Life and Liberty in America. The double meaning and the alliteration make it perfect."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is becoming a voluminous contributor to general literature as well as to the special department of pulpit eloquence. His publishers, Messrs. Derby & Jackson, announce a new volume of Star Papers, a volume entitled Plain and Pleasant Talk to Farmers and Gardeners; a volume of Sermons and a volume of his most popular lectures. Mr. Beecher is a man of unwarmed mental as well as physical activity, and what is still more remarkable, there is an undiminished freshness and interest in everything he writes.

A new and enlarged edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated with fifteen hundred engravings, is now in press. The forthcoming edition also contains several thousand additional words, together with a copious table of synonyms by Prof. Goodrich, of Yale College.

ALLMORE'S Dictionary of English and American Authors has been received with very great favor by students on the other side of the water, as well as in this country. Lord Macaulay has written a most flattering note to the author, dated at Holly Lodge, Kensington, in which he says: "Since I wrote to you last [Jan. 29, 1859] I have had frequent occasion to consult your Dictionary, and I have scarcely failed to find what I sought. I have no hesitation in saying that it is far superior to any other work of the kind in our language. I heartily wish you success proportioned to the labor and cost of your undertaking."

In a few days, we are informed, the Rev. J. A. Benton and Edgar Mills, of Sacramento, together with several gentlemen of this city, will take their departure for a voyage to China, the East Indies, the Holy Land, and a general tour of the Continent of Europe. Their passage, with that view, has already been engaged in the clipper-ship Storm King.

## Floral Fair at Oakland.

On Tuesday next, the grand opening of the Floral Fair will show to the friends of this State what Oakland can do. A few days since we spent a few hours on that side of the Bay, and took a peep at the Pavilion preparing for the fair. It is a handsome and very appropriate building; and when arranged and filled, as it will undoubtedly be, it will present a very attractive appearance.

The whole surrounding scenery of Oakland: the beautiful ever-green oak knolls, dotted with handsome residences; the expansive Bay; and, added to these attractions, the crowd of happy visitors, will present a scene such as has never been seen on that side of the Bay before.

Visitors from all parts of the State can be sure of a hearty reception and a pleasant time, as we are assured that the officers of the Society, and the various committees on the occasion, will take especial pains to make all visitors enjoy themselves. We learn that the citizens generally will do their best to entertain such friends as honor them from abroad. We know, from personal knowledge, that the City Hotel will make all due preparation, and friend Murray (formerly of the Western Hotel, Marysville) will do his best to gratify all who may patronize the City Hotel. We know, too, that the Eagle Hotel will be ready, and friend Davis will also be prepared to answer all who call on him. Various Restaurants are making extensive preparations also, so that there will be no want of good things for the hungry ones who attend. We make these statements, so that all may feel satisfied that they will enjoy themselves.

It is to be hoped that the Press, everywhere, will take pleasure in calling public attention earnestly, and often, to this Festival—the first ever got up at this season of the year. We hope a generous public will duly appreciate and worthily sustain it.

## The Best Bread.

By reference to the list of premiums at the Floral Fair at Oakland, it will be observed that the article of Bread occupies a conspicuous place, as it very justly should. Bread is the "staff of life," and we hope the women of Oakland and vicinity, and also the women of San Francisco (in fact, mothers and daughters everywhere), will show what can be done in the way of Bread, in all its numerous varieties. The present Fair offers a fine opportunity for the skill of the housewives of this section of our State. There is much interest felt on this subject. Much will be expected, and we hope there will be no disappointment.

It is usual for such articles to be presented upon a given day, so that all may be fresh; and not knowing the wishes of other members of the committee, or of any devised plan, we would suggest that all the Bread be presented on Thursday, the 16th, and thus give all a just chance in the contest.

## Show of Strawberries.

Most undoubtedly the exhibition of Strawberries at the Floral Fair at Oakland, next week, will be the most splendid that was ever made in any part of the world. The finest specimens, the finest varieties and the finest collections, there will be, and their should be a noble strife for excellence. It is known that the largest Strawberries grown in the world are found at Oakland, and it is the very season for them, consequently we may expect such a display from the different growers as to astonish everybody. We hope exhibitors will take pains to show the different varieties in such a way as to have them known as distinct varieties. We hope also specimens of each variety grown will be exhibited by each and all the growers.

This exhibition is not confined to Oakland, or to that county, but is open to all competitors from every county, and we hope a general interest will be felt abroad.

**EXHIBITION OF ROSES.**—This is a season of Roses, and the approaching Floral Fair at Oakland will, undoubtedly, show some of the finest specimens of the Rose ever exhibited. We would urge upon our Florists, everywhere, to make this show one of interest and beauty. Amateur Florists should see what they can do. All contributions will help and add to the general appearance and success.

**HORTICULTURAL CURIOSITY.**—The Sacramento Bee says, that Mr. E. P. Whitcomb has growing in his Nursery, near that city, several apple trees, which were budded last September, and which were on Saturday last in full bloom. They have grown from six to eight inches in height, and the blossoms have formed on the upper extremity; i. e., the fruit is developed upon wood of the present season's growth, in a manner similar to the production of the grape. The stalks used to bud upon were derived from the seeds planted a year ago. Such are far more vigorous and healthy than those derived from pieces of roots, and have the effect to cause the bud or graft to bear young.

**A LARGE BUSINESS.**—Few persons are aware of the immense number of letters conveyed from Sacramento each week by the two express companies (says the Bee), being three times the number we presume that are sent through the mail, excepting steamer letters. Wells, Fargo & Co. and Freeman & Co. sell weekly twenty-five hundred envelopes with their stamps upon them, most of which, of course, are to business men, for which they receive on an average ten dollars per hundred. This makes a total of \$250 per week paid by our merchants for express letters. Last week, Freeman & Co. had printed the names of the merchants who use most of their envelopes, and in one day sold four thousand of them. If all these letters were to go through the mail, it would swell the Post Office business considerably, although it would add nothing to the revenues, as the Express envelopes have each Government stamps on them, although they are possibly not purchased at the Sacramento office.

**NEW KIND OF FENCE.**—Mr. Samuel Davis has left at our office, for inspection, the model of Messrs. A. B. & M. Vandemark's Reversible Looking Portable Field Fence. It is an admirable invention, and the very thing suitable for those in want of a cheap and durable inclosure. We have no room this week to describe it, and must therefore defer till our next. The public are invited to call and see it. Mr. Davis is the agent for California.

## Public Examination Exercises at the University of the Pacific.

This most excellent institution at Santa Clara, has just completed the various exercises connected with this College, both in the male and female departments. The whole series of exercises were of a highly interesting character. The examination of the pupils in the several departments, preparatory to their advancement into higher classes, gave evidence of close and well directed study. These very interesting exercises at the college, drew together at Santa Clara a very large assemblage from various parts of the State, and afforded an evidence of the abiding interest now felt by all in our institutions of learning.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 2 p. m., an exhibition of the students of the Female Department was held at the rooms. The following was the order of exercises:

Opening prayer, by Rev. Dr. Peck.  
Music on the Piano.  
Salutatory, by Miss Paine—a very pleasing essay, which we shall publish.  
Song by the School—"God speed the right,"—sung with fine effect.  
Music, by the Professor.  
Essay—"Silent Influences,"—will appear in our columns.  
Music—(by a self-taught artist)—very well executed, and most creditably.  
Essay—"Works of Nature," by Miss Laird.  
Another Essay—by Misses Garside and Laird.  
Valedictory, by Miss Garside.  
Music.

About five hundred persons were in attendance, completely filling the rooms, while many were unable to gain admittance. The exhibition gave great satisfaction to parents and friends, and all present, and was highly creditable to the college. It was particularly noticed, that all the young gentlemen of the place were in attendance; this showed their excellent taste, and they made generous offerings to the pupils of fragrant roses, which completely covered the platform; a most appropriate, as well as a beautiful tribute.

Diplomas, conferring the degree of Mistress of the Sciences, were awarded to Miss Garside and Miss Laird; thus, we have evidence of the advance of due honors on worthy scholars.

On Tuesday evening, the Archanian Society held their Fifth Anniversary, at their rooms. The following is the order of exercises:

Prayer—Music.  
Influence of Oratory; J. A. Ellet. An oration of high order, and delivered in the best style, and with great power.  
Archanian Clarion; by W. F. Hughes; read in the very best style.  
Music.  
Position and Duties of American Youth; G. C. Dean. Excellent.  
Music.  
Duties of the Statesman; T. A. Coldwell. A very fine Essay.  
Music.  
Political Parties; W. F. Hughes. A very excellent Essay, containing many happy hits.  
Archanian Clarion; read by J. A. Ellet. The Clarion is a Journal or literary newspaper of this Society, and contains many gems.

Progress of Mankind; A. E. Pomeroy. One of the finest orations, full of splendid thoughts, well delivered, and receiving much applause.  
Music.

The whole exhibition was really a manifestation of true scholarship. The Essays by the young gentlemen were of a very high order, and reflected great honor upon the institution and themselves; as we shall have the pleasure of publishing several of them, we shall speak more fully of each, hereafter. The Archanian Society is a Literary Club, composed of the students, for debates, declamation, &c., and in very prosperous condition.

On Wednesday were the Commencement exercises of the College. These were held in the beautiful willow grove of Mr. Cook, a mile or more from the college, on the Almaden road. It was indeed a rural spot, completely embowered with willows.

A procession was formed at the college in the morning, at 9 A. M., and marched to the grove, preceded by a band of music; a very large attendance of the citizens, showed the deep interest thus felt in the cause of education.

The following was the order of exercises:  
Prayer, by the President.  
Music, by the band.

Salutatory—by Charles N. Senter. This was a very splendid effort, delivered in a clear, distinct voice, well modulated, full of feeling, and with fine effect, and received with warm approbation.

Dissertation—"Ambition;" George W. Blackford. This was indeed an eloquent dissertation; the theme was full of inspiration—the speaker felt it, and his delivery was full of impassioned eloquence; his manner was faultless—his gestures in keeping with his voice; he presented the true picture of his theme by his admirable style of delivery, and received his well-earned meed of praise from the auditors—their warm approval.

Degrees conferred.—The graduating class were George W. Blackford, Charles N. Senter, and Chas. S. Smyth; each of whom received their diplomas from the President.

Valedictory Oration; Charles S. Smyth. This oration occupied about three quarters of an hour; it was most happy and appropriate, and full of beautiful thoughts, delivered in a clear, distinct voice, from memory. Its length proved the ripe scholar.

Baccalaureate Address—by the President. This was one of the most earnest and most excellent addresses we have ever listened to; full of great truths, wholesome counsels to the student; abounding in good things. As it will appear in print, we can only say it will confer honor upon the author, and upon the institution over which he so ably presides.

The benediction followed, which closed the exercises of one of the largest assemblies that has ever met in this section of the country, who proved the deep interest of the occasion by their deep and earnest attention for more than three hours, which is the highest proof of the merit of the exercises. Another exhibition connected with this Institute was the exhibition of the final exercises of the young ladies on Wednesday evening. The entire school of young ladies was assembled at the room at 8 P. M. The following were the exercises: Singing by the whole school (well performed under their professor).  
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Phillips.

Then followed a series of recitations, songs, dialogues and musical performances of a most interesting character, highly creditable to all connected. Many of the youngest performed their parts most creditably. Where all did well it would not be just to discriminate. For more than two hours an audience of about six hundred, closely crowded, a hundred or more standing, showed their interest to the last, and although the Elephants were exhibited near by, the hall was filled to its utmost, and hundreds were obliged to leave. During the recitations of the young ladies they were greeted with showers of the most fragrant roses, that filled the hall with their fragrance. There were many strangers from abroad, several distinguished clergymen and others, who were highly pleased with the complete success of this now fairly established institution. We tender our thanks to all the faculty and others from whom we received many courtesies, and we are most truly glad to record the complete success of such valuable institutions of learning in our midst. This College deserves marked attention from parents everywhere, and we have no doubt it will receive a new impetus from the present moment. We wish it the most unbounded success.

**THE MISSING SHIP.**—The ship Manitou, Capt. Honeywell, which sailed from New York, Oct. 23, is now 229 days out, and may be safely reckoned as lost. Her fate will probably never be known till the sea gives up its dead. The bark Fanny S. Perley, Capt. York, from New York, is now 191 days out, having sailed on the first December. Though long over her time, she is not given up. The season off Cape Horn has been unusually stormy. Nearly every ship arriving here bears the marks of the hard usage she received in those inhospitable latitudes. It is not unlikely that some disaster has happened on the Patagonian coast to a California bound ship. The fact which we noticed some time since, of persons on the shore of the cape signaling to the Queen of the Seas as she passed the Straits of Le Maire, may have some bearing on this. A boat was sent on shore, but the officer saw only savages on the beach, whose hostile appearance prevented his landing. The great quantity of floating candles passed by Capt. Mitchell, in the ship Hornet, on the 21st of March, is also an evidence that some disaster had then recently occurred to a ship with a California, or, at least, an assorted cargo. The truth, however, will probably never be ascertained.

**ANOTHER FEATURE.**—We understand, says the Morning Call, that arrangements have been perfected with the steamship agents by the State Telegraph Company, to land a package of the latest papers by each steamer at Monterey, as soon as telegraphic communication will have been had with that point. The news will then be telegraphed to this city, reaching here some ten hours in advance of the arrival of the steamer. If the steamer should chance to make the Heads during a foggy night, the difference would be several hours greater. This arrangement will not interfere with the time of the steamers, as the papers will be sealed in a water-tight box, and when opposite Monterey, thrown overboard. The box will then be picked up by boats from the shore. Every day the enterprise of our citizens is originating something new to annihilate time, and place the reading community in earlier possession of the news of the world.

**MIXING THE COLOR.**—A singular case of amalgamation came up before Judge Coon's Court on Wednesday morning last, which, in its details, is rather too disgusting for publication. A white woman, about thirty years of age, was charged with a misdemeanor by creating a disturbance in the public streets, and assaulting a negro woman. It appeared upon examination before the court, that the white woman is married to a negro, by whom she has one child. The husband is unfaithful, or at least the wife suspects him of infidelity, and is as jealous as Othello, the "Negro of Venice." On Tuesday, she saw her sable lord talking in the street to a woman of his own color, for whom the wife accused him of having a tender hankering. The wife grew furious, and raised the neighborhood with her cries and curses. She was ordered to appear for sentence.

The New York Times of the 13th May, says it is currently rumored, on apparently good authority, that a reorganization of the United States Mail line on the Atlantic side is about to take place, with a view to a weekly service, for the accommodation of freight, passengers and treasure, and the mails to and from California in alliance with the Pacific Mail Company. The two concerns to purchase the steamship property of Vanderbilt, and he to retain an increased interest in the Atlantic Company.

The heaviest amount of treasure shipped this season was by the Golden Age, on Monday last—being no less a sum than \$2,375,277 31. Surely the gold fields of California exhibit no signs of that exhaustion so frequently foreboded. It is, however, a matter of regret that so much of it should go abroad for what we could as well produce ourselves, or better do without altogether, when it might be so beneficially devoted to the development of other branches of industry amongst ourselves.

**SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.**—The "Scientific American" on the 1st of July is to be enlarged and generally improved, and is calculated to be the same size and contain as much reading matter as the largest five dollar English journals of the same kind. The price of this periodical will continue as formerly, \$2 per annum. J. Q. A. Warren, No. 149 Clay street, is the authorized agent for California.

It is certainly a source of much gratification to the lovers of delicious fruit, and their name is legion, to find that never in the history of San Francisco was it so abundant, and so cheap, as at the present time. The different fruit stalls are pictures of enchanting beauty, perfect studies; and the most ravishing of strawberries, food for the gods, are marked at one bit a pound.

**ESCALAPIAN WAR.**—The Grand Jury have indicted Dr. David Wooster for perjury; the witnesses named on the indictment are Doctors Isaac Rowell, B. A. Sheldon, and C. S. Cooper, Messrs. Jacob Keomel and W. H. Oliver, J. P. The perjury is alleged to have been committed on the trial of E. P. Hodges vs. Doctor C. P. Cooper, for alleged mal-practice.

**PETITION IN FAVOR OF WAPPNER.**—For several days past, a petition has been circulating through the city for signers, requesting the Governor to exercise his executive clemency, and commute the sentence of Henry Wappner (who is to be executed on the 17th inst.), to imprisonment for life.

**ACTION TO RECOVER BACK STAMP TAXES.**—Grooby & Dibles have sued W. H. Tillinghast, City and County Treasurer, in the Fourth District Court, to recover back \$1,849 paid for stamp dues on bills of lading.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The thermometer at 5 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, at Stockton, stood at 90° in the shade.

The amount of cash in the State Treasury, at the close of business on Saturday, June 5th, was \$100,597.32.

The first six male teams which have reached Downsville this season, arrived from Marysville on Wednesday of last week.

A new hay baling machine, at work on the Calaveras, turned out on Saturday last, it is said, three hundred and fifteen bales, weighing twenty tons!

A PROLIFIC cow, even in this prolific State, is that of Mr. Boynton, of Columbia, Tuolumne county. A few days ago she bore, at one birth, four calves! Last year the same cow had three at one birth.

At Benicia, June 7th, a fire destroyed the buildings known as the Bella Union, the El Dorado, and the house of Mr. Birch. It was with the greatest difficulty the town was saved.

A new stage line between Martinez and Oakland has been started, by Messrs. Mett & Co., passing through Rodeo Valley, Pinole and San Pablo. A very pleasant route.

The Jewish Synagogue, at Sacramento, on Seventh street, between L and M, was consecrated last Sunday afternoon, in presence of a large concourse of persons, the building being thronged to its utmost capacity.

The Folsom Express says, that the Granite Quarries in that vicinity are being actively worked. Twenty to thirty tons a day of granite blocks are sent to Fort Point fortifications, and also to Suisun, where they are building a jail and Court House.

The State Treasurer has drawn his warrant for \$136,500, to pay the semi-annual interest, due July 1st, on the State bonds. This leaves \$12,723.36 interest money in the Treasury on the 1st of July, with which to redeem State bonds.

In Santa Cruz county, says the Sentinel of the 28th ult., the crops are more than usually good. Many farmers have commenced harvesting hay and barley. The wheat fields have generally headed out, and indicate a healthy and abundant yield.

A line of stages is soon to be placed on the road between San Diego and Los Angeles, the necessity of which has long been felt, and will give facilities for visiting the mineral springs of San Juan, which are attracting the attention of invalids.

The hay in San Mateo county this season, says the Gazette, is unusually good. The rains, which have, to a greater or lesser extent, injured the hay in late years, have not fallen this season in sufficient quantity to do any damage whatever.

The farmers in Sonoma county are actively engaged in harvesting their hay, says the Petaluma Journal of the 5th. As a general rule, the yield per acre is light, but men on whose judgment we rely, assure us that the amount harvested will be equal to that of the previous years.

Rev. Mr. Benton preached his farewell sermon last Sunday evening, to one of the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of the church, at Sacramento, and it was listened to with profound attention and respect by all. There is much regret at his departure, although his absence is to be but temporary.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Gabriel Allen, who sowed about 350 acres of wheat and barley, informs the Vineyard, that, although some parts of his fields are an entire failure, other parts will give a fair harvest. He is now, June 3, engaged in gathering his crop, and will make about 2,500 bushels of wheat, of most superior quality, and nearly 100,000 pounds of barley.

Owing to the scarcity of pasture on the island of Santa Rosa, the Vineyard learns that the stock of cattle now on that island are to be moved to the main land. There are about 8000 head of horn cattle and 4000 sheep, which are to be landed at the rancho of Los Peablos. Capt. Barclay has contracted to take them off, and will use a steamer for that purpose.

The Southern Vineyard is informed that the Overland Mail Company will transfer their stages from the Tulare valley to the Santa Barbara and coast route, if a good stage road shall be constructed. This will be of great importance to the good people of San Luis Obispo. It will place them in frequent communication with the outside world, from which they are now almost excluded.

At a meeting of the citizens of Auburn, Placer county, held for the purpose of taking measures for the construction of a Railroad from Auburn to Folsom, to connect with Sacramento, a committee was appointed, who have since reported in favor of the organization of a company with a capital stock of \$350,000, to be issued in shares of \$100 each, so that it will be within the reach of any man to take stock who desires to do so. The committee estimate that \$350,000 per annum is paid to teamsters in Placer county for freight.

Into the San Joaquin country the trips of the steamer Henrietta, to and from Fresno City, are now performed with the utmost regularity, the steamer leaving Stockton every Tuesday and returning by Sunday. The Republican says: It generally takes inside of twenty-four hours to run down. The country on each side of the San Joaquin is overwooded for many miles, and the river and its tributaries are still rapidly rising. It is declared to be the heaviest overflow since 1852. The country in that section will be rather benefited than injured by the flood. The Henrietta left on this week's trip with a full freight. She brings down several tons of wool each trip. Several ladies visited the Tulare country on the last trip, and were much pleased with their excursion. It is a pleasant way of getting to Visalia, or to any place in that vicinity.

The new side-wheel steamer, intended for the Petaluma and San Francisco trade, the keel of which was laid in February last, at Steamboat Point, San Francisco, we learn, says the Petaluma Journal, is nearly completed, and will probably commence her trips about the middle of the present month. This boat has been constructed with a view of running to town, instead of landing at Rudestills. Her dimensions, as given by the newspapers, are one hundred and fifteen feet long, with twenty feet beam, and eighteen inch draft; high pressure engine. She has two handsomely finished cabins, the upper saloon has fourteen spacious state-rooms, besides a bar-room and clerk's office. We learn that several of the principal fruit growers and farmers of Sonoma Valley have avowed their determination of having steam communication between there and San Francisco. Last year they say they lost enough by injury to fruit shipped on salt vessels, in consequence of the natural delays, to pay the expense of running a small steamer during the fruit season. Here, then, is an opening to steamboat owners wishing to find employment.

## Execution of "Tipperary Bill."

At forty minutes past 12 o'clock, to-day (10th), the sentence of the law went into effect on this noted individual. By invitation of sheriff Deane, we attended. At half-past one, the prisoner ascended the scaffold, which was erected in the yard of the County Jail, accompanied by his confessor, the Rev. Father Magnoletto and Morris, and the sheriff's officers. He was very calm and firm, betraying neither fear nor bravado. About one hundred persons were present. After hearing the death-warrant read, he stepped forward, and in a loud and distinct voice, addressed the assembly as follows:

"Gentlemen, I want you to understand, that I have left neither an oral or written confession; I have none to make. I forgive every one in this world, as I hope to be forgiven. I freely offer up my life as an atonement for the past. God bless you all—farewell!"

He then knelt down and made a short prayer, after which, the rope was adjusted round his neck, his arms and legs fastened, and William Morris, alias "Tipperary Bill," was launched into "that sleep which knows no waking." Good order was preserved throughout. The Independent National Guards, Capt. J. B. Moore, were in attendance.

FOR THE EAST.—The steamer Golden Age carried off, on Monday 5th inst., 743 passengers, of whom 18 went by the way of Tehuantepec. The Oriaba carried off 825—in all, 1,568 in one day. Wells, Fargo & Co., remitted \$100,000 in U. S. transfer drafts.

FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—On Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in a building on the east side of Kearny street, between Jackson and Pacific, partially destroying five other houses. Damage, \$3,500. The fire originated in the restaurant of Frank Williams.

The rates of passage by the mail steamer on the 5th inst., were \$175 for upper saloon, \$150 for first cabin, \$90 for second cabin, and \$40 for steerage. The opposition, for first cabin \$150, second cabin \$100, steerage \$50. Both steamers were full at the time of sailing.

SUITS AGAINST PAGE, BACON & CO.—Robert and Wm. Gunn have commenced a suit against Page, Bacon & Co., in the Twelfth District Court, on a certificate of \$750.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWARMS OF BEES.—Very full and excellent Swarms of Bees, now ready for delivery, can be had on application at the Office of the FARMER. These swarms are of a very extra quality, and such are not to be had very often. Persons in want of Bees will do well to make early application, as good swarms are not plenty.

## To Nurserymen.

We would call the attention of Nurserymen and others in California and Oregon, who purpose to plant largely, to our

California Wholesale Catalogue, No. 6, for 1859, which will be published on the 15th of June. This Catalogue will give the prices and description of

Seedling Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum, as well as

QUINCE AND MAHALEB STOCKS, which we can furnish in any quantity. Also,

STANDARD AND DWARF Fruit Trees in bud, or one year from bud or graft.

## SMALL FRUITS

In great variety, as well as an extensive stock of

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ETC.,

of small size, suitable for transplanting. For further information concerning our stock, etc., would refer parties to our general advertisement in another portion of this journal.

The above Catalogue will be mailed FREE, upon application, as well as our more general Catalogues Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

A. FROST & CO., Proprietors of the Genesee Valley Nurseries, ROCHESTER, New York.

The Ladies' Electro-Chemical Baths.—Exactly so—as a suite of Baths, with a well furnished reception room, has been assigned exclusively to the ladies who patronize the institution, by Dr. BOVANE, on Sansome street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where order, neatness and cleanliness predominate in every department. A kind, kind and attentive lady has charge of this department of the Doctor's business, and our lady friends assure us that we cannot too highly praise nor too highly recommend these baths to universal use by our lady readers, whether as aids to cure neuralgia, rheumatism, and the other "ails that flesh is heir to," as for the purpose of promoting comfort, enjoyment, and the continuance of good health. They are indeed a luxury; and to one suffering from disease, sweeter far than "sugar-coated pills," and how much better, those who most truly tell who have "thrown physic to the dogs," and cleave to those health-giving baths.

MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing.—We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the State, and at all the Fairs been awarded the highest Premium, has again renewed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 115 Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best style of the art.

BOLTING CLOTHS prepared for Flouring Mills, with neatness and dispatch.

THE GENUINE PITTS' MACHINE. T. OGG SHAW'S, is the ONLY place where the Genuine PITTS' MACHINE, made by John A. Pitts, can be had. Farmers will please note the above, and call at my Agricultural Implement Manufacturing, corner of Davis and Sacramento streets. [13] T. OGG SHAW.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Where the above preparation is known, it is so well established as an infallible remedy for the cure of Croup, Cold, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every form of PULMONARY COMPLAINT, that it were a work of supererogation to speak of its merits.

Discovered by a well known physician more than twenty years since, it has, by the wonderful cures it has effected, been constantly appreciating in public favor, until its use and its reputation are alike universal; and it is now known and cherished by all (and their "name is legion") who have been restored to health by its use as the GREAT REMEDY for all the diseases which it professes to cure.

Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! The whole history of this Medicine fully confirms the opinion of that eminent man. Thousands can testify, and have testified, that when all other remedies had failed, this has completely cured; that when the sufferer had well nigh despaired, this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it entirely.

The virtues of this Balsam are alike applicable to cure a slight cold or a confirmed Consumption, and its power as a sedative, expectorant, and general restorative cannot be equalled.

CAUTION! Purchase none unless it has the WRITTEN signature of "L. RUTTER" on the wrapper, as well as the printed name of the proprietors.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Massachusetts Building), Boston, Mass. For sale by—JAMES MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & CO., and J. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco; O. H. MOORE & CO., Sacramento; and by all good dealers in medicine every where.

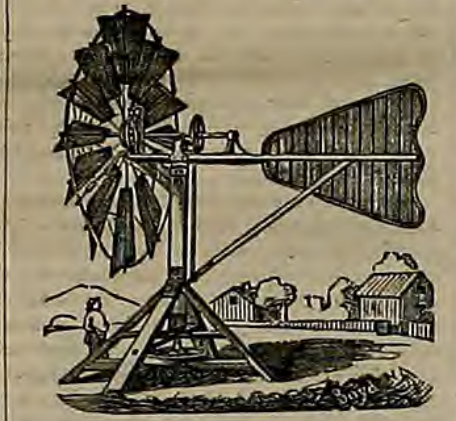
GOOD BREAD.—Who does not like good sweet bread? What kind of food of more consequence in a family? What housewife does not always feel proud, as she places good clear baked wheaten loaves before her family? and the reverse—who does not turn away from dark, heavy and unsightly balls of what is denominated bread? Dyspepsia, night-mare, sleep-walking, and all the horrors of undigested food, lurk around those who swallow down the half-made, half-cooked bread; and then the ill-humor and fretfulness resulting from this most unfortunate of all evils in household economy. And all this for want of care and attention to ingredients, and the putting together.

Now California can boast of as good wheat as all the world can produce, and our grocers have all the needed little fixings, and recently, Messrs. J. D. Wink & Co., have offered to the California public a new ingredient for Yeast Powders, to which we would call attention, and also other Family articles, which we shall be glad to know, prove what they should be—excellent. See advertisement.

L. E. GOULD'S NURSERY.—A pleasant visit at the Nursery of this gentleman at Santa Clara, shows what can be done by steady perseverance: a very prosperous orchard, well established, besides a good grain farm. We noticed also a very fine vineyard, of which we shall speak hereafter.

GOPIER AND CORN.—H. B. G. writes us: "To prevent the gopher pulling corn, hang the seed up and smoke. This is an Indian rule, and some of my friends have tried it, and say you can rely on it." All right, try it, and report friends.

## Dr. Frank G. Johnson's SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL.



MANUFACTURED AT THE Empire and Keystone Ironworks, D. VAN PELT, Proprietor, Nos. 90 and 92 Bush street, San Francisco, Where all kinds of

IRON SHUTTERS, VAULTS, SAFES, And every description of HOUSE WORK, are executed.

THIS MILL is the PERFECTION of Windmills, and is the only one that is really Self-Regulating and Self-Protecting, where all the power revolves upon the arms and turns edgewise to the wind when a sudden gale strikes it, thereby turning off its own power, when too great; and it is so manageable that it can be stopped in a moment, when desired, by a lever on the stop-wheel, which stops it at once, by turning the fans edge to the wind. By releasing the lever pressure, the Mill immediately resumes its work; and, in short, it is stopped and put in motion as readily as a steam-engine.

All those intending using a Windmill should not fail calling at the Manufacturing and Depot, and examine the Mechanical principles, upon which reliance is had for their superiority over all other Mills known.

These Mills are made wholly of Iron and Steel (except the Fans of the arms) and, with the improvements made by the undersigned, in its construction, it is the strongest and most durable Windmill in the world. The undersigned having purchased the exclusive right of this State for the manufacture of these Mills, has much reduced the price, so that it is now the cheapest Windmill made within the State, and at the same time, it is more powerful, durable, and stronger, than any other known. The various sizes are made and kept on hand at the Manufacturing, and for sale; and will be shown to those desirous of examining them with a view of procuring the best. They need only to be seen and examined to be approved and appreciated.

## The Cheapest and Best Windmill of the Age.

The prices, at the Depot, for those adapted to Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, are the following:

8 feet 1/2 Horse-power, to 1 1/2 horse-power, \$145

10 " 3/4 " do " 2 " do " \$200

12 " 1 " do " 3 " do " \$240

14 " 1 1/4 " do " 4 " do " \$275

Farmers, Mechanics, and Miners, should examine it, for it is the very article they need to make their business profitable; with proper gearing this Windmill can be used wherever power is required, as any amount of power can be obtained by its use. Once erected there is no expense required to keep it in operation, and at all times manageable; a child can work it as it is so easily controlled. Those needing such power will please call and examine. It will only be examined to be approved and appreciated.

D. VAN PELT, Depot and Manufacturing, Nos. 90 and 92 Bush street, between Kearny & Montgomery, San Francisco.

RICE AND CORN DRILLS, THRESHING MACHINERY, Wheat and Rice CRADLES, our celebrated two and four knife Cylindrical Straw and Powder Cutters, Corn and Cob Crushers, Plantation Mills, Flows, Cultivators, etc. For other implements, see our Descriptive and Illustrative Catalogue, to be had gratuitously, on application.

Planters wishing to procure supplies of greater strength and capacity than the local ones afford, we will examine our stock. ROBERT SINCLAIR & CO., 10 3/4

## THE APIARIST.

The undersigned, Agent for the sale of the Hayblossom Bee Hive, would like this means of informing the citizens of Santa Clara Valley, that he is prepared to Sell Rights to persons to use this very best Hive. He is also prepared to give full and complete directions relative to the care of Bees and the use of these Hives.

Having given much study to the nature and habits of the Bee, he is able to give such directions for their care, and their propagation, as will be of great service to the grower of Bees.

The undersigned will visit, professionally, all who desire his aid in this County. Hives for Sale.

H. HAMILTON, near the College, Santa Clara, Santa Clara county.

## UNION HOTEL, SANTA CLARA, CAL.

JOHN H. CAMERON, Proprietor.

VISITORS to this Great Valley will find this House what the Traveler so much needs, a comfortable Home, as well as a General HOTEL and stage House. The Table is supplied with the very best markets afford, in all seasons. Every attention has been given to have the Bed Rooms and Apartments prepared for the convenience and comfort of all the patrons of the House. Santa Clara is a great center of travel: to the Springs, the Quicksilver Mines, and the Institutions of Learning near by. Stage Coaches stop at this House. Good stables, connected with this Hotel, furnish Carriage and Saddle Horses, Carriages, etc., and take the very best care of all kinds of Stock. Families, and all Travelers, will find this Hotel a pleasant place for a Summer Retreat. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

This Magnificent Work of Art, NOW COMPLETED

According to the most perfect style of architecture, as described in Sacred History, will be opened for the approval of the public, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30th, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The proprietors believe they can claim from the public their deserved approval and support. When it shall be remembered that this great enterprise commenced amid many doubts respecting the ability of our State to furnish all the requisite workmen and materials, and when it is known that the cost of the Temple has amounted to THREE TIMES the first HIGHEST ESTIMATE, a just appreciation will be accorded to the energy, perseverance, and public spirit manifested by the proprietors, who, from the moment of its commencement, have been determined that it should be completed whatever the amount of labor it should require, or the cost it should involve. And faithfully has that resolution been kept; and to that public the proprietors believe they can confidently appeal for their appreciation for a generous support. The TEMPLE will be

EXHIBITED IN THE PAVILION Recently occupied by the MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, On Montgomery street, near Market street. The whole interior of the Pavilion has been handsomely fitted up with SKETCHES OF THE HOLY LAND which will give to the visitors an additional interest, and carry them back to the time and place when, by the mighty genius of Solomon, the original Temple was built. These views have been designed and painted by Mr. C. Rogers, and comprise twenty scenes of the most interesting character, covering over

TEN THOUSAND FEET OF CANVAS.

The proprietors cannot give a full description of this great work of art, in the limited space of a newspaper, but they will furnish all the details in appropriate hand-bills describing minutely this temple. Suffice it to say that all and

EVERYTHING RECORDED IN THE BIBLE will be found completed in this Temple perfectly, and in accordance with its size.

The Temple has been commenced and completed under the superintendence of A. Sluohour, as master builder, competent artists for carved work, A. Motie glider and finisher, together with about forty of the best mechanics that could be employed.

The prices of admission will be as follows: Season Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady... \$5 00 Single Tickets... 50 Children under 12 years, half price.

The Pavilion will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. P. S.—Tickets can be had at Tyler's Bookstore, Washington street; Kirby & Byrne's, Clay street, and at the Pavilion.

Appropriate lectures or addresses will be had at the opening, and on all suitable occasions. 17-3m MRS. C. SHADE, Proprietress.

## THRASHING MACHINES, HALL &amp; WOODBURY'S SEPARATORS, With Hall's Improved 10-Horse IRON-POWER.

THESE MACHINES HAVE been changed and many valuable improvements added to them the past season. They are now as they always have been, THE BEST Machines imported.

Purchasers will do well to call and see these Machines before purchasing, as they will be sold low.

EXTRA CASTINGS, of all Descriptions, for repairs, For prices and particulars, apply to or address

WM. LYNE, 118 Front street, corner of Oregon, SAN FRANCISCO.

## REMOVAL. DR. D. BURBANK, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

No. 125 Montgomery Street, (Over J. W. Tucker's Jewelry Store), Where he will be glad to see his friends and former patrons, and all those who wish to have

THEIR WORK WELL DONE. 10-3m

## The Genuine Dry PULU IS IMPORTED FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND SOLD ONLY BY JACOB SCHRIEBER, 180 Jackson street, Next door to International Hotel.

DRY PULU is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest, and most Durable material for Bedding now in use.

Please will not live in Pulu Bedding. 25-3m

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN, HOOP SKIRTS, And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Pacific Fringe Manufacturing!!! DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORDS, GIRDLES, TASSELS, & Constantly on hand and made to order.

D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento street above Mos

## Table and Pocket Cutlery.

THOMAS DAY, No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,

HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of FINE IVORY TABLE CUTLERY; also common Table Cutlery with Coarse Tip, Bone and Steel Handles, etc., suitable for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Pruning, Bunting, and Grafting Knives; also Bowie Knives, etc.; received by every steamer, of Wostenholm & Sons, Alexander's, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.

For sale, wholesale. 23-3m

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerotypes. We have documents to prove it, in the white-washing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the plains of whose lands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "vapor."

My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city. Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brags so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

R. H. VANCE, Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

## Greatest Labor-Saving Machines of the Age!

CALIFORNIA INVENTIONS!

PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER AND HARVESTER!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED OF

Edmund Peck,

All his right title and interest in and to his newly-invented PATENT HEADER AND HARVESTER, to which was awarded, at the County Fair, held at San Jose, September, 1858, the FIRST PREMIUM, over the Illinois (or Haines) Harvester, and all other Machines on exhibition. We shall manufacture for the present harvest 500 Machines of the above description, and are ready to receive orders for the same. Parties wishing to purchase Clippers or Headers, will please give us their orders. We desire making the best Machines of the kind ever offered to the public. This Machine combines many useful improvements, and was pronounced by the Committee the greatest invention of the kind. One of the above machines cut, last season, over ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF GRAIN, and the expense of repairs did not exceed TWENTY DOLLARS.

So soon as this great labor-saving machine is known, it cannot fail to take the place of all other machines of the kind. Mr. Peck has displayed great ingenuity and skill in the advantages of which every farmer should avail himself, and we believe the community at large will be much benefited. We have already received, through Mr. Peck, from those who saw them in operation last season, orders for nine machines.

The above machine cuts TEN FEET, and last season in THREE DAYS, one machine cut over FORTY ACRES OF GRAIN, which is more than has ever before been cut, in the State of California, by one machine, in the same time.

Send in your orders. We mean what we say. Recollect the place: 33 Sacramento street. THOS. OGG SHAW, GEO. H. MONROE.

The advantages we claim the Peck Header or Harvester possess over any other MACHINE of the kind in the State, are:

- 1st. Its being a California invention, and got up by a practical farmer, and well adapted to the wants of this country. The wheels of this machine being iron, and not liable to shrink or swell.
- 2d. It is the principle of raising or lowering. As the machine is evenly balanced, a child can raise and lower it with perfect ease while in operation, requiring no delay.
- 3d. It cuts as low as any other, or in use, and can be raised to a height of three feet, in one minute.
- 4th. It is the manner in which the machine is guided, it being so constructed that a boy of ten years can guide it.
- 5th. It has no side draft, as both wheels are of a size, and the weight is equally divided.
- 6th. It has two elevators, one for carrying the grain back from the sickle, while the other receives it and delivers it in a wagon alongside.
- 7th. It takes less team to propel it.
- 8th. It is more simple and is easily understood.
- 9th. More substantial and less liable to get out of order.
- 10th. We can cut and stack with this machine, grain in good condition, for \$2 50 per acre, while in the old manner of cutting, it costs at least \$5 00; leaving you to judge as to the saving this machine has over any other.
- 11th. This machine is so constructed as to save all the grain.
- 12th. You can cut with four horses, from twenty to thirty acres per day.
- 13th. The greatest advantage of all is, that this is a California-made Machine, and it can be repaired on short notice, and at a great deal less expense than any imported Machine.

## Report of the Committee on Reapers, Mowers, and Thrashers.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon Reapers, Thrashers, and Mowers, and Agricultural Implements, report that they have examined the GRAIN CLIPPER INVENTED BY MR. E. PECK, of Santa Clara county, called "Peck's California Clipper," and saw it operating in grain fields. The machine cuts a swath nine feet four inches in width, has an apron or elevator the width of the length of the knife, which carries up an angle of about forty-five degrees the grain cut off, and throws it into another apron or elevator about two feet wide, and running at right angles to the first elevator, and drops the grain into a wagon that runs alongside the Clipper to receive it. The Clipper requires four horses to propel it, and one man to direct it, and three wagons to receive and haul away the grain, and a driver for each wagon to unload it, and a hand to load the grain in the wagon while it receives it from the Clipper, requiring only five hands in all. It will cut and stack TWENTY-FIVE ACRES A DAY, when the grain stands up.

It is a reel, and will gather grain well, even if it incline to an angle of forty-five degrees in an opposite direction from which the machine is moving. It will cut within three inches of the ground or three feet high, and can be elevated or lowered instantly and without stopping the team, and gathers the grain so closely and perfectly that it scarcely leaves a head in the ground. The machine runs on two main wheels, one of which has a cog wheel fastened into the spokes about midway between the rim and the hub. One wheel drives the elevators and reel, and the other the sickle. The machine is of the most simple construction, and one examining it will see the way such an invention has not long ago been in use. We do not hesitate to say that this machine EXCELS ALL OTHERS greatly in simplicity of construction, in being less liable to get out of order, in durability, in ease in operation, in the quantity of grain it will cut, and the excellent manner in which it performs its work.

In plain truth, in the judgment of the Committee, it is the best machine for farm use ever invented, and as it was invented by one of our own citizens, we recommend that it be called "Peck's Santa Clara County Grain Clipper."

We recommend a first premium to be awarded to Mr. E. Peck, for his Santa Clara County Grain Clipper. F. D. MURDOCK, Ch. Committee.

## The California Combined Reaper and Mower!

The Best Combined Reaper and Mower now in Use!

WILL BE MANUFACTURED FOR THE PRESENT HARVEST, One Hundred of the "California Combined Re



## Ladies' Department.

## HER WAYS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

When there is something to be said,  
In pleasure or in pain,  
To brighten joy, like sunlight shed,  
Or dry affliction's rain;  
When she'd console, rebuke, control,  
With "yes," or "no," as clear—  
She's such a way of saying it,  
'Tis pleasantness to hear.

And when there's something to be done  
At need's or duty's call,  
A courtesy, a charity,  
A kindness, great or small,  
Or daily grief that seeks relief—  
Whate'er the action be—  
She's such a way of doing it,  
She wins all hearts to see.

But saying, doing, night or day,  
'Tis difficult to tell  
The sweetest grace, of mind or face,  
That marks her to excel.  
She seldom breathes the love I crave,  
But robed in light divine,  
She's such a way of looking it,  
As proves her to be mine.

[For the California Farmer.]

## Woman—Her Position.

EDITOR FARMER: Your correspondent, 'Alabama,' comes forth in an article which teems with wholesome truths on the subject that we have been advocating right earnestly. How very refreshing it is to an earnest soul to be permitted thus to respond and breathe forth, from soul to soul, the convictions of each other, as your correspondents are allowed to do. Truly has Alabama come forth as one to whose soul's vision such doctrine, as had been at different times and by different individuals advocated, was in union. She seems to have taken a full view of the soul's progressive journeying toward that perfection of a full development of all its manifold powers for preservation, advancement, and exaltation, after an experience gained only by those who labor to obtain it, in time or in eternity. The preservation, the exaltation, the experience, which enables a woman to be independent—claiming from the world the right to labor, and claiming also for herself consideration, because she possesses heroic virtue, moral, soul-courage to labor where, and when, it is despised by so many of her sex; and those who must have recourse to it for subsistence are looked upon as inferior to those who are too important, from wealth or pride, to think of stooping to work. Such know not half the joys of life; such know but little of the soul-filling, the high destiny of an immortal human mind, going forth from conquering upon conquest, in the performance of life's duties, and, if overtaken by poverty, having within itself the power to overcome want, and laugh at reverses, by the work of her own hand and head to shut out poverty; instead of sitting down, with a pair of delicate white hands, and crying, in anguish: "O, I was not brought up to work! I never knew anything of labor of any kind! My parents were wealthy; and I cannot bear the thought of such a terrible calamity as this!"

Now, I wish to say to Alabama, that a true woman may, and often does, have to struggle painfully in silence with herself, when she is thus brought to an emergency, but she will go to work in right good earnest, and turn poverty out of her house, with all its sickly sentimental attendants, and cultivate an intimate, every day acquaintance with honorable labor; and good, sound common sense tells her she will not regard what others may think, or say, of one who is thus living in accordance with a Divine law of our being and well being. It is this consciousness in the soul, uniting with the principles of love, that has enabled woman, in many instances, to perform that which seemed to be almost beyond the power of mortal to accomplish of human labor and human suffering, for the objects of her affection, when reduced to utter destitution.

Why not toll a moderate amount, wisely, and prevent the circumstance of poverty ever overtaking us, to crush the noble aspirations of the soul; for, I hold that the circumstance of poverty is as midday upon the mind: it often leads the individual to a course of crime, which at last produces an entire paralysis of all the most noble qualities of the soul, reducing the God-given, God-like faculties of the human being to a level with the animal. And, unfortunately, our present systems of education foster this evil, by inculcating that which is fashionable and genteel; the intellect is forced, becomes prematurely active, the passions smothered, not governed, contracted, but not controlled; while the affections and the moral attributes of the child, be it of either sex, are daily growing to a greater and greater weakness. They grow up, and come forth, as intellectual, passionate men and women, versed in every species of expediency, to glitter before the balance of creation, possessed of what is considered a fashionable education, with splendid accomplishments; while, of all that part of education that goes to make them useful members of society and help to produce or maintain human happiness, they are altogether ignorant, and, in reference to which, there is exhibited an indifference somewhat akin to contempt; true affection dwarfed and stifled; moral sentiment slumbering, covered over and encased in, or with, the sparkling intelligence of an unsubstantial character, not calculated to benefit the race, because it is not of the individual, but has been forced upon and crammed into the brain, while the soul's natural attributes have been left uneducated; for books cannot educate the hand, nor do they have the power to educate the heart-affections. No; knowledge, instead of theory. The physical powers ought never to be left uninterested in the mind's same time; all that is taught should be demonstrated to the mind by actual experiment.

A man or woman may read forever of the acts of enterprising industry, but, if they are left only to read of it, as produced by and through others, without the idea of their ever selling their hands

to engage in any such employments, or the disposition inculcated to engage in such themselves, and without any practical utility of their doing so being imparted to them, is like an idle song, soon forgotten; because it is not theirs, but still remains the property of another, who, perchance, may have exhausted his energy of brain to compose a work imparting to the race a theoretical knowledge of something which they, themselves, to be benefited must practice; to know why he labored, we must go to work, if we wish to acquire useful knowledge; but the reverse of this course is fostered and encouraged by our systems of education—education by the study of that which noble minds toiled and suffered to produce is forced upon the mind, while the physical ability to carry out the instruction is neglected; indeed, in this day and age of the world, it has got to be a settled maxim, that the educated are to live by their wits, either as theologians, politicians, or some such character—anything rather than work.

As for woman: she, poor creature, is expected to be and appear as a parlor ornament, exquisitely and beautifully polished, so as to dazzle all who are fortunate enough to come under the influence of her scintillations. Most fortunately for the male portion of creation, who are noble-minded, they are generally outside of the immediate sphere of her attractions or influence, unless they can afford to be what is commonly called, "a gentleman" (I never apply this term to any such use as most people do), who can live without labor. Professional men are good in their places, if they are honest men; but the hardy sons of toil are just as good, and more useful members of society, than many of the other classes—taking what men say of them, as professional characters, it would seem they are as irreclaimably corrupt as they can well get to be; but they have social position for all that. O, scathing reflection, that men who are held up before the world as corrupt, are at the same time almost adored, as occupying the topmost round of the ladder of social society!

For shame, O man! This is your work; you know them, if woman does not. These, perchance, may and often do, find themselves well received in the parlor circles of homes where there are daughters, or a daughter who is the pride of the parents' hearts; she is accomplished in the fashionable acquirements of the day; she is prepared to shine as a model of politeness in parlor ceremonial entertainments; as a paragon in her knowledge and familiarity with the light, fascinating literature of the present century; one who can appreciate or appropriate, with a certainty of being looked upon as of vast importance in the world; around her crowds are thronging, rejoicing in her smiles; and, to the shame of fathers and brothers be it spoken, among them can be found men who should be barred from the society of virtuous woman.

I go not to the lower walks of life, as they are called, to find man insinuating himself into the affections of woman. No; he goes where he expects to win a golden prize; and the more corrupt his principles are, the more is this his aim in his pretensions to marriage; for I do insist, there is no marriage founded upon selfishness or corruption. It were something impossible. Marriage cannot grow, in such human beings, to a holy conception of its divine nature; and, unless the idea of marriage did grow up in the minds of individuals, and there were emanations of mind showing affinity and producing attraction, giving an understanding of the nature and obligations of their becoming one—without this, the estate of marriage is not attained.

And I do earnestly desire to say this much to woman, while in the world; and, therefore, I say it to Alabama; for, in her soul I think I can see reflected the same ideas which have been for many years advocated by one who would find aid in overcoming a false marriage—one resting upon considerations of wealth, or any consideration save true heaven-born affection in the soul, uniting the minds. No law can do this; it is above law. The law is ceremonial; but you might just as easily marry a man to a stone-fence by a ceremony, as to a human being, where gold was the object sought after; for they would be just as securely united to the one as the other; and, of the two, I do not know but the stone-fence would have the greatest hold upon his affections, if it inclosed his own property, for it cost money to make it.

I have used this homely figure—others may look at it and laugh; yet it conveys my idea of pretended marriage. And these kind of marriages have a great deal to do with our social evils; and, as it depends principally upon woman to put herself to work to prevent these evils, by seeking proper and true marriage, I do not fear to speak out on the subject. If a woman finds herself inclined to, or does indeed, prove false to the marriage vows, or that the marriage vows she uttered were false, for she finds she loves another than the law-sanctioned husband, and she finds herself upon the acquaintance with others, inclined to a course of infidelity to the one she is legally married to, she may doubt very much if she ever were married into a true oneness. The same rule will apply to the man.

I make no allowance for what is looked upon as seduction of married women. Still, if such women could be kept from coming in contact with men who were already corrupted, they might live and die as honest wives. And here is where there is a change needed in society: fathers, husbands, and brothers, can know if a man is of weak moral character or not. On man does rest the greater condemnation; for he flatters and importunes a vain, giddy woman to his ruin; and, at the same time, knows she is a married woman, perhaps a mother; she is weak—he is vile and corrupt; he seeks to bring her to his level, and too often succeeds; while the husband, perhaps, was the very one who thrust this man into his family association; perhaps, encouraged his specious attentions to her. After her ruin is thus accomplished, the husband is a terribly injured man; and society justifies him in the use of a dagger, or revolver, to satisfy his wounded honor. Terrible satisfaction for vows, what is the wife to do? O, she can have recourse to the law for divorce, if she can substantiate his infidelity, which is generally rather hard

to do. Does the man, who is so vile as to be false to his wife, meet with repulsion in society, or an expulsion therefrom? Or, does even the man who steals another's wife from him find the society, in which he moved before, closed against him, and he not allowed to enter the social sphere, or the home circle, of those he previously associated with? No! Is the woman who falls thrust aside, driven out, condemned, and branded with infamy, looked upon as a thing to be scorned, and utterly banished outside the pale of society? Yes!

I never did understand the justice exhibited! It has always been hidden from me, if there is any. I, for one, will not, if I know it, tolerate the presence in my family circle, or will I associate in the social sphere, with a man who has made himself a seducer, whether of an innocent young girl-woman, or the young woman-wife. Why? Because, dear Alabama (let me say it to you, I am saying it for my sex, and you are a true woman), I know the natural magnetic influence man is capable of exercising; and, to his shame be it said, to the moral degradation of a sister, only because she is naturally, in most such cases, negative in magnetic relations, while he is positive. He has learned from science, or through those who did understand it, that a positive possessed the power to act upon the negative, and produce another state, that of passive; as soon as he succeeds in this, the negative merged into passive, is entirely under his control. Why do men hate women who are positives? The reason is obvious to every thinking mind: Because they are not susceptible of being rendered passive; for positives repel. Woman, although a negative, could repel the magnetism emanating from man to influence her submission and subjugation to his will, if she were well instructed in relation to the working of natural magnetic power in our social intercourse among acquaintances, commonly called "sympathy;" for it embraces the power man uses to lead a woman to entertain as her own, his wishes in relation to her. Of this, some men may be ignorant. I know that woman, as a general thing, is in ignorance of the fact, that man is in possession of the natural power, magnetically, to infuse into her mind his own desires and his own wishes; and she, therefore, is properly called his victim when she falls.

What shall I call this power? Mental, magnetic, mind operating upon mind, by means or through the medium of an established law, "sympathy"? Alabama, am I touching upon knowledge that is covered with the rubbish of ages; the frowns of the "lords of creation;" the sneers of woman; while some men hold in utter detestation of woman ever being led into the realms of any such knowledge. Why? Because, when this is understood, he is shorn of his power to procure woman's fall. Her knowledge of the subtle workings of natural influences, will render her mind positive; she will array her mental power against this, and soon detect a transmission of thought from mind to mind; and when this is done, she will be able to read his every thought; for, however dark, he will not be able to hide them from her. Some may be ready to cry out, "superstition!" "delusion!" "witchery!" or some such thing; but never mind, Truth is mighty. This is a natural power of mind—let none gainsay its truth. If it can be disproved, let it be. If light dawns for woman, let her catch the rays and use them in discerning her brother man, and commence her work for his good, as well as her own, in making herself capable of knowing an infusion of his mind, or an emanation, from her own thoughts.

I have thus finished what I wish to say on this subject at present. N. B. II.  
OAK SHADE FARM, May 9, 1859.

DEIFYING THE FEMALE SEX.—Dr. Alexander, in his recent volume of Sermons, utters the following solemn warning: "What a horrid fraud Satan is practicing on the church, in regard to the daughters of the covenant! In fashionable circles (dare I name them Christians?) the years where girlhood merges into maturity are frequently sold to the adversary. The young American woman is taught to deem herself a goddess. If there be wealth, if there be accomplishments, if there be beauty, almost a miracle seems necessary to prevent the loss of the soul. Behold her pass from the pedestal to the altar! The charming victim is decked for sacrifice. Every breath that comes to her is incense. Her very studies are to fit her for admiration. Day and night, the gay but wretched maiden is taught to think of self and selfish pleasures. Till some lenient fashion of solemnity interrupts the whirl, the season is too short for the engagements. Grave parents shake their heads at magnificent apparel, costly gems, night turned into day, dances, at which Romans would have blushed, pale cheeks, bending frames, threatened decay; and yet they allow and submit. And thus that sex, which ought to show the sweet, unselfish innocence of a holy youth, is carried to the overheated temples of pleasure. Thus the so-called Christian verifies the apostle's maxim: 'She that liveth in pleasure, is dead while she liveth.'"

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SIGHT AND TIME BILLSAmerican Exchange Bank, New York,  
Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our  
Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium.  
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All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced work-  
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THOMAS DAY,  
188 Montgomery street (near Jackson street),  
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SEWING MACHINES.  
REMOVAL.THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY HAVING  
assumed the business heretofore conducted by  
MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,For the Sale of our Machines in this City,  
Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the  
premises lately occupied by him, to the moreCOMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,  
No. 118 Montgomery Street,AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF  
Ladies,  
And all who have an interest in  
DOMESTIC ECONOMY,  
And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the  
wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the  
NEEDLE, to our varied Styles ofFAMILY SEWING MACHINES,  
The superior Excellence and unmistakable Advantages  
of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot  
fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer.  
We have lately perfected, and introduced into this  
market, severalNEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,  
Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive  
qualities secured by the OriginalGROVER & BAKER PATENT,  
Have in addition many New and Valuable Improve-  
ments, and are more simple in construction;  
make less noise, run faster, and performA Greater Variety of Sewing,  
than any other Sewing Machine extant.  
The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any  
particular description of Cloth Sewing, but ex-  
ecute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicety.  
Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing,  
UPON ALL FABRICS.A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT  
Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of  
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MANUFACTURING MACHINES  
stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well  
known to require comment.Samples of Work and Descriptive Catalogues of  
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GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY,  
No. 118 Montgomery street.  
R. G. BROWN, Agent.THE "NE PLUS ULTRA"  
OF  
SEWING MACHINES.THE PATENT LEVER SEWING MACHINE  
(Under Howe's License).MANUFACTURED BY THE GLOBE MANUFAC-  
TURING COMPANY,

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MAY BE TRULY REGARDED as the "Ne Plus  
ULTRA" of Sewing Machines, and all who are wish-  
ing to find a Machine which is capable of doing any  
kind of Sewing for Tailors and Housewives, with a satis-  
faction heretofore unknown—should lose no time in  
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which are to occupy a similar position towards other  
Sewing Machines, that a PATENT LEVER WATCH  
(and every one knows its value) occupies towards a  
Lapine or other second-rate watch.This Machine makes the "Lock Stitch," which looks  
the same on both sides of the fabric, and which cannot  
be ripped.PRICE \$50.  
In all respects equal to Machines heretofore sold at a  
hundred dollars and upwards.Specimens of Sewing done by the PATENT LEVER  
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upon the receipt of a postage stamp.N. B.—An energetic and reliable Agent is wanted in  
every town and village of the United States and Cana-  
das, to sell the above named Machine. An advantageous  
arrangement will be made with the right kind of Mer-  
chant who is willing to have the exclusive agency.GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
12-3m 339 Broadway, New York.In Everybody's Mouth!  
In Everybody's Mouth!  
In Everybody's Mouth!  
What's in Everybody's Mouth?  
What's in Everybody's Mouth?  
What's in Everybody's Mouth?  
Why 'The American Smoker.'  
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Why 'The American Smoker.'Studded with Diamonds.  
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Why, President Buchanan's  
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Which has been ordered of  
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SOLE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OFWYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.  
A full and complete stock of  
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And every description ofGentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,  
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144 J street.....Sacramento.A full assortment of the  
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FOR curing of FISH of all kinds,  
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furnishing

SALT

Of a superior quality, for Table Use.

Merchants, Traders, Hotel-keepers, and all purchasers,  
are invited to give us a call, as we shall deal with them  
on the most favorable terms.

To Dairyemen,

Also, this SALT will be found of great value, as  
it is prepared with reference to PURITY from all  
deleterious substances.

PROVISION PACKERS

will find our SALT very excellent for packing Provisions

In order that the REAL VALUE of our SALT  
may be known, we invite Purchasers to visit the  
MANUFACTORY, where we shall be happy to show  
them the various qualities.H. T. OHACE & CO.,  
11-3m Corner of Market and Beale streets



## The Tom Boy.

Some parents seem still to entertain the notion that young girls need no training except that of the mental faculties; that their forms are of less consequence than their dresses; and that a development of physical strength would impair their delicacy, and tend to make them masculine. By restricting their physical education and limiting their sphere of activity, they are condemned for life to enfeebled health, and an aimless, idle existence. Let such parents ponder the truth embodied in the following remarks, which we cut from the Home Journal:

The "Tom-boy" is an eager, earnest, impulsive, bright-eyed, glad-hearted, kind-souled specimen of the genus *femina*. If her laugh is a little too frequent, and her tone a trifle too emphatic, we are willing to overlook these for the sake of the true life and exulting vitality to which they are the "escape valves," and indeed we rather like the high pressure nature which must close off its superfluous "steam" in such ebullitions. The glancing eye, the glowing cheek, the fresh, balmy breath, the lithe and graceful play of the limbs, tell a tale of healthy and vigorous physical development which is nature's best beauty. The soul and the mind will be developed also in due time, and we shall have before us a woman, in the highest sense of the term.

When the "Tom-boy" has sprung up to a healthy and vigorous womanhood she will be ready to take hold of the duties of life, to become a worker in the great system of humanity. She will not sit down to sigh over the "work given her to do," to simper nonsense, languish in ennui, or fall sick at heart—but she will ever be able to take up her burden of duty. In her track there will be sound philosophy, in her thoughts boldness and originality, in her heart heaven's own purity, and the "world will be better that she has lived in it." To her allotted task, she will bring health, vigor, energy, and spirits, and these will give her both the power and the endurance, without which, her life must be, in some respects at least, a failure.

## Need in our Libraries.

For libraries in the rural districts there should be some works selected which will instill a love for agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and all books as have a tendency to render the children of the farmer discontented with their lot in life should be discarded at once. Instill into the minds of the young ruralists a proper love for their avocation, and all the tinsel and glitter of the artificial life of cities will have no attractions to them. What a world of misery, wretchedness and criminality, would be blotted out of existence could all the youth of our land be taught to love labor or the study of those sciences which insure the acquirement of a fund of useful knowledge, instead of idleness, dissipation, and frivolous accomplishments of fashionable society! How many farmers' sons, who by improper association become indoctrinated with the idea that farm labor is menial and degrading, have left the "Old Farm at Home," and after a round of dissipation are now reaping the bitter reward of these evil influences.—[Cincinnati.]

A curious statistical calculation is the following, which has been made apropos to the collective consumption of food in France and England: For the 20,000,000 souls of the latter country are furnished 16,800,000 horned cattle, and 60,000,000 of sheep. Manure is furnished in the proportion of the product of 19 sheep to every two acres and a half; in France 35,000,000 human beings (fifteen million more than the English) find for their meat consumption only 10,000,000 head of horned cattle, and 36,000,000 of sheep. Manure is represented by the product of two sheep to every two acres and a half of land. Now this would account for many things—for the stagnation of the population, and the decrease of the standard stature, for instance; in other words, for the evident impoverishment of the race. Agriculture and the prosperity of the human race go everywhere hand in hand; and if there are inferior oxen and few of them, lean sheep and few of them, bread will be wanting and man will be comparatively weak and sickly—all of which is the case in France.

SINGULAR FACT IN REGARD TO THE CHAMELEON.—Mr. Beckwith, the great naturalist, says: "A chameleon, the two sides of the body there seems a lack of sympathy. One eye may be looking straight forward, while the other is looking directly backward. One may be entirely asleep, while the other is wide awake. And this kind of independent and separate action applies to each side of the creature—so its limbs. It cannot swim because its limbs refuse to act in concert. Could the two sides understand one another, and agree on a prescribed course of action, it might always be awake, or half awake. But it gains nothing by its unilateral independence; the two sides are like two horses that won't work in harness. It seems strange, with such a peculiarity, that on trees or terra firma, the creature should be able to make any progress. But as the insect tribes refuse to come, so they seem, in regard to all culinary matters, to agree to sink their differences, and to move in harmony. The stomach is a potent harmonizer."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT BABYLON.—A London paper states that Col. Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library, not indeed printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks, containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology, and several other most important branches of knowledge. These treatises contain facts and arguments which, in his opinion, will have no small operation on the study of the sciences to which they relate, and which throw great light upon biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

'LASSES CANDY.—Dr. Cummings, of the Brattleboro' Phenix, who knows many things, and all of them thoroughly, thus treats his readers to a recipe for making molasses candy, which is one of our "peculiar institutions." "Take two cups of molasses, one of sugar, one table spoonful of vinegar, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Boil briskly and constantly twenty minutes, stirring all the time: when cool enough to pull, do it quickly, and it will come white rapidly. Use the above proportions and follow directions, and you will have good candy."

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL, beautiful in youth, and health, and purity, who wakes from sleep, at touch of morning light, as the flowers do, with a cheerful grace; whose first tones, like those of the birds, are the most musical of the day; from whose brow every trace of yesterday's wear and last night's care is swept away, even as the face of nature is renewed and brightened by the summer dew: such a girl is worth the winning.

WOOD ASHES.—Those who have wood ashes, and wish their lawn to be covered with a handsome growth of white clover, should powder it pretty liberally with the ashes. It is also excellent to re-invigorate old gardens. One thing it will do in these old gardens—it will enable you to raise a crop of early turnips, sweet and solid; also your radishes, and many other vegetables will be much improved.

## SAFES SAFES!!

LILLIE'S IMPROVED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES. Fire-proof, Powder-proof, Drill-proof, and Burglar-proof.

With Lillie's Unpickable Powder-proof Lock. The best safe made for resisting both fire and thieves, as proven in innumerable instances.

As to a recent test by fire, reference is made to the late burning of the Crystal Palace, in New York City, at which all other safes on exhibition were burned up. Lillie's SAFE alone was unharmed.

Reference is also made to the test afforded by the burning of the Illinois Central Railroad Depot at Cairo. Read the following letters and statements:

J. C. Morris, Esq., Agent of Lillie's Safe, No. 119 Pearl street, N. Y.: Dear Sir: You ask about Lillie's Safe, how they stood the fire, etc. We think we have had a good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 27th of December last, and at that time we had one of these safes in our office and three in our warehouse. The safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The safe in the warehouse was filled with our tools and implements. Although the warehouse was completely destroyed, the safe in the warehouse was unharmed, and everything it contained came out in perfect order. A new coat of paint is all it will want. The safe in the office was also unharmed, and everything it contained came out in perfect order. We cheerfully recommend them as being far superior to any other safe for fire and burglar-proof qualities. There is no warranty or twisting, and no necessity for a new safe, as in the ordinary kind after having been once burned.

Yours, truly, BUEL & MOORE.  
Troy, August 11, 1857. World's Safe Company: Gentlemen: Your letter of today is received. In reply we are happy to say the safe we bought of you last spring (Lillie's Patent) came out of the fire on Sunday night, all right. In fact, the wood work constituting the book-case, was in no respect soiled or discolored. The exterior of the safe shows a few cracks, but nothing, in our opinion, to injure it. The fire was a severe one, consuming the store and the adjoining building of this city, Stearns & Marvin of New York, and many others, were among the exhibitors. On overhauling the ruins this morning, Stearns & Marvin's safe were burnt out, others were complete wrecks; Lillie's alone were unharmed, except in the frying of the paint upon the inside doors. The inside door could not have been arranged a better trial had a special arrangement been made for the purpose. Nor could Mr. Lillie possibly have received a greater triumph for his remarkable invention.

[From the New York Times, October 8th.]  
The fire at the Crystal Palace, New York, yesterday afternoon, furnished a test of Safes than which none more thorough could have been desired. Those who were on the ground say that it was the hottest burning they ever saw; the wares of the safe manufacturers were in an exposed situation. Lewis Lillie of this city, Stearns & Marvin of New York, and many others, were among the exhibitors. On overhauling the ruins this morning, Stearns & Marvin's safe were burnt out, others were complete wrecks; Lillie's alone were unharmed, except in the frying of the paint upon the inside doors. The inside door could not have been arranged a better trial had a special arrangement been made for the purpose. Nor could Mr. Lillie possibly have received a greater triumph for his remarkable invention.

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A shipment of these SAFES has just arrived, and can now be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse of T. OGG SHAW, 33 Sacramento street.

Lillie's Celebrated Bank Locks, On hand, and for sale. The best Bank and Vault Lock in the world.

REFERENCES:  
All the Banks in city of Troy, Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, American Exchange and Corn Exchange Bank, And nearly all others in the city, New York.  
Bank of North America, Bank of Philadelphia, Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. Association, Merchant Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vermont.  
State Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.  
State Bank of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.  
Branch Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth.  
State Bank of Georgia, at Savannah.  
State Bank, Savannah, Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia.  
Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.  
Bank of Raleigh, Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina.  
Also, to Banks and Bankers generally, in the principal cities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

THOS. OGG SHAW, AGENT, 133m No 33 Sacramento street.

CUT THIS OUT AND PRESERVE IT, AND WHEN YOU WANT THE Best Double-Acting, Lifting and Forcing PUMPS

TO BE HAD IN THE STATE, YOU WILL KNOW WHERE YOU CAN FIND THEM.

THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR SHALLOW OR DEEP TRENCHES, to be worked by Hand or Power, for House, Factory or Mining Use, AS WELL AS FOR

Fire-Engines, and Irrigation. Prices according to size, from \$15 to \$250. Every Pump warranted to give satisfaction.

DOUBLE-ACTING COPPER PUMPS, Made to order, for Salt-Water, Distilleries, Etc.

Three-ply Rubber Forcing Hose, All sizes Lead-Pipe, Couplings, and other Fittings Also the celebrated GRENABLE HEMP ROPE.

For sale by JOS. S. PAXSON, 49 California street, San Francisco.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. Descriptive pamphlets may be seen at this Office. [11-3m]

JONAS G. CLARK & CO., IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

128 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to OUR PRESENT STOCK.

The Largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast Oct. 1. 93m JONAS G. CLARK & CO

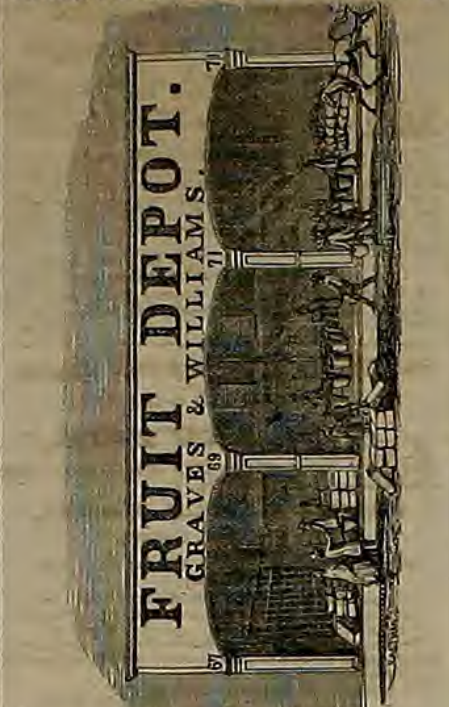
THE AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY, WHAT THEY MANUFACTURE:

The American Smoker. CONSISTING of a great variety of unique and beautiful patterns of CIGARETTES; also, several varieties of PIPE. The peculiarity about these articles is that each one is arranged so as to receive a damp sponge, through which the smoke of the burning Cigar or Tobacco has to pass on its way to the mouth. The damp sponge not only cools the smoke, but extracts from it the nicotine oil, the poisonous property of the Tobacco, which renders the breath less offensive. Smokers will find in the use of these Tubes a luxury never before attained except by using the Turkish water-pipe. Their use will also greatly promote the health of the habitual smoker and preserve the sweetness of the breath.

The American Carpet Hook. is a little contrivance for putting down carpets without tacks. This is a new article, which has never before been upon the market. But it possesses the merit of enabling a person to put down or take up a carpet of the largest size in general use in fifteen minutes, without any injury to the floor or carpet. It is very cheap, cheaper in the long run, than tacks, and the great facility with which even a servant can take up and put down carpets, without the possibility of a mistake, renders it invaluable to the housekeeper.

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James Graves. H. F. Williams. GRAVES & WILLIAMS,



FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street, Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES:

N. Greene Curtis, Esq., C. W. Reed, Esq., W. W. Stoval, Esq., Sacramento; George O. Young, Esq., James Glassford, Esq., Napa; Wm. McPherson Hill, Esq., D. D. Davidson, Esq., Sonoma; John Lucas, Esq., San Rafael; Dr. R. E. Cole, J. B. Rumford, Esq., Contra Costa; Rev. A. H. Myers, Dr. H. H. Perkins, Esq., Alameda; Wm. Blackburn, Esq., J. F. Plakham, Santa Cruz; Peter H. Burnett, Esq., Marcus Williams, Esq., Col. W. W. McDevitt, C. T. Ryland, Esq., L. Frost, Esq., E. W. Case, Esq., Santa Clara; Dr. J. Strenzel, H. Bush, Esq., Martinez; John Rowland, Esq., Los Angeles; F. W. Macdonay & Co., John Sims & Co., San Francisco. 143m

ELLIOT & BELL,



Corner California and Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEA!

COFFEE, BUTTER, SUGARS, LARD, MOLASSES, CANDLES, FISH, OIL, PICKLES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

And various Farinaceous Preparations.

Spices, Seasonings, Dry Fruits, Wooden Ware, Preserved Fruits, Stone Ware, Pickles, Etc., etc., etc.

We sell at the lowest Market Prices, whether at Wholesale or Retail, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

CHOICE FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED. E. & B.

HUCKS & LAMBERT, Patent Anti Friction AXLE GREASE. FACTORY NATOMA ST. DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

COAL YARD.

C. H. EASTMAN, (LATE R. BUCK & CO.), Wholesale and Retail Coal Dealer,

Corner of Battery and Oregon Streets, Opposite the Custom-house.

Lackawanna, Newcastle (Steam), Cumberland, Schuykill, Chile, Lehigh, Liverpool (Oral), Scotch, and other descriptions of

COAL, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Also—Best No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON. mg22.

Co-partnership Notice. ON and after the 15th day of April, 1859, GEORGE H. O'MUNROE becomes associated with me in the buying, selling, and importing, of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; and, also, in the Manufacturing Business. Hereafter the business will be conducted in the name of THOMAS OGG SHAW & CO.

THOS. OGG SHAW, GEORGE H. MUNROE.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, OAKLAND.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO THE citizens of Oakland and the Traveling Public, and will be conducted in the AMERICAN STYLE. The Manager, from his long experience in Hotel-keeping in this State, flatters himself that he will be able to render entire satisfaction. He pledges himself to devote his whole time to the comfort of his patrons. The HOTEL is the same as NEW, having been handsomely Plastered, Painted, and NEWLY FURNISHED. The BAR will be always kept stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CHARGES MODERATE. Breakfast will be served in time for persons leaving on the first boat. Particular attention paid to the ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES. 11-3m R. J. MURRAY, Manager.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

MAMMOTH GROVE HOTEL.

HIG TREES. CALAVERAS COUNTY.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have recently purchased the above premises, and have renovated and refurnished the hotel in such a style as to merit the patronage of

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

By reason of experience and strict attention to business, they hope to be able to please all who may favor them with a call.

The proprietors intend to render the Mammoth Grove what nature designed it should be one of the

Most Desirable and Pleasant Places

of resort for spring, summer and autumn pleasure seekers in the State. We need hardly add that the Big-Tree Grove is among the grandest wonders of the world.

GOOD FISHING AND SPORTING within five miles of the hotel.

Distance from Murphy's fifteen miles; from Cave City, twelve miles; from San Andreas, via Murphy's, thirty-five miles; via Cave City on horseback, twenty-seven miles. By Murphy's, good roads for carriages.

SPERRY & PERRY.

EAGLE HOTEL, OAKLAND.

(ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.)

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOTEL has again taken this Old and well-known House,

and has re-fitted the same, and the Rooms hard-finished. They are in the best and most convenient style, having reference to the comfort of Guests.

LARGE PARLORS, convenient Sleeping Rooms, a fine RESTAURANT—all kept in the best order.

Every Language is spoken here, so that Guests of all Nations can be well cared for.

The Undersigned again invites his old friends and the public to visit him, assuring them nothing will be left undone to suit them.

OAKLAND, April 14, 1859. JOSEPH DAVIS. 11-3m

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!! None genuine without the

TRADE MARK.

The UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS of the above celebrated brand of SALERATUS, SUPER CARBONATE SODA, CREAM TARTAR and SOAP POWDER, caution the Public against all SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, as well as an article, in larger boxes, of same manufacture, but of different quality, and TOTALLY UNFIT FOR THIS MARKET.

These goods are MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR US, of the finest quality, and are always the same strength.

We GUARANTEE them STRICTLY PURE. To prevent deception, we call attention to the above FAC SIMILES of the GENUINE.

It is ONLY packed in 12 POUND BOXES, and shipments arriving after 1st June, 1859, will have our name upon every paper.

We have established a TRADE MARK, as above, to counterfeit which will subject the offender to a penalty of not less than Two Hundred Dollars.

We are in constant receipt of the above, and keep a Stock to supply the increasing demand.

We also receive a very superior article of SALERATUS, in 50 Pound Kegs, Manufactured for us, expressly for This Market, under the name of "GOLDEN GATE SALERATUS," also protected by our Trade Mark.

We GUARANTEE IT STRICTLY PURE. Sole Agents for California and Oregon,

JOHN D. WING & Co., 48 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale in Lots to suit Purchasers, by GOODWIN & Co., 53 and 55 Front street, SAN FRANCISCO.

13

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre Organs, and Music!

Prices Greatly Reduced! HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway, New York.

AGENT FOR THE SALE of the best Boston and New York Pianos and Melodeons. The largest assortment of Music Merchandise in the United States. Pianos from five different manufacturers, of every variety of style—from those in plain rosewood cases, for \$250, to those of the most elegant finish for \$1000. No house in the Union can come in competition for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos, with or without iron frames, have in their new scale an improved action, in power and compass of tone equaling the grand, with the beauty and durability of the square Piano. The Pianos and first Melodeons I have just pronounced them equal, if not superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.

Horace Waters' Melodeons (tune the equal temperament), superior in each desirable quality. Can also furnish Prince's, Carhart's, and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from \$45 to \$125. For two sets of reeds, \$150; two banks of keys, \$200; organ pedal bass Melodeons, \$250 and \$300, less a liberal discount. Each instrument warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

Alexandre Organs, five stops, \$100; eight stops, \$150; eight do with percussion, \$225; twelve stops, \$300; twelve do with percussion, \$350; twelve do with percussion, \$400; fifteen stops, etc., \$375.

Second-hand PIANOS, at great bargains, constantly in store. Price from \$30 to \$140.

Minute.—One of the largest and best catalogues of Music now published; all Music and Musical Works published in the United States for sale by this House. Also, Martin's celebrated Guitars; all kinds of Musical Instruments and Musical merchandise, at the lowest prices. Music sent wherever ordered, post paid. Catalogues sent by mail. A liberal discount made to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE

Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons

"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is beautiful instrument and no mistake." Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

John Hewitt, of Cambridge, N. Y., who has had one of the Horace Waters' Pianos, writes as follows: "A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a Piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1858. My Piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more; they will be more popular than any other make."

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary, one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we attribute to their good quality and durability."—[Wood & Gregory, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.]

"H. Waters, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your Pianos for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument. I am, I trust, Principal Brooklyn High School, N. Y., July 28, '58. Mr. Waters—Dear Sir: I received the Melodeon safe and in good order; am well pleased with the external appearance, and the tone also. Hope I shall have occasion to order one or two more of the present season."

Tioga, N. Y., Aug. 5, '58. Horace Waters, Esq.—Sir: The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satisfactory; and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the creditable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all your promises. Very respectfully, J. C. L. Smith.

"The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place." J. L. Clark, Charleston, Va.

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount. Will do all I can for you in these parts." [Rev. J. M. McCormick, Parkersville, B. C.]

"The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness."—[Robert Cooper, Warrenham, Bradford county, Pa.]

"Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our country."—[Thomas A. Latham, Cambridge, N. Y.]

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent us such a fine instrument for \$250, and we shall take pains to recommend it."—[Frank, Hold & Co., Buffalo Democrat.]

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—[N. Y. Evangelist.]

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters' Pianos, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—[Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than Horace Waters' Pianos.]—[Churchman.]

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers and purchasers will pay better attention to them than any other house in the Union."—[Advocate and Journal.]

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—[Home Journal.]

"Horace Waters' Pianos are of all, rich and even tone, and powerful."—[N. Y. Musical Review.]

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store, the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—[Graham's Mag.]

Warerooms, 333 Broadway, N. Y. [2]

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE, No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious BIRTH-DAY, and have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and in all I have among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducement to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY. I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-GIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked out the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY. Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will endeavor all the time to keep on hand the Pure Price Usually Charged.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of the Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY. I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for Foreign and Patent Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY. We Keep Open all Night! And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY. We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! (the same being attested by two or three good citizens.)

SIXTHLY. Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lent heretofore by credit, we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY. We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:



## BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the Overland Mail we have New York advices to the 15th of May, and Liverpool dates to the 4th: FOREIGN NEWS.

**THE WAR—FIRST BLOOD.**—There was a sharp action at the Bridge of Buffalora on the 28th of April, which, it is reported, the Austrians after a considerable loss, took at the point of the bayonet. It is also reported that Moriara has been taken, and that the Sardinians had retreated before the Austrians. The telegraph lines through Switzerland have been cut by the Austrians.

From Vienna, of May 1st, it is reported the Austrians have occupied Intern, Palanza, and Arona, the Sardinians retreating at their approach.

**TURIN, April 29.**—The steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 27th, brought a proclamation to the Tuscan army, inviting it to advance in a compact body of 12,000 men, to reinforce Piedmont. A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in Romagna. Generals Canrobert and Neille have arrived here and gone to join the King. Fifteen thousand of the French Imperial Guard arrived at Genoa, making the force there forty thousand. The force in Suza is also increasing fast. The Austrians are concentrating in great masses at Piacenza, as well as at Navarre and Pavia. No decisive movement has yet, however, been made.

The Austrians have seized several Sardinian vessels on Lake Maggiore.

The Emperor Napoleon was expected to join the French army on the 3d of May.

Count Buol has forwarded circulars and notes to the foreign governments, stating the diplomatic and political reasons for the declaration of war by the Emperor of Austria.

The Wiener Zeitung publishes decrees ordering a loan of twenty millions pounds sterling.

The Prussian government has resolved to put its army in readiness to march.

A Council of Regency, instituted by the Grand Duke of Parma, had expressed its adhesion to Piedmont.

The King of Sardinia had accepted the military Dictatorship of Tuscany.

The chambers of the kingdom of Württemberg had expressed sympathy for Austria, and voted a war credit of seven millions of florins.

The Austrian ambassador had not yet left Paris. The Sultan of Turkey was preparing for war.

The Paris Monitor had published a circular note from Count Walewski to the diplomatic agents of foreign powers. It describes the present position of political affairs; expresses satisfaction at the conciliatory spirit of England, Prussia, and Russia; conveys a wish that the other powers (which compose the German Confederation) may not allow themselves to be misled by reminiscences of epochs quite different from the present; and hopes that the statesmen of Germany will perceive that it depends on them to put limits upon the expansion and duration of a war which France conscientiously feels she has not provoked.

Napoleon's manifesto, or declaration of war against Austria, had appeared in the Paris Monitor, of the 3d of May. Its purport, however, had not been received.

Sardinia had made proposals to the Spanish government to join her in the Italian cause; but Spain intended to remain strictly neutral.

Prince Gortschakoff, in a letter to the British government, does not deny the existence of a written engagement between France and Russia; but distinctly disclaims anything even bordering on an alliance against Europe.

**GREYAT BRITAIN.**—A royal proclamation has been issued, offering a bounty of £10 to seamen, with the intention of recruiting ten thousand additional men. The greatest activity prevailed in the English dock-yards, preparing for the war. Instructions from the British Admiralty were received at Woolwich, April 30th, directing all possible haste in the completion of the new class steam-frigates.

The English parliamentary elections had resulted favorably to the Derby Administration.

Cotton had again declined in the English market. Broadstuffs were quiet at the late advance. Provisions had an upward tendency.

**DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.**

At New York, on the morning of the 16th of May, the Flour market had advanced from fifteen to fifty cents. Mess Pork advanced twenty-five cents. Grain had also advanced. All domestic markets were much excited, and speculation was rampant.

There is no falling off of the Pike's Peak emigration, although the news from there is very discouraging.

**WASHINGTON, May 12.**—The Territorial Overland Mail routes between Neosho, Missouri, and between Kansas, Missouri, and Stockton, California, which were let to contract last year, have been discontinued, to take effect from the 1st of July next.

The failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations for the Post Office Department; the interruptions of the mails, mostly from the presence of the Indians along the lines, and the consequent reduction of mail matter to a comparatively insignificant amount, are the reasons alleged for the discontinuance of this overland service.

New York, May 12.—Paul Morphy, the chess king, who arrived yesterday in the Persia, played several games at the rooms of the New York Chess Club, winning every game. He will remain in the city a month, and then proceed to New Orleans.

The failure of Jacob Little has created quite a sensation in the Stock Board. The amount of his liabilities is estimated at two millions of dollars.

Mr. John Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, of the city of Lancaster, Pa., states that he has just completed his arrangements preparatory to a transcontinental voyage from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard, as a demonstrative experiment with his mammoth balloon, the "Nineteenth Century," and expects to be in St. Louis about the middle or latter part of June. The balloon is sixty-eight feet in diameter, and will require from 60,000 to 80,000 cubic feet of gas to inflate it. Should Mr. Wise succeed in his satisfaction, in this contemplated voyage across the country, it is his intention to carry out his favorite scheme of aeronauting across the Atlantic ocean.

On the 15th of May, the Lafayette Sugar Refinery and several buildings in the vicinity, in New Orleans, were destroyed by fire. Loss great.

**STILL LATER NEWS.**

The Overland Mail has arrived with dates from St. Louis to the 19th of May, and later foreign: St. Petersburg, May 30.—The official journal of the government has been authorized to declare, most positively, that there exists no treaty of alliance between Russia and any other power whatever.

**LONDON, May 4.**—The Times' "city article" says: The improvement in the funds this morning (4th), consequent upon the assurance of Mr. Disraeli of his entire confidence that no secret treaty existed between France and Russia, was less than one-half per cent, and the market at the close was heavy.

The Bank of England has increased its rate of discount to 4 1/2 per cent.

The London Times says that the invaders of Italy have not advanced over thirty-five miles from the frontiers; and it seems that though Austria started fairly for the opportunity, she has now thrown it away.

The Duke of Malakoff has had an audience with the Queen, and presented his letters recalling him to France.

PARIS, May 4.—Military volunteers for two years have been accepted. A war credit of ninety million francs is to be contracted by national subscription. The statement that Trieste and the surrounding country had been declared in a state of siege by the Austrian troops, is confirmed. Venice and Verona have also been declared in a state of siege. Gen. Olshay has imposed on the town of Novara a demand for a heavy contribution of provisions, etc. The Austrians, who had crossed the Po at Campagna, and pushed their vanguard as far as Salza, had now crossed the river.

It is reported that the Sardinian government has seized all the Austrian ships at Genoa.

The French troops are entering Piedmont in great numbers. They will soon number 100,000. Napoleon was to leave Paris about the 12th, to take command of the army.

It is reported that martial law will be proclaimed in Paris.

**DOMESTIC.**

A Washington dispatch, of the 17th May, says: The Assistant Secretary of State, John Appleton, has resigned his position in the Department.

Stephenson Block, Memphis, containing eight buildings, corner of Washington and Main streets, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th ult. The loss is estimated at \$150,000—partly insured.

**PEACHES.**—A Southern correspondent of the Homestead says: "If it should run out entirely at the North, as many fear, we shall be able to drain unlimited supplies from the Southern Atlantic States. The New York market was a great deal affected by Southern supplies of this fruit last season, and the production in the Carolinas and Georgia will be likely to increase, as the orchards of New Jersey and Delaware fail. Among the best varieties for this climate are the Belleharde, Early York, George IV., Royal George, St. John, Yellow, St. Stephen, and Tilton's Early.

**WILD STRAWBERRIES.**—This delicious fruit grows on the hills in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz in the greatest abundance. There is a variety which grows on the beach sand-hills near Pescadero, of the most delicious flavor, large in size and the vines prolific bearers. Several parties of ladies and gentlemen have visited the locality within the last two weeks, and have been rewarded with abundant success.—[Pacific Sentinel.

**LAND FRAUDS.**—José Matias Moreno, Secretary of the Department of California in May, 1846, has declared that his name as Secretary, placed on the alleged grant of land of eleven leagues, in Yolo county, is a forgery, and the date affixed is December, 1845, five months before Moreno became Secretary.

**DEATH OF HUMBOLDT.**—A dispatch from Berlin announces the death of Baron Humboldt, the world-renowned traveler and philosopher.

**Wholesale Produce Report.**

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

June 10.

Wheat, #1, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4; #2, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; #3, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; #4, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; #5, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; #6, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; #7, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; #8, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; #9, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; #10, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2.

Barley, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Oats, #1, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #2, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #3, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #4, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #5, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #6, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #7, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #8, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #9, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #10, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2.

Hay, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Straw, #1, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #2, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #3, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #4, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #5, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #6, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #7, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #8, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #9, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; #10, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2.

Wool, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Butter, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Eggs, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Cheese, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Meat, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Vegetables, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Fruit, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Spices, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Grains, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Legumes, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Seeds, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Flour, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Starch, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Soap, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Candles, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Waxes, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Resins, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Essences, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Perfumes, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Colours, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Pigments, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Brushes, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Combs, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Buttons, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Knives, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Forks, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Spoons, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Knives, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Forks, #1, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #3, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #4, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #5, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #6, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #7, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #8, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #9, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; #10, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

## STOCK HORSES.

## The Celebrated Trotting Stallion

## "GENERAL TAYLOR,"

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, commencing the 1st of April, 1859, at HUNTER'S POINT RANCH, four miles from the city, on the San Bruno Road. Terms—\$30 for the season; \$10 for each foal.

GOOD PASTURAGE and STAILING can be had, if required. One thousand acres in grass, wet and low land, with abundance of water and feed (for brood mares, all of the year. The mares are well fenced, and every care taken for the security and health of stock; but all animals are at the risk of the owners. Pasturage, \$3 a month; Stabling, with grain and hay, \$1 per day.

P. S. HUNTER, Agent, Hunter's Point Ranch, San Francisco county. N. B.—ORDERS left at the Grocery Store, south-west corner of Mission and Third streets, will be promptly attended to. 12-3m

## The Imported Thorough-bred English

## RACE HORSE

## "LAWYER,"

WILL STAND THIS SEASON (TILL THE 1st of September), at

TWELVE-MILE FARM, SAN MATEO COUNTY.

TERMS—\$100 for the season; \$30 the single leap.

Good pasturage and stabling, at the Twelve-mile Farm. Pasturage, \$30 per month. Stabling, \$1.00 per day. Well-fenced fields, and every reasonable care taken, but all animals are at the risk of their owners; and all charges must be paid before mares leave the farm.

For pedigree, or further particulars, apply to WILLIAM HOOD, "Los Gallitos," Sonoma county; Or, JOHN CUMMING, Twelve-mile Farm, or 141 Clay street, San Francisco. 13-4

## The Celebrated Trotting Stallion

## Black Hawk General Scott,

WILL STAND AT THE STABLES OF

F. K. SHATTUCK & CO., OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

At Fifty Dollars the Season, commencing April 1st, and ending September 1st, 1859—payable in advance.

## GENERAL SCOTT

Was imported by F. K. Shattuck & Co.,



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

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#### Grapes on the Hill-Sides.

SUCCESS OF THE GRAPE ON HILL-SIDES—FRUIT ORCHARDS—GRASSHOPPERS—NEW FIELD FENCE—IRRIGATION, ETC. ETC.

We give the following letter from our correspondent at Oroville, and would call the attention of our readers to the fact that our "red land," in the mining districts, has been found, as we always have averred it would be, the very best land for Vineyards and Orchards. The hill-sides of the mining region are of peculiar richness; and we are satisfied that there are particles in these soils that act with electrical power in promoting the growth of all kinds of vegetation. The success of our friend, we trust, will lead to good results in that vicinity, and we are pleased to know these facts.

The Fence alluded to, is the very best. We shall address our correspondent by letter, in detail, upon that subject; and we call the attention of farmers to this excellent Fence. It is the best ever yet invented, and is a very economical Fence and very strong and safe. We append the letter:

EDITOR FARMER: In your paper of the 27th of May is an article relative to a Patent Fence (to which my brother called my attention). I am not much of a farmer; neither am I much interested in fencing in this State. But I am, and have been, experimenting for several years with the culture of the Grape and other fruits, about three miles from Oroville, near the quartz mills of Messrs. Smith & Sparks.

Thus far, I have succeeded in procuring a fine quality of grapes, of vigorous growth, upon a deep red soil; that last year produced from three-year-old vines as high as twenty-five pounds of large, fine grapes for each root. At the same time, some that I had planted on an alluvial soil, did not produce near so many pounds of grapes, but run more to wood—in some cases, to over twenty feet. If the grasshoppers do not destroy my vines, I shall produce, from sixteen hundred bearing vines, over twenty-five thousand pounds of grapes.

I think that I would rather risk grapes on the hill-sides than in the valleys. I have been in the habit of irrigating my vines on the hill-sides, but shall not do so this year; and if they succeed, as I expect they will, I shall set out eight thousand roots next winter. I set out over three thousand last winter, and they are looking fine.

I have also some two hundred bearing peach trees, that are almost ruined by being overloaded with fruit. In fact, I have a little of all kinds of fruit growing—all thriving well.

When my grapes are ripe, I will be pleased to send you a box, so as to get your opinion on the quality; for, if they are the Los Angeles, the climate has made them better. They are darker and richer in flavor than any Los Angeles grapes that I have ever seen or tasted.

Every thing with us is at least one month later this year than last. As for the grasshoppers, they are doing much damage. Already they have destroyed for Mr. Sparks two thousand vines, that he put out last winter, and were looking fine. Others, I hear, are being destroyed by them.

Now, about the Fence: I want to build about a mile and a half of board fence; and would like to build the fence mentioned in your paper. How much will it cost me to build that much fence? Part of the fence will be on a public stage-road, and no doubt would be the means of bringing it into notice in this county. I have the material now upon the ground, and want to commence my fence soon. I shall be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours, with esteem, H. D. S.

Oroville, Butte county, June 3, 1859.

#### More Bees.

We paid a visit to the Apiarist, Mr. Appleton, of San Jose, and was pleased to find him very successful in growing his Bees. Mr. Appleton has about eighty hives in excellent order. His system is, rearing only as a means of increase. He does not approve of dividing swarms, or increasing any other way. He makes very strong hives by this process. We also noticed at Mr. Appleton's a number of Plum trees of the Prince Imperial Gage, extremely well loaded with fruit. The estimated product of twenty-five trees, is over fifty bushels. Some very large soft-shell Almond trees, raised from seed, make a beautiful growth and appearance, and are very handsome ornamental trees, besides bearing fine fruit. The frost this season stripped them of all fruit. These trees are two feet in circumference. The frost has been severe upon many fruit trees; apples and the Bartlett pear escaped injury; these give much promise. Mr. Appleton has a fine residence on the Almaden road, between San Jose and Santa Clara.

#### A Few Casual Remarks on the Importance of Propagating Flowers from well-saved Seed.

We trust the excellent and well-tested suggestions of the writer of the following essay upon the propagation of flowers from the best Seeds of Flowers only, will be well studied by our Florists—it is very important, and from our own experience we know the suggestions here offered are worthy of careful consideration, and, if strictly observed, will be found of great value. The same principles carried out in the raising of all culturable articles, will increase their excellence also. The article is by William Creed, of Rochester, N. Y., and published in the Horticulturist, as follows:

"Now that the season is rapidly approaching when all who are interested in Floriculture will be contemplating what selections shall be made for another year's operations, we take this opportunity of urging upon the inexperienced the importance of propagating flowers from well-saved seed, and upon which alone rests the success of the propagator. By this expression, however, we must not be understood to mean well-matured seed; but, on the other hand, the adoption of the minute of details (in its saving) necessary to maintain the present standard of excellence discernible in some of our public exhibitions, as well as private collections; and yet, perhaps, not one out of twenty of those even who pride themselves in producing good flowers, and, certainly, not one out of a hundred of the commonality of growers, ever give that attention to the subject requisite to produce satisfactory results.

Take, for instance, that familiar favorite, the Double Balsam, or its rival, the Balsamine, with its rose-like petals and diversified blossom tints; what an improvement is it upon the Lady Slipper! the former may well be styled the *chef d'œuvre* of its species in cultivation, while from the latter may be traced the origin of its present excellence, and this superiority of the Balsamine happening simply through a perseverance which apparently but few take any part. The Balsam, &c., like many other specimens of the floral world, in order to prevent its running back to its primitive state, requires the seed to be ripened only on the main stem, and all the seed-pods on side branches, as quick as they begin to set, should be picked off; if this has not been done, the seed when propagated will bear unmistakable marks of a degenerating influence working upon it. All plants producing single or semi-double flowers should be uprooted as soon as noticed.

We next bring to notice another well-merited and long-tried annual, the Ten-week Stock. This is one also requiring attention while saving seed. Depending as we do upon the single specimens of this flower for its seed, certain rules must be observed to insure any gratifying results. For example we may say, that if the seed sown this season should prove to have an excess of single flowers, throw them away; but if the double flowers predominate, it may be considered a good "strain," and worthy of the following attention, viz.: as soon as half a dozen pods have set on the centre stem, the flowers above the pods should be destroyed and some of the side branches should meet with the same treatment, but allowing only two or three pods to set and no more shoots to grow. Some growers, however, confine the pods to the centre stem only, and cut the side branches off close; but experience teaches us that a few pods may be ripened satisfactorily on the strongest of the side shoots, the entire vigor of the plant being confined to a few pods of seed. With respect to color, that is a matter of choice from which the experimenter will make his own selections.

The Asters should not be overlooked; their multiplicity of colors, as well as the great improvement accomplished by many distinguished growers, make them indispensable annual visitors. The French Pyramidal Aster, though not equal in beauty to some other varieties, nevertheless may be mentioned as being one suited to most growers, on the supposition, however, that the situation as well as soil, like those above mentioned, should be suitable to its growth and the maturity of its seed. All indifferent plants should be pulled up as early as the blossoms are seen, and none but the perfect and earliest flowers allowed to mature their seed. This variety of Aster being a profuse bloomer, all the blossoms of a secondary character on good plants should be watched and gathered from time to time, and which will prove a continual resource, when in season, for securing *bouquets* of an attractive nature, and which may be freely distributed to the admirers of this flower, and at the same time prove a benefit to the plant in influencing and maturing the seed.

We now reluctantly conclude our remarks; undoubtedly we are trespassing beyond the boundary mark allotted to such communications in the Horticulturist, and yet, but few of the most familiar annuals have been enumerated, to serve as an illustration of some important facts which should not be overlooked by any one engaged in Floriculture, and, it is hoped, will tend to promote a more universal effort in this direction, and equal to the requirements of a progressive age. There is scarcely a flower discovered in its original state, but that it has been susceptible of improvement in some desirable point. This cannot, however, be attained without effort; let us awaken ourselves, and follow the French, English, Germans and Prussians, who it must be admitted carry off the palm in this matter, and who apparently possess unusual elements of character to prosecute it perseveringly and successfully, and upon some of whom we almost entirely depend for our supplies of reliable seeds.

Those who have hitherto considered seed-saving hidden, as it were, in a labyrinth of mystery, so far as producing an unbroken succession of flowers of the highest character is concerned, should "try, try again," by securing in the first instance

the very best seed from the most reliable sources, and then adopt the care in experimenting necessary to the accomplishment of the desired ends. The subject is full of interest, and cases may be multiplied, almost without number, where a similar minuteness of treatment is required to attain satisfactory results, and which perhaps I may refer to at some future period."

#### Wild Fruits of Nevada.

Is common with other mountain sections, Nevada county contains (says the Hydraulic Press) a considerable number of indigenous fruit-bearing bushes and vines; such as the plum, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, grape and cherry. The most plentiful of these is the red plum. The bush which bears it, and which is seldom higher than two or three feet, is found in great abundance on the ridge between the South and middle forks of the Yuba, growing best within the line of deep winter snow, and commonly on warm thin soil of recent formation lying close to the parent granite, but thriving most luxuriantly on springy slopes. It constitutes in some places the only undergrowth, covering many acres together, and has given its name to a very pretty valley. It blossoms in May and bears prolifically, the limbs hanging as full of plums as they could well be without breaking. The fruit somewhat resembles in color, shape, and size, the red river-plum of the Western and Middle States, but has not so fine a flavor, the skin, indeed, being rather bitter and astringent. Yet it is considerably used for sauces and preserves, and contains sufficient pectin to make a fine jelly. The skin can be almost entirely divested of its unpleasant taste by allowing the fruit to lie in hot water for some time, and then cooking it in fresh water. Perhaps two or three waters would be better. Unless this is done, it is apt, when eaten freely, to produce catharsis and slight griping of the bowels. For two years past the wild plum has been brought into market as an article of sale, retailing at from ten to fifteen cents a pound. It has even been taken in considerable quantities to the lower country, and readily found purchasers. It ripens from July to September, during which season many "plumming parties" are formed, consisting of men, women, and children, who drive in a wagon to the most prolific localities, spend the day gaily picking fruit, and come back at night loaded with plums, freckled and dusty yet jolly still.

Next to the plum, the most interesting indigenous fruit is the strawberry. It is found all over the country, and, indeed, through the entire State, but abounds only in certain localities, generally on hill-sides, or flats, near springs or water-courses. The fruit is very small, but sweet and delicious, and is picked by the birds nearly as fast as it ripens, which is in April or May, or even earlier in the most favored spots and mildest seasons. A successful attempt to domesticate and improve it which was made by one of our citizens, has already been noticed in the Press. Two years ago the gentleman alluded to transplanted from the woods to his garden a number of vines, which this spring exhibit a much larger leaf, grow in bushy hills, and bear fruit four times larger than the uncultivated plant without its original flavor being in the least impaired. After tasting it, the imported varieties seem rather tart and indelicate. No doubt it will much improve with further cultivation. The native strawberry has been successfully cultivated for several years in various parts of the State. As many persons in this vicinity mean to go largely into the strawberry culture by another season, it is to be hoped they will extend their favor to the native plant.

Gooseberries are probably the most abundant of our wild fruits, after the two kinds described. They do not differ in appearance and taste from the wild gooseberry which grows in the East, except by having longer, more numerous, and sharper thorns. A few attempts have been made to cultivate this fruit, but as yet no marked improvement has been observed.

Blackberries and raspberries are scarce, and need no description. The same may be said of huckleberries and grapes. The latter are very small, purple in color, having little pulp, taste like the frost-grape of the Atlantic States, only more acid, and grow chiefly along ravines and petty water-courses, which they serve to render picturesque with trailing vines. Another variety of the grape was formerly quite common and luxuriant on the banks of the rivers, but it has been nearly exterminated by mining operations. From this variety, in other portions of California, excellent wine has been made. The fruit is somewhat larger and sweeter than that of the mountain vine.

Our wild cherries are small, bright red in color, grow thickly on a low bush which thrives best in gulches and by streamlets, and have a flavor not unlike that of the choke-cherry of our infancy, only less astringent. The miners used to eat them, occasionally, in the early days when vegetables were scarce, with a view to keeping off the scurvy.

Under the head of wild fruits may be mentioned in conclusion, the hazelnut. Bushes bearing this sweet, pleasant nut, are found in different parts of the country. They are, or used to be, very plentiful on Deer Creek. They bear smaller nuts than the same kind in the Western and Middle States, and not many of them. [The bushes are very plentiful on the "Redwood" mountains in San Mateo county, and appeared to bear nuts plentifully, of large size compared with the hazelnuts of the Eastern States, though the writer of this cannot state how they compare with others.]

#### Hedges—Live Fences.

In the Oregon Farmer we find a valuable article on Hedges, by T. T. Eyre, of Salem Prairie, giving his experience with the Osage Orange and other plants, as well as his plan for growing a Hedge, with some good suggestions. He says:

"In answer to 'P. P. P.' I would say that I have been trying the Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*). I procured seed fresh from the States, four years ago, and planted it in drills. When a year old, and each year since, I have planted in hedge-rows, having previously put the ground in order. That which I first put in will turn stock this year; a part next the road, and on low ground, does not do so well.

I find that to make a good hedge requires the same land, labor and skill as to have a good orchard or nursery. The land must be dry and well worked. Land that will not raise fruit trees should not be planted with Osage Orange. The same may be said in regard to the farmer that cannot give his attention to the hedge after planting; he had better let it alone, is my advice. One-half who plant will never have a hedge.

By planting in a mellow ridge not so high as to dry out, or so low as to drown out (much like apple trees), giving the necessary after culture; clean and mellow; it will make a good and efficient hedge. But it requires patience as well as labor. I have much difficulty in making it grow across the swells.

At first I dibbled the plants in; now I plow a deep furrow straight along the ridge; previously made mellow ten feet wide, leaving a ditch on each side, and set them along the land side, pulling on them sufficient dirt to hold them to their places. I plow the mellow dirt against them, making quick work of it, and then keep it clean and mellow. As I turn it out, or quit plowing and cultivating, I shall sow the ridge to white clover. I clip once each year, using hedge-shears, and laying the clippings on the hedge.

I would say to 'P. P. P.' that my experience with the Osage Orange and the Hedgehorn (*Crataegus punctata*), that I brought from the Walla Walla Valley, indigenous to that country, and stands the frost better with us than the Osage, is the best, and nearly if not equal to the English Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*).

The *C. punctata*, growing wild, with the Black-thorn (*C. flava*), the fruit of which is large (three and four seeds), about 1/4 of an inch in diameter, with a dark red tinge when ready to gather; excellent, and much used by the Indians for food. A large quantity of this could be gathered the coming season, for the use of and by the settlers of that region, to supply the farmers of our valleys. Those prepared could make a nice thing of it to procure seed and raise "quick sets" for sale.

Will 'P. P. P.' be so kind as to look around him for something in his own neighborhood that will make a good hedge? There may possibly be some shrub in the woods near by, of value to the farmer for fencing material. Those settling in the upper country can, by noting how and where the thorn grows, more fully determine where to plant it better than they could be told.

We have been looking very anxiously for some report from Mr. P. Prettyman, near Portland, who has a fine location, and is fencing with the White Thorn. I think I have not seen it since it was small; when he first commenced setting out timberland. Come, Mr. Prettyman, if you have a good thing of it let us know; if otherwise, let us hear. Will the Thorn answer with you, or not?"

#### New Grapes.

We were pleased to find at the garden of F. Stock, Esq., at San José, a collection of German Grapes, imported from the Rhine, some four years since. They have been carefully grown, and would have borne largely this year had it not been for the severe frosts, which destroyed nearly all the anticipated crop; a few clusters will be saved to prove their value. We esteem this a great acquisition to our State. Mr. Stock has indeed added to the wealth of our State by such an importation, and we trust he will be well rewarded. He imported about sixteen hundred vines, and those from his own father's vineyard, near Bingen, on the Rhine, and near the place of the famous Johannisberger wine.

Mr. Stock has also a fine lot of the German Prune, Cherry, and other valuable trees, portion of which came safe and will fruit. The following are a part of the varieties of the grape imported by Mr. S.: Johannisberger, Riesling, wine grape; Franken, Riesling, for table and wine; Gude-Edel, splendid grape for table and wine; Kleinberger, same; Burgunder, fine wine grape; Trawiner, wine grape; Ebblingen, same.

The first four are all white grapes; the last three are red grapes. By such an acquisition, we can show the world that we can make wine equal to the old countries.

NEW KIND OF TOBACCO.—WHO WILL TRY IT!—Some plants of a new kind of tobacco grown in Iowa, can be obtained of Capt. B. C. Donnellan, at 130 Bush street. Capt. B., informs us that the odor of this tobacco is very fine, and it may be smoked in a lady's parlor without offense. It grows very delicate, compared with other tobacco, and for this reason would be suitable here, where the complaint is that tobacco grows too rank and strong. He has been at much pains to procure the seed, and would willingly pay one dollar a pound for the tobacco when grown. Will those who have conveniences for growing, call and get some of the plants for trial. We intend to discuss the subject of tobacco raising in this State, and would be glad to hear from those who have had experience in the matter.

#### Trial of Sewing Machines.

Quite an interesting display of skill was presented at the Oakland Fair by the houses of Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson. The place for the Grover & Baker machines was in the center of the Hall, where were displayed, under the charge of R. G. Brown, Esq., a very fine collection of new and highly finished machines, varying in style and cost, from \$75 to \$160—some being the best yet imported. Mrs. Rogers was at her post as usual. Her happy face, while offering her services gratuitously to give evidence of her skill as the pioneer artist in this department, drew around her a goodly number of friends constantly.

There were seven different machines on exhibition, used for stitching, hemming, quilting, gathering, embroidering leather, fine sewing, and common sewing. Dresses of muslin, silk, and merino; opera-cloaks, beautifully embroidered, and quilted garments, all attesting the great skill of Mrs. R. One superb crimson silk quilt, very beautiful, received marked notice. The elastic stitch, on flannels, is of great value. With the sewing machines, that beautiful gloss of the sewing silk, which is destroyed by hand-sewing, is preserved. The fancy work, ladies and gentlemen's slippers, etc., received merited attention. Several of these machines were inlaid with pearl and richly plated with silver; some with carved work, representing clusters of fruit and flowers; we noticed some of a portable character (the size of a writing-desk), to be used by ladies who desire to take them on a journey. The entire collection was a great addition to the interest of the Fair. They have lately received a large invoice of new and improved styles, which are selling very rapidly.

Wheeler & Wilson's machines were exhibited under the superintendence of H. C. Hayden, Esq., agent of these machines, assisted by his brother and lady, with an assistant, and occupied the entire northeastern wing of the Pavilion. The different machines, and the different styles of sewing, exhibited to the visitors by Mrs. Hayden during the Fair, attracted crowds every day and evening. The samples of work were honorable to human skill and industry. The splendid robes, opera-cloaks, ladies' dresses, etc., were truly superb. Several dresses, with innumerable tucks and frills, done in the most perfect manner, excited curiosity and wonder. One piece of work, an infant's robe, of superior style; also, a robe bonneted and frilled, most admirably done. These all won high praise. The machines were adapted to all the various styles of work. This house is daily looking for more machines; as they are selling faster than they receive them. One ship (the lost *Manitou*) carried down one hundred machines. A vessel is hourly expected with one hundred machines, when their customers will be promptly supplied, in answer to their orders now on hand.

#### Exhibition of Bread at the Oakland Fair.

This all-important article of "Domestic Comfort" did not receive that care and attention which its importance demanded. We were in hopes that there would be at least forty competitors, and there ought to have been. But the numbers were few. We should give the particulars now, but prefer to wait and give the official report in our next with premiums.

We must say, however, that there were some very fine specimens of bread exhibited. All but one were the product of young women under eighteen. One sample by a married woman by the rules, was ruled out. We regret the Executive Committee should have precluded married women and all the competitors that exhibited bread after the second day, as by this means several were excluded. It would have been better to have fixed a given day of the Fair, say third or fourth day, for all to bring or send their bread fresh. This would have called out a larger number of contributors. This, however, can be arranged for the next Fair *this Autumn*, when it is to be hoped a largely increased number of contributors will compete for the prizes.

#### The Honey-Bee.

"How doth the little busy bee, Improve each shining hour."

There is something peculiarly strange in the Honey-Bee in California—something worthy of note by the naturalist. In other States a single swarm from a hive is considered satisfactory; but here, after a swarm has sent out one, two, or three swarms, the children of the first hive send forth other broods again, thus giving in a single season, *grand-swarms*; this, now, is almost a universal theory, and is wonderful.

We know of some cases almost too remarkable to be received with credence; yet we can show the collection. We know one party, who commenced the present year with *seventeen swarms*, who now has *seventy-eight*. We know another person, who commenced with *twenty-one*, that now has *one hundred and seventeen swarms*. Can any one beat this?

THE WEATHER.—For the past week, the weather in and around San Francisco has been excessively warm, bringing into request summer garments. At San José, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Stockton and Sacramento, Sol's rays have been cast upon the earth with a free hand.



## California Notes.

## CONDORS OF CHILI AND CALIFORNIA.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

(CONTINUED.)

In none of the works spoken of in the foregoing notes, have we seen mention made of faithful portraits being taken from nature of the California Condor, nor even of the Chilean Condor. Those of Audubon and Shaw, of the California bird, were from stuffed specimens in London or Philadelphia, and of course, can be worth but very little as representatives of true life. Now, as the act of painting animals has obtained great celebrity in latter years, and occupied the life-long labors of such artists as Audubon, Rosa, Bonheur, Landseer, Doncan, and the most celebrated of those of France, Germany, and the United States, how is it that none of our numerous painters of San Francisco—and it must be confessed, that works of real merit have been executed by California artists, which would do honor to older countries—how is it, we say, that none of them have been able to spare time to take accurate portraits of the male and female Condor of our State? The birds may often be found in the vicinity of San Mateo, near the Peak called in the county map of San Francisco, Sierra de Auras, or where the office of the butcher is thrown out. We can say, for one who knows, that such paintings from nature, by competent artists (who ought to be bird-bitten), would sell at most remunerative prices, but more particularly with the accompaniment of the female bird, and if possible, the young and eggs. Europe and the Atlantic cities would show plenty of purchasers of such works, as persons of wealth and taste abound there, ready to purchase all paintings of merit from nature, of the birds and animals of California; particularly the large and more celebrated animals, as Condors, Eagles, Grizzlies, Elks, etc. Europe nor America does not, even at this late period, possess portraits of them from life by good painters. If any one wants to see what good Bird-painting is, let him examine the plate of the Mocking-bird and Rattlesnake, in Audubon's Work, at the Mercantile Library. One of the most celebrated, but profoundly painful pictures of the last twenty years, of the French school, was an after-late scene, with the birds of ill-omen preying on the remains of poor mortality. Now as nature is nature, as much in Condors as in lions and tigers, why could not a good artist take a different but fully as natural a subject; a flock of California Condors, which may be seen in the mountains from June to October, as it is desirable to have correct drawings from nature of all the natural features and attitudes of both male and female birds.

The foregoing short notices of the male California Condor, dated 11 and 16 of November, 1854, were published originally in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, of November, 1854, and were afterwards republished in several of the California papers, and also abridged by the "London Zoologist" (Magazine), of August 1855, and from this last done into German, by Dr. Carl Bolle, and published in 1857, in the 5th volume of Cabanis' "Journal für Ornithologie" of Cassel. The remainder of the notes on the Condor of Chile, were mostly compiled in August 1855, except where otherwise dated. The extended and revised addenda on the female Condor of California, and some other notes of appearances and habits, were made in the fall of 1855, and have never before appeared in print. With many other additions and extracts made in March 1859, on both species of Condors, and bearing their dates for proper comparison, I think I may say I have brought the amateur literary California history of these two celebrated birds—the largest of the flying birds—down to the latest date, and made it fuller for the reference and use of naturalists and general readers than has hitherto appeared in Europe or America.

Since the California epoch of 1848, and the stimulus communicated to all investigations, scientific and literary, it may be said that all history and literature have to be revised and re-written from the spot where human affairs took a new start—a new race over the earth and earthly affairs, past and existing; and as its volume extends, the most distant and secret recesses and haunts of man and nature will be searched out and examined, with many more eyes than the god Argus had; until the circle of ripples gliding into the world's ocean of hidden mysteries, will penetrate and classify to the very bottom of the well of truth—as far, at least, as human genius is capable of accomplishing.

MONTEBAY, 31 March, 1859.

## The Egg and Young of the California Condor.

Montebay, 28 April, 1859.—It is a strange fact, in the natural history of our Pacific domain, that though the California Condor (*Sarcophaga cal.*), has been known to the scientific world since mentioned by Shaw, in 1779, the eggs have never been met with, nor properly described from nature, but simply from hearsay. Both Douglas (1827), and Townsend (1837), as related in Audubon, failed in discovering its nest or ever getting to see its eggs; nor (as far as we are aware), has any person since their time, described it from nature. Consequently its identification and description, from undoubted specimens, become a great desideratum among naturalists, from its being the egg of the second largest of flying birds, and hitherto unknown, from the extreme difficulty and expense of pursuing the parent bird to its incubating haunts. In this note we shall be enabled to clear up all doubts on this mooted point; for Douglas assumed, and stated rather dogmatically, that the color of the egg was "jet black"—from some Indian conversations which, probably, he did not understand, or was purposely deceived by the Indians. All the orders sent from Europe and the United States, to procure the eggs for the Cabinets and Museums of the curious, learned or rich, or of Governments, seem to have hitherto failed.

One of the rancheros of the Carmelo, in hunting among the highest peaks of the Santa Lucia range, during the last week of April, present, disturbed two Condors from their nests, and at great risk of breaking his neck, etc., brought away a young

bird of six or seven days old, and also an egg—the egg from one tree, and the chick from another. There was, properly speaking, no nest; but the egg was laid in the hollow of a tall old robles-oak, in a steep baranca, near the summit of one of the highest peaks in the vicinity of the Talareitos, near a place called Concelos. The birds are said, by some hunters, not to make nests, but simply to lay their eggs on the ground, at the foot of old trees, or on the bare rocks of solitary peaks; others say they lay in old eagles' and buzzards' nests, while some affirm they make nests of sticks and moss; but the truth seems to be, they make no nests. The entire egg weighed ten and a-half ounces, and the contents eight and three quarter ounces. The color of the eggshell is what painters call "dead, dull white;" the surface of the shell is not glossy, but slightly roughened, as in the sea-pelican's eggs, but not so much. The figure is very nearly a perfect ellipse, being a model of form and shape in itself. It measured four and a half inches in length, by two and three-eighths inches in breadth (diameter), and was eight and three-quarter inches in circumference around the middle. The eggshell, after the contents were emptied (which were as clear, fine, bright and inodorous, as those of a hen's egg, with a deep orange yellow yolk), held as much as nine fluid ounces of water. Before the egg was opened, it sunk on being placed in water—probably from its being very recently impregnated. Some of the old hunters say the egg is excellent eating; this one certainly had not the faintest musky odor, nor the slightest foreign smell.

The collection of birds' eggs in the United States and Europe, by savans, and the rich and curious who are bird-bitten, has become as much a rabia and rage as was that of shells; and, rather curiously, it centers more in collections from the California birds, just now, than those from any other country. Any one, with a fully identified and arranged series of California birds' eggs could get a handsome figure for the set in New York, Boston, Paris or London. Only think, there are schools of philosophers who make a study of birds' eggs; they call it Oology, and threaten to make big books out of it.

The young Condor mentioned above, is from five to seven days old, and weighed ten ounces. (The weights used in this paper are avoirdupois). The white skin of this chick is of an ochrous yellow, and covered with a dull white, fine down; the beak was colored, the same as in the old birds; the skin of the head and neck entirely bare of down, and of ochrous yellow—the color of the legs of a deeper shade than that of the body; it had the musky smell of the old birds; the size and appearance similar to that of a two-months-old gosling; it had only been dead a couple of hours.

We are thus particular in describing this egg and the young, as they are of great interest among naturalists, from not having been described before, at least so far as we can ascertain from the latest authorities in reach, all of which are particularly directed to California subjects. The above detailed description is from nature, at any rate; if it has been noted from the same mirror heretofore, it has not come under our cognizance.

Addenda, 7 May, 1859.—The young Condor mentioned in the foregoing note, proved on opening to be a male. The *crura*, or dilatation of the gullet, was filled with the finely comminuted flesh of some animal; the *stomach* contained oat grains and straw, with undigested fragments of acorns, excrements of mice or squirrels, and small pieces of wood, stone, and earth. The beak has a small prominence on its top at the curve, which is not in the old bird, and its edge is very slightly toothed. It is not known if the parent bird feeds the young, or the chick feeds itself from food brought to them; but from the beak and tongue of the above specimen, he was as ready formed to eat and tear, as a young alligator. The egg is a little smaller at one end than the other; its shell is about three times thicker than that of a turkey's egg. My old friend, Capt. John B. Cooper, who knew David Douglas intimately, when in California, in 1829-30, informed me a few days ago, that Douglas searched in vain for the eggs of the Condor, throughout Santa Lucia range, nor could he get them at any prices he offered to the Indians or country people. The egg and young bird described above, will be found engraved in *Hutchings' Magazine* for June, 1859; and a descriptive note of the same in the S. F. Daily Herald, of 5 May, 1859.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Protection against Drought.

[As so many discussions have been had in our State relative to deep and shallow plowing—and cultivating on dry soils—we are pleased to give the authority of our very oldest and most reliable journal, the Plough, Loom and Anvil, to sustain the position we have always assumed for this State]. The frequent stirring of soils between the rows is undoubtedly a protection, and, in ordinary cases, sufficient protection against drought. The air passes freely through soils frequently stirred; and whenever air comes in contact with a body colder than itself, it deposits moisture, as in a tumbler filled with ice water at the dinner table, or in particles of a soil at some inches depth, and consequently colder than the air above the surface. When the farmer sees his tumbler sweat, as it is sometimes expressed, he may be assured that so it fares with the soil six or eight inches below a well stirred surface, provided the soil were mellowed to that or a greater depth before the crop was put in. The great source of protection in our country is in deep plowing. On a soil of any decent consistency, it would be impossible that a crop should suffer from drought if the soil were pulverized to a depth of fifteen inches, because the lower portion of such a soil would retain moisture till long after the surface should have received new supplies from the clouds. If our readers are alarmed at fifteen inches as a depth which they despair of reaching, we think them too easily alarmed, but still we will meet them on higher ground. A field thoroughly pulverized to a depth of ten inches will seldom suffer from the drought. Abundant and reliable testimonies have been published, going to show that fields plowed to a depth of eight or ten inches have escaped unharmed, when on other fields, equally well cultivated, with the single exception that they were plowed but half as deep, utterly failed of giving crops. That deep plowing is a sufficient remedy against any ordinary drought, any but the very longest and severest, is an established truth.

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

AT SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, JUNE, 1859.

## Salutatory Address.

BY CHAS. S. REXTER.

## LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

It is with pleasure, mingled with no little degree of pride, that the student greets you upon an occasion like the present. With some satisfaction to himself, he feels as though he had accomplished one great and important end of life.

And while to Providence he feels grateful for this, as one of the first of temporal blessings, he is not unmindful that to you, ladies and gentlemen, is he greatly indebted for the position he now occupies.

A decade in the history of California has not passed, since, out of the chaotic mass of human beings wafted hither from the four corners of the earth, you have formed a nucleus of literary strength, and thrown around it a moral shield, without which no institution, however munificent, endowed with wealth and learning, can give that literary refinement which contributes so largely to the happiness of the human family.

And while you have made this institution denominational, the student points to it as a significant fact in the history of religious and literary progress, that you have separated its literary departments from all sectarian influences, and its doors are always open to the student, whether he be Catholic, Protestant, or Pagan.

One year ago, the first graduating class in California, justly honored and esteemed as the pioneers of literature and science upon this western coast, stepped forth from the University of the Pacific, like Pallas from the brain of Jove, completely armed and equipped for the battle of life.

We have passed through the same scenes—the same college-experiences—the same difficulties—and now approach to the same threshold from which to take our stations with them.

We trust that we comprehend as far as we have gone, the general principles inculcated in what have been our studies; that we comprehend what is the true import of an education; and lastly, what is most important, how we may best use and not abuse it.

We trust, too, that we will ever treasure up in our memories as something sacred, those great moral truths so deeply inculcated by our careful, kind benefactors.

The difficulties attending a college-course, none but a student does or can know. They do the student great injustice, who think it mere pastime to search for those great truths which lie concealed beneath a mass of materials accumulated for ages. They are precious gems, and he who would possess them, must delve for them; delve deep, beneath a sea of thought. They are not sown broadcast, like pebbles upon the ocean's shore, that every one may go and pick them up at pleasure, or even blunder on them; but he who learns must labor.

They who at evening sit around their cheerful fires, or revel in the halls of mirth and merriment, have but a faint glimmering idea of the anxiety and mental difficulties attending the student; toiling at the hour of midnight, while thousands slumber, racking his brain over some abstruse metaphysical subject, tearing the frame-work of science to atoms, and knitting it together again piece by piece—particle by particle.

But very few of those who enter college ever graduate, and many, very many, sink under the burden before they get half-way through.

The student is apparently secluded from the world in the silent retreat of his study—yet not; his mind lit up by a vivid imagination, wanders far and fast; he visits every clime and country. From nature's snow-clad hills, he views the poetical scenery of a Switzerland, or on still further north, where the sun never sets, with wondering gaze, he traces out the flittings of Aurora Borealis. The scene changes; in the twinkling of an eye he is plucking the golden fruit in the more salubrious climate of the tropical regions, and when he beholds the beauty and poetry of the skies, seized with rapture almost to inspiration, he shakes the dull earth from his feet, and mounts the heavens. On the swift wing of imagination, he flies from planet to planet, from sun to sun, and led on step by step, he ventures at length to grapple with infinity, from which he recoils, and with astonishment finds himself but a poor humble student, dallying out a scrap of time on a mote of creation.

If you ask, why the student involves himself in such difficulties, I can only answer that he is actuated by that general unquenchable thirst and desire of mankind to seek the unknown.

And when tired nature droops his weary wing under the burden, Hope, the student's friend and joy, lends her inspiring aid. And it is not infrequently that the student, when the cloud of despair hangs over his soul like darkness over the face of the deep, is cheered onward by the admonishing hand of Hope:

"Primeval Hope, the Etonian mused say,  
When man and nature mourned their first decay;  
When every form of death and every woe,  
Shot from malignant stars to earth below;  
When murder bared her arms, and rampant war  
Yoked the red dragons of her iron car,  
When peace and mercy leaped from the plain  
Sprang on the river winds to heaven again;  
All, all forebode the friendless, guilty mind—  
But Hope, the charmer, lingered still behind."

The subject upon which we propose to make a few remarks, is one, no doubt, familiar to you all. For the student is known wherever the busy hum of industry is heard. Wherever proud cities rise; wherever the press blazons forth to the world its lettered literature; wherever the dull heavy tread of the iron horse is heard, and wherever the sails of commerce whiten the bosom of the ocean, is the student known, and wherever institutions of learning are reared, is the student also known; and in a land where you see a vast multitude of human beings assembled together, on God's holy day, to worship and offer up thanks to Him from whom we receive every blessing, you may well know the student is there. In short, you find the student wherever progress and civilization make their way, or rather progress and civilization make their way wherever the student is found; and liberty never breathes in a country where the student is not.

But however intimately connected with society he is—with the glory and honor of a nation, eloquence has been exhausted upon every other subject pertaining to the arts and sciences but that of the individual student, as a student is lost in the importance and dignity of an education, or amid the ruins of some superannuated institution.

Whether the mouths of orators have been dumb upon the subject because they thought it worthy only of silent contempt, or whether they regarded it as a kind of literary obstacle, over which soaring eloquence might blunder, is difficult to decide. Our remarks apply to the student in general, of every clime and country, and it is not at all necessary, that the term be applied to those confined within the walls of a college. It is a profession, and every one is a student who seeks knowledge.

But the students of California merit particular attention; for them I have the greatest sympathy, as one naturally would who has associated with them for some years; there are not a great many of them. But what is one great consolation to my fellow-students and myself, if they are but few in number, they are *multum in parvo*; what they lose in quantity they make up in quality. However, it is not so because they are more intellectual, or superior in mental ability; but we do claim this degree of superiority for the student of California: that it requires a higher degree of moral courage to turn

the mind from the wildest freaks of adventure that ever beset the path of a student, to the more sober and steady pursuit of knowledge.

Emigrating to this country in his childhood days, he finds himself cast in a whirlpool of constant excitement, by his peculiar associations and occupations, his mind nearly a blank, ready to receive and tenaciously hold first impressions. His position is perilous when he finds his path beset by every vice and temptation that human ingenuity can invent. It is painted and presented to him in every shape and color, and seems at times almost superhuman, or, if you will allow the expression, super-saturnic. And not only is he likely to be drawn within this vortex of sin, as many are, but there are still more innocent pleasures which tend to bias the mind from all literary pursuits.

The climate is congenial; the geography of the country is adapted to more athletic sports; his mind seized with the spirit of adventure from the romantic scenes constantly spread before him, he is led from mountain to mountain, from cliff to cliff, and from their highest summit he casts his vision across the Sierra Nevada, and recalls anew the scenes of bygone days. Melancholy turns him from the view, and when he beholds the vast expanse of waters which lie before him in the West, it recalls to mind the prophetic words of the good Berkeley:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;"

and he wonders with Young America, how long before the Anglo-Saxons will revel in the Hall of the Celestials.

From such a chaos of impressions, must the student of California divest his mind, when he enters within our college-walls to receive instruction, and it is only with a degree of moral courage worthy of the highest praise that he does it. Indeed, it is no mild task for any student to forgo the pleasures of the world, and pursue the more tedious paths of science—that, too, in the very prime of life, when

"As bees fly hame wi' lades o' treasure  
The minis wing their way wi' pleasure."

It will not be presumption to assert, that the position which the student occupies, is more responsible than that of any other class of individuals. Total, unavoidable, and involuntary ignorance, may screen a man from a great many serious responsibilities; but education involves him in them, and under the red of a most fearful judgment, the student finds himself in duty bound to comply with the demands made upon him, or in other words, he must alleviate the debt he owes to man and his Maker, or turn bankrupt to him from whom he receives every blessing.

Herein consists the importance of the student, in what he knows, however little it may be, and the relations to other beings in which he places himself. As a citizen, he holds the future destiny of his country; as a member of society he is responsible—responsible in one respect, as an example of good conduct. We do not mean to assert, however, that the student always sets a good example, but if you find it not in the refinement which education gives, you need not look for it any where else. Example is the only source of education that some people have, and it is not unimportant that that example be good.

Bad example has ever been the greatest source of sin; it has been more pernicious to mankind than all the wars, plagues and famines that ever visited the human family. It may be asserted, however, that the student has ever been the worst; but where a student errs, a student rights him—no one else can.

Viewing him from a religious point of view, we are indebted to the student for all the knowledge we possess of the Christian religion. Time has canceled out many illustrious deeds; great men whose multitude were proud to follow, have sunk into the waves of oblivion; and even the fame of modern heroes has been tarnished by the unrelenting hand of time—but that of our Redeemer is newer to-day than it was yesterday. By the perseverance and energy of the student, his teachings have been transmitted through all succeeding generations down to the present time, pure and undiluted, as it fell from the lips of the Saviour—clothed in all the majesty of heaven. Notwithstanding, he has had obstacles to overcome, which put his faith to the severest trials. Religion's perversions, false religions, matured and brought to light by the hell hallucinations of some false prophet—the evil passions of man—and lastly infidelity, the infidelity of learned men, who side by side with the unlettered Hindoo, have rolled the iron car of a Juggernaut, for the last eighteen centuries. Yet they were such from principle, and whose high moral worth as citizens of community was such, that some professing Christians might learn charity from them—not so much the doctrines they advocated made them the formidable foe of the Christian student, as their honor and sincerity—in short, their strength lay in a herculean weakness.

It might seem to be taking broad latitude to say the student has accomplished all this. But a Luther toiling at the hour of midnight, conceived the idea, and laid the corner-stone of the greatest Reformation the world ever witnessed. Paley conceived the idea of establishing the Evidences of Christianity, while attending college. Bishop Butler labored forty years in the silent retreat of his study, alone, under the discerning gaze of Heaven, and the result of his labors was a complete harmony between natural and revealed religion. He trimmed the foundation of infidelity till it had nothing to stand upon, and then swept that away. Indeed the pages of history are illumined with such names; history would not be history without them.

It might seem necessary, in the course of our remarks, to make some distinctions between the genuine stamp of the student and the counterfeit. The public are sadly imposed upon sometimes, by those who would like to palm themselves off under the devoted name of the student. But you need never be deceived by them; you may always know them; they belong to that class who are always wanting to go to school long enough just to get a bit of learning to help 'em through the world; and they go, just long enough to learn Aladdin's golden rule of arithmetic—"Addition to myself, and subtraction from my neighbors;" and then probably forget to pay their tuition fees and leave; leave, not to put in practice those great moral truths they never learned.

Frugality and economy are always commendable; they are virtuous qualities; but no genuine student will prostitute the dignity of an education to the sole purpose of counting dollars and cents.

The genuine student has a few faults; the same as other people have a great many; and if one were going to put forth a volume or two on their virtues, it would be perfectly admissible in him to treat sparingly of a fault; that is, providing he was going to write a volume or more on their merits. Some, however, are apt to look upon it as a heinous crime if the student should put on a few scholastic airs. Admitting he does; they are purely literary, and surely no one can have a better cause to back up a little vanity.

Society, in fostering and sustaining the student from childhood up to adult age, claims some recompense for his care. They expect, nay, demand, that he should stand forth the champion of the right, though he may not have the strength of the Ajax, or the swiftness of Achilles. But "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." And when he stands forth the champion of the oppressed, he can show written upon the frontlet of his will, the proud and defiant words of Roderick Dhu:

"He rights each wrong where it is given  
If it were in the courts of heaven."

## Valedictory Oration.

BY CHA. S. SMYTH, AT THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 8, 1859.

## LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Amid the varied scenes of life's pathway there is much that awakens feelings of thrilling interest, and leads the mind to the contemplation of nobler themes. As we cast the eye backward over the lapse of time, since the discovery of the New World, we are startled by our nation's rapid advancement. The untrodden wilds that were unproductive wastes in the field of nature, have been transferred by the hand of art; and the yell of the savage and the growl of the wild beast have been hushed by the voice of civilization. A living, moving throng of intelligent human beings, filled with feelings of exultant pride, as they contemplate the progress of our country, now fill the places of the untutored sons of the forest. Coextensive with the advance of civilization, and the increase in wealth and power, has been the progress of science and the onward course of free and liberal principles. The sun of liberty, which shines so brightly in the New World, casts its cheering beams athwart the gloomy dwelling-places of a down-trodden people; and the burden of oppression weighs less heavily upon them, as they hear across the deep blue waters the happy voices of freedom's sons chanting the praises of the goddess of liberty. But while we are to them an example of political and religious liberty, the discoveries in science rival that of the older philosophers, and the rising tide of truth impelled onward from the shores of America, and swelling higher and still higher in its onward course, breaks on the shores of the Old World, and bears on its rolling wave the scattered fragments of the bark of ignorance and superstition. As our country has extended the area of its influence, and given the world clearer evidences of its wise provisions, that other element, which is the most essential to national prosperity, has also moved forward with steady course, giving to our institutions a glow of richer beauty, as it has portrayed to the world the happy consequences arising from the blending of political and religious liberty. The banner of the Cross, planted on the shores of the Western World by Columbus, now waves over a people who acknowledge the away of morality and religion. This has been the great instrument for the promotion of peace and prosperity. Without it, we never could have attained to our present position among the nations of earth. It is the cause and not the effect of our national prosperity. Entire religious liberty has opened the way to free inquiry; and the consequence is, that the people of the United States have nearer the religion of its founders, in its pristine purity, than any other nation that acknowledges its divinity. And an influence is extending from our shores, calculated to win to the true faith the nations bowed down in heathen superstition. The light illumining our peaceful shores extends beyond Pacific's broad domain, and is chasing away the clouds which overspread Asia's darkened clime, while the idols to which the people have bowed for ages in blind adoration are destined to be superseded by the simpler and purer forms of Christian worship. And the light of truth is again beginning to illumine the land of its origin, which has for ages been enveloped in the thickest gloom, waiting for the fire of Christianity, which moved westward in its course, to perform its circuit around the globe, and re-kindle on its native shore. Such being the consequences of religious liberty, restless and fanatical must the person be who desires a change of policy. May no religious proscription ever disgrace our nation; and perish the intolerant bigot that denounces every one whose belief does agree with his own, and who does not subscribe to his narrow-minded notions of Christianity.

But we are apt, when speaking in reference to our progress, vainly to imagine that we must continue to advance in a corresponding ratio, forgetting the foundation on which free institutions rest, as we view with swelling hearts the upward flight of the American Eagle. It is folly to suppose, because we have been brought safely through every storm, that we are in no danger. This blind confidence in our strength, and a disposition to pass quietly along, unconscious of the perils which surround us, have a greater tendency to hurry us on to destruction, than all the ravings of bigoted fanaticism. If those who direct the affairs of our government, and who are the guardians of our liberty, slumber at their post or prove recreant to the trust reposed in them, the ramparts of our national safety will be broken down and the seeds of anarchy and misrule scattered throughout the land. Those who dwell in eloquent and rapturous strains on the greatness of our Confederacy, and bestow no attention upon the true principles which are the palladium of our liberties, are our most dangerous counsellors, and never should receive the confidence of the American people. If enlightenment and individual and social morality keep pace with our increase in wealth and population, no cloud can ever dim the star of our prosperity. But if we listen only to the honeyed words and hackneyed phrases of aspirants for honor and distinction, and foolishly imagine that individual and political corruption will pass unnoticed by Providence, our ship of state will be dashed to pieces on the breakers that lie near the waves of fancied peace and security. But a general diffusion of knowledge has ever kept alive a feeling of patriotic devotion. It is a pleasing reflection, and one which should give us increased courage, that the storms which have beat madly about the most perfect political fabric in existence, have spent their force in harmless fury, only making it better able to withstand the shock of each succeeding tempest.

The scenes of to-day are a striking evidence of our prosperity and happiness. The assembled throng before us tells more forcibly than words could express, how rapid has been our progress as a State—how interesting are the circumstances connected with our history!—and is the most eloquent comment on the rising star of greatness which casts its radiant beams over the mountains and valleys of the Eureka State. From a wild and uncultivated wilderness, you have redeemed our fair land, and now bloom the most fragrant flowers and ripen the richest fruits, where, but a few years ago, the hand of art had scarcely begun its work of transformation. Enlightenment, peace, and prosperity, have followed in the wake of degraded ignorance and moral desolation. As citizens of California, you have reason to be proud of her position. Society now is on a level with that of the older States. The luxuries of life abound in rich profusion, and we are surrounded by a class of beings, who illustrate in a forcible manner the strength and beauty of that oft-quoted and highly interesting proverb, that "Where men is, there will woman be also."

In glancing over the past few years, there is much that awakens the heart's most thrilling emotions, and touches the most sensitive chords of sympathy. The interest manifested by you in our welfare, will be remembered with gratitude when the minor incidents of life are forgotten. To the student, encouragement and sympathy are ever motives to increased exertion. As we bid you adieu, accept our warmest thanks for the generous sympathy which you have ever manifested for us; for the flowers of pleasure with which you have strewn our pathway, with the assurance that amid all the changing scenes of life's journey, night shall ever destroy the memory of old associations, while nothing shall ever remove from our hearts the feelings which your kindness has awakened. May time but add increasing prosperity and happiness, and may no breath from the vale of sad-







## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

**A Special Agent in the Eastern States.**  
Mr. E. A. HAY, who left here in the steamer of the 5th April, on a visit to his kindred, to carry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.  
We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.  
We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

**The Farmer—Our City Carrier.**  
Having employed Mr. J. F. LARABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the Farmer into their family as a friend to all "home industry." It will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

**Do You Take "The Farmer"?**  
We believe we should ask this question of everybody; especially of all who are permanently located in California. Our journal is identified with all the best interests of California. Merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, as well as the farmers, are interested in the subjects on which our journal speaks. There are no interests of which there are not important records, such as should be known to all; for their own interests will be promoted thereby. Every branch of human industry has an important record and a kindly word; and every family in our State has an interest in these matters. The cause of Education will ever find able advocates and friends in our journal; and surely parents will desire to secure all that shall advance this cause for their children's sake. Teachers will greatly promote their own interests, by a generous interest displayed for this aid to them.

The merchant's prosperity depends entirely upon the success of the great industrial interests of a State; the manufacturer is as clearly allied; and the mechanic is the "twin-brother" of the farmer; and thus all are identified together.

It is all-important that our State receive an enlarged immigration to give life to all branches of trade and industry; in order to awaken attention to this all-important subject, we should scatter all the light possible relative to the resources of this State, through every State of our Union and over Europe; and we believe we can recommend our journal to all the friends of our State, as a means of accomplishing this work.

We therefore must respectfully ask the attention of the citizens of this State, who have kindred and friends who they may wish to interest in behalf of California, to send them the CALIFORNIA FARMER. We have abundant proof that it has accomplished, and will accomplish, much good for our State, and we know it is not egotistical in us to say this much.

We therefore hope that those who have kindred and friends in the old States, will feel the importance of the suggestion we have made; and we shall be happy to receive their orders for mailing our journal, as they shall desire—fully assured, that all who thus cooperate with us, in making known the vast capabilities of California among their friends abroad, will be amply repaid for the cost of it.

**State Agricultural Fair.**  
We learn from Sacramento that considerable feeling exists relative to the coming State Fair, as connected with the Pavilion and the action of those who have acted for the County in the purchase of the land for the County Pavilion and Fair Ground. The feeling is generally prevalent, that the interests of the county, as well as of the great mass of the citizens thereof, have been entirely disregarded; and the first intention of those who are to pay the taxes for the erection of the buildings has been lost sight of, in the desire of parties to erect the Pavilion in the City and have the Fair Ground at a different place, outside the City. Influential citizens, who are large taxpayers, feel aggrieved, and think that the true intent and purport of the vote has been set aside.

By the act of incorporation it was intended to erect a Pavilion and prepare the Fair Ground; and every one supposed that they would be in one place. No one ever supposing the Pavilion would be in one place and the Fair Ground in another, as such a thing is rarely known where the arrangement was for permanency.

We hear also, as a further proof of the gathering trouble, that the contractor for erecting the buildings has declined to go on; and the citizens are much incensed at the conduct of those who oppose the original will and intent of the people.

We regret to hear also, that some of the officers of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society are greatly dissatisfied, and that one, A. P. Smith, Esq. (one of the most practical and best men in the State for such a position), has sent in his letter of resignation, and refuses to have any further connection with the Society or its management. This we have all along feared.

**Collegiate Addresses.**

We take a great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very excellent essays which are found in our columns this week. When it is remembered that our State is young and the colleges of our State are but in their infancy, and when it is remembered too of the many temptations of our State to draw students from close study, we think these efforts of our young students worthy of all praise. They reflect much credit upon the institutions as well as upon themselves. We have several more essays which we shall give in following numbers.

**New Pump.**—A new invention of a Pump of excellent character, is now offered in our columns. We have examined it in the factory and in the garden, and can speak with confidence of its merits. The ease and rapidity with which this pump works is remarkable. We have met with many gardeners in San Jose who speak in the highest terms of it. We shall again refer to this valuable improvement.

**Floral Fair at Oakland.**

Thus truly interesting and grand display, the first of the kind at this season of the year on the Pacific coast, opened to the public at the Pavilion at Oakland on Tuesday evening last, at 8 o'clock.

It would be difficult for the public generally to fully appreciate this enterprise unless they shall consider the amount of labor performed by the citizens and the executive board, from the commencement of the enterprise. When it shall be duly considered that this is the season of the grain harvest, and also the season of the strawberry, the great crop of Oakland and vicinity, when every moment of time is required of the cultivator, then some idea may be formed of the cost in time and means required to organize a society, get plans, build a pavilion and awaken a due interest for such an enterprise, and then collect, arrange and bring to a successful issue so important an undertaking.

We record the Floral Fair at Oakland as a complete success, worthy of all praise and highly honorable to its projectors, friends and patrons. It will do much for the cause of "Flora and Pomona" and will have a very beneficial effect in making known the beautiful town of Oakland to many who never had previously enjoyed its rural beauty.

The pavilion where this Fair is held is built in similar form to the other pavilions, for similar uses; a main body for a hall, with wings. This pavilion is 80 feet long by 40 feet wide; the wings 30 feet by 20 feet each. The pavilion is a neat structure and tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers and pictures.

Two tables the length of the centre hall are profusely covered with early fruits and flowers, filling the pavilion with the sweetest fragrance. The odors of ripe fruits and blooming flowers are almost felt.

**MEMORIO.**—A piece of embroidery from Richmond, Ohio, wrought by Mrs. E. A. Pixley. This, however neatly and handsomely accomplished, contained within itself a value more than met the eye. It was the gift of a sister to a brother in this country, and is valued as a memento, and treasured as a priceless gift. The piece of work is denominated raised worsted work, and is of rich colors on a black ground.

**FARMER'S BOUQUET.**—A neatly arranged grain and grass bouquet composed of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat, with grasses. The buckwheat was in blossom, forming with blossoms of the Solanum Tuberosum, a handsome centre, the balls of the latter representing fruit, so that this bouquet may be said to be an offering to Flora, Pomona, and Ceres. It was a handsome tribute. The collection of Grain was very respectable, many samples being of superior excellence. We shall give full lists of contributors as soon as the Committees have reported, together with the premiums, etc. The assortment of Vegetables was far more extensive than could have been expected from the sandy appearance of Oakland; cultivators are now beginning to learn that sand contains much that is nutritious and beneficial to the soil.

A Spanish bean, by Mr. Whitcher, some seven feet high (the English bean, long pod), was a good specimen. A sugar-beet weighing fifty-seven pounds exhibited by Mr. L. Larue, of Brooklyn, attracted considerable attention. A very pretty specimen of the asparagus gone to seed, exhibited a wonderful sport—three broad expansive branches nearly four inches wide, and from four to six feet long, with tasseled branches drooping from the sides, making a very beautiful appearance. Large stalks of the same were near by—very superior samples. The above was from Dr. Haile of Alameda. A Hubbard squash, the growth of 1898, in perfect preservation, and sweet potatoes, perfectly preserved, the growth of 1897, were on the table, grown by Rumford Brothers.

The collection of Fruits upon the tables would do honor to any show in the world; in fact, no better fruit of the kind was ever exhibited at any fair in any State. As we intend to publish an entire list of the fruits and the names of the contributors in full, we shall here only enumerate choice specimens, and any omission we now make will not be intentional, but accidental. Prominent in the exhibition were the splendid Oranges from the gardens of Mrs. Bruguiere, a beautiful spot among the hills near by. Several trees in pots, laden with apples and pears, were from the same place. The strawberries, cherries, currants, and raspberries, were never surpassed. Prominent in the collection were three pyramids of fruit from the garden of D. E. Hough, containing twenty-eight varieties of strawberries, twenty-two varieties of gooseberries, eight varieties of currants, and twenty varieties of raspberries, and two of blackberries—all fine specimens. The strawberries were most wonderfully fine; some finer than ever before exhibited. Where all were so fine it would seem almost invidious to discriminate. A. W. White, Mr. Lusk and Mr. Fountain exhibited magnificent strawberries. Other exhibitors' names we did not learn in season for this week. The following contributors also made fair displays of cherries, currants, raspberries, etc.: R. W. Washburn, of Shell-Mound; Dr. Haile, of Alameda; J. M. Horner, of Mission San Jose. Remarkable specimens of the Gov. Wood Cherry, the best cherry yet shown, was exhibited by B. F. Rynders, Esq., of Brooklyn. The cherry-cherries, by Robert Farraly, of San Lorenzo, were remarkable, really cherry-size cherries. The white currants of Mr. Washburn, and some other dishes of the Victoria and large red were very fine. The raspberries by Mr. White were beautiful. Mr. Lewelling, of San Lorenzo, exhibited splendid cherries, among them Gov. Wood; this will be a famous cherry for California. The President, Rev. A. H. Myers, exhibited fine fruits in variety. Several lady contributors added worth and beauty to the exhibition by their fruits as well as in every other department. The Japan raspberry, from Mrs. Kirkland, attracted great attention. Mrs. Barnes exhibited very handsome fruit. Many other contributors we shall report in full upon ascertaining names and varieties. Dr. Haile, of Alameda, and others, exhibited branches of the cherry-tree heavily laden with fruit.

The collections on behalf of Flora were highly

creditable. Prominent in the collection were the choice offerings of W. H. Bovee, Esq., from his private gardens: A splendid display of roses and other cut flowers; also, two pyramids of rich and fragrant flowers that added greatly to the display. Mr. Hutchison of Alameda, made a very handsome show, contributing over one hundred and fifty pots of plants, and a profusion of bouquets and cut flowers, highly creditable to him as a florist. Mrs. Bragee made a handsome display also. The collection of the President and other officers, of flowers and fruits were highly creditable. Many of the floral embellishments and wreathing of the hall were the work of the fair hands of the ladies of Oakland to whose interest and enthusiasm much of the success of the Fair is owing.

The Vegetable Department of the Exhibition was well sustained by Mr. D. L. Perkins, who presented a fine array of vegetables and vegetable seeds, highly creditable to him; and by Messrs. Potter, Boggie, Fogg, Hockmire, and many others. Among the finest vegetable specimens on exhibition were cabbages, turnips, potatoes, rhubarb, etc., very fine for the season. Of these we shall speak more particularly hereafter.

The contributions of Artistic Work were creditable; especially, the needle-work, embroidery, and raised work; numerous specimens of which were presented. They shall hereafter be noticed. Among them is a fine raised embroidery, or worsted-work, by Mrs. Lucien Huff, very rich and beautiful; also a piece of work, a map of England, by a lady seventy years ago.

The Gallery of Paintings, etc., presented some fine specimens. R. H. Vance, as usual, led the way with his fine artistic pictures. Mr. Shew showed some fine pictures; Mr. Stuart also contributed. The volunteer collection was good.

A fine collection of rare and valuable specimens and curiosities (some fifty in number) were exhibited by Dr. —, which added very much to the interest of the Fair.

We have undoubtedly omitted to mention many worthy contributions, but we will supply all deficiencies in our next publication.

The President and Directors have certainly done their very best to meet the wants of the public. Their gentlemanly and courteous manner in receiving visitors, and their attentions to the wants of all, merit the approbation of the public.

**Reception of Horace Greeley.**

THE announcement that the distinguished editor of the New York Tribune (Horace Greeley) was about to visit California, has awakened a lively interest in the minds of all classes of our community. It is not merely politicians, or party men, who are to be interested and affected by the visit of this gentleman and editor, but the people of our entire State; for it should be borne in mind, that Mr. Greeley comes to study the character of our State and her vast resources and capabilities, as well as to meet and confer with her citizens. Mr. Greeley will come to learn and to be instructed in the manifold evidences of our State's progress, and to see, by tangible evidences, the power and influence of the citizens of California, and to mark the wonderful progress this State has made in one short decade of time.

The position of this gentleman, as the editor of one of the most influential journals of our country, heralding far and wide a voice that must tell with power for our State, should not be forgotten. It is important that he should be received with that distinguished courtesy due to him, for the influence that he wields; and that opportunities should be given him, to ascertain the true position of our State and her untold resources, so that the Tribune may be the means of still further advancing our own State in her path of destiny.

Horace Greeley comes to our State as a scholar as well as an editor, to be instructed, and not merely to be courted and feasted as an editor or a politician; and, while he shall be welcomed with all due honors, for the position which he occupies, we hope and trust it will be the pleasure of our citizens, one and all, to place before this gentleman all the information possible relative to California; so that when he shall return to his highly responsible post of honor and duty, our State shall be benefited by his visit to it; and the power and potency of his pen, and the columns of the New York Tribune, shall become still more than ever the friend and herald of California and her fame, and show forth to the world some bright pictures of her future great and glorious destiny.

Such a purpose, in receiving and welcoming such a guest to our State, and such a reception as would be due to such a guest, would be worthy of our State and the man, and which we trust will be paid; so that all shall be honored thereby, and such we hope and believe will be the action of the press of California, in behalf of the citizens thereof.

**Monthly Agricultural Meeting at Oakland.**

We would respectfully suggest to the friends of Horticulture, Floriculture, and Agriculture generally, the importance of holding a series of Monthly Meetings through the summer. We believe, if all the growers of fruits and flowers would bring in their best and newest fruits and flowers every first Saturday in the month, or every four weeks or oftener, and then and there compare quality, correct names, and confer together, great good would be accomplished. We know they would all be the gainers; for it would increase the love for the science and promote a healthy competition. By a little exertion, many who never thought of exhibiting, would become interested; and, after a little, these meetings would be very numerous and attended. We hope they will awake to this very important suggestion.

**TRIAL OF THE HARVESTERS.**—To-morrow will be the great trial of the Harvesting Machines, at Oakland, under the care and direction of the Committee of the Fair. This trial will prove an interesting one. Messrs. Arthur & Son and T. Ogg Shaw & Co., with others, will be contestants for the glory and honor of the field. The result will prove which shall wear the chaplets of fame—Home Industry or Foreign Manufacture. We look to the result with deep interest.

**The Collegiate Institute at Benicia.**

The Annual Exhibition of this institute, under the direction of C. J. Flatt, Esq., was as decidedly successful as the former ones have been. A marked improvement in both the useful and ornamental departments, gives evidence of a studious effort on the part of all the teachers, to render each term worthy the high reputation which the Institute enjoys.

Not only is the situation peculiarly suitable for such educational establishments as Benicia boasts of, because of the clear bracing atmosphere, equally free from the fogs of San Francisco, and the heat of the interior, but when we find that great pains are taken to give satisfaction and meet the high expectations which are formed, we feel warranted in recommending to the notice of our readers, such an establishment as the Collegiate Institute.

The essays were of a high character; the subjects well chosen, and calculated to call forth originality of thought, as well as show the advancement of the higher classes in important studies. The "Past and Present of California," by H. Coffin, of Martinez, was well written and eloquently delivered. "Music," by Thos. P. Hooper, of Benicia, was practical throughout, treating more of the origin and the usefulness of music, and its value as an auxiliary of education, than the poetry of his subject would have led us to expect.

The "Age of the Earth" by Jos. McKenna, was an extraordinary subject for a Goethe to handle, but he seemed perfectly at home in his geological and astronomical arguments to prove the great age of the earth.

"Education," by I. Hurlburt was admirably written. The subject in the first place had evidently been carefully considered, was presented in a forcible manner and left the impression that the young gentleman understood not only how to write, but the importance of what he had chosen to write about.

The Essay on "Theoretical Farming," by Geo. M. Fall, of Marysville, will publish hereafter, because we think it will interest our readers. It is a fair sample of the efforts we have described. It was carefully delivered and won the commendation of all present.

The reading of "Young America," a journal in manuscript, by J. A. Booth of Downieville, and Jerome Stephenson of Calaveras, Editors, interested us. The articles seemed all well written. The paper was handsomely got up. The "School-boys Journal" was read by L. D. Frere and Chas. Rueger, Editors. It was a spicy sheet and created considerable merriment. "The school-boys Echo," a collection of compositions by the little boys, was very amusing; the editors, F. Gonisales and Ed. Dana, deserved the applause bestowed upon them.

A debate "Was Napoleon greater in the field than in the cabinet," affirmative by L. P. Marshall, negative by H. T. Hastings, received great applause. The question on both sides was argued with ability.

The "Recitations" pleased us very much. The best effort was "Spartacus to the Gladiators," by Bani Wing. The inflections of his voice, no less than the gracefulness of his gestures, evidently showed his ability. Willey Nichols declaimed "The Orphan boy" with delicacy and eloquence. "The Gambler," by Mahlon Osborn was a fine piece of acting. The "death scene" was remarkable in its way.

The Artist of the Institute, O. Rager, recited "The Moor's Revenge" with thrilling effect. L. D. Frere deserves particular notice for his fine declamatory powers. He recited the "Baron's last Banquet" with an eloquence that would have done credit to a veteran actor. A little fellow by the name of Milton Stevenson, recited "A leap from the Main Truck," gracefully. The comic recitations of Hugh O. Ritchie, Peter G. Loucks and W. H. McCain, were a feature of the evening's entertainment. They seemed to appreciate the humorous character of their pieces and enjoyed them quite as much as the audience did. Scattered through the programme were some happily chosen choruses.

Not only was the music of a higher order than is usually taught in schools, but the execution, spirited and characteristic as it was, deserves marked notice, and reflects equal credit upon the ability of Prof. Saries and the application of his pupils. The Piano solo by Willey Goodyear, exhibited a rare proficiency. His execution of the intricacies of a composition by Hunte, was warmly applauded. A little boy, Fred. Weinmann, performed the "Tremolo" in a very creditable manner. The Duetta by Geo. M. Fall and Henry Hastings, gave great satisfaction. The ease with which the young gentlemen modulated into different keys is worthy of notice. A comic song by Master Reichert created quite a furore. Prof. Saries informs us that the musical selections were picked out from a number of equally difficult pieces. In fact we heard Masters Goodyear and Weinmann play several brilliant pieces by Hunte, Czerny and other celebrated composers.

The attendance was very large. We noticed a number of prominent persons present from all parts of the State.

It is a pleasing duty to give publicity to so creditable an Exhibition. It proves that while we are advancing in every department of industry and art, that California with equal pride, can point to her schools and challenge a comparison with contemporary establishments at the East. In soil and climate we have natural advantages that are far superior to any other state in the Union. We offer substantial and permanent inducements to the immigrant and it is a source of comfort to know from almost every Californian who travels abroad, that after all, the enterprise and industry of our people are creating a State that even now can compare with her most favored sisters at the East.

J. H. Still & Co.—We have received several favors from J. H. Still & Co., of new magazines and papers by the steamer; among them the "Romancist," and New York Leisure Hour Companion," a new periodical, of which this is the first number; a large and handsome magazine, full of miscellaneous readings.

**Catholic College at Santa Clara.**

While visiting the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara, we paid a visit in company of friends to the Catholic College for boys, under the charge of Father Conly.

This is one of the old Mission Church and College grounds, established some forty years since, and is now a valuable property, claiming by recent decisions a part of the famous "Redman Park," a large and valuable pear orchard, whose annual income from pears has realized some \$20,000.

We were received by Father Conly with much courtesy, and conducted through the entire college and grounds, each and all the departments of study, eating and sleeping rooms, and pleasure grounds. This college has its own tailor and shoemaker; the room where the students have their clothes kept is interesting; a tier of shelves, with apartments equal to the number of students, shows the wardrobe of the student for their outer habiliments, and under charge of the tailor, they are always repaired and kept in the best of order; the same with the shoemaker.

A large and well ventilated school-room for general study, and recitation rooms.

Separate rooms where each pupil takes his lessons in music, and recitation rooms for classes in all the various branches. A large and admirable play ground, with excellent gymnastic apparatus, which is well used by the boys.

A large dining-room, where eighty-five pupils (the present number), are provided for. The sleeping room contains near one hundred beds, all numbered (ninety-three we think), are placed in four rows, in a large and well ventilated hall, second story, and where two teachers or guardians are placed; the bath-room and wash-room contains closets numbered, and where each pupil has his wash-bowl and towel, to correspond with his bed. In the sleeping-room, and while washing, no talking is allowed, silence reigns complete, and here near one hundred boys will undress and retire without a word.

We spent considerable time in the rooms where electrical and chemical apparatus and cabinet are deposited, and were highly entertained by Professor Messea and Father Conly with some very beautiful illustrations in electricity and chemistry. This institution has the most complete and perfect sets of electrical and chemical apparatus that can be found on this coast—costing about \$12,000 in Paris—large and powerful electrical batteries, sufficient to knock down an ox, or even Wilson's elephants. We witnessed the power of the battery, where a person standing upon the insulated stool would be so highly charged, that his hair would lift and stand upright upon his head, "like quills upon the fretted porcupine,"—making a man look terrific; and while thus charged, to touch him would give one a very heavy shock, and to draw the finger or hand quickly down the garments would give forth a hissing sound. Experiments with the air pump—extracting the air from a glass globe, and then connecting it with the battery, showing the electric fire and brilliant purple volumes; also connecting glass tubes to show fancy vivid lightnings. The experiments with the electrical battery—the forked lightning—the dancing peas, and various grand experiments, were highly instructive—all showing that Professor Messea was indeed master of the science. In the large workshop we found all manner of experiments going on; a large and complete laboratory, capable of performing the most scientific and intricate experiments. We saw some splendid specimens of electrolysis; among them a silver of some six and a-half pounds, with raised figures, very perfect—rare materials to work with. Platinum Aluminium—metal potassium, that burns on water; we saw this beautiful experiment, the potassium, sporting on the water, with its flame like a meteor, "one moment bright, then gone forever," the bending of glass tubes, and drawing them down to the size of a thread, and yet have their perfect tubes conductors of air; various scales and weights of perfect balance—the platinum scales, that a one-hundredth part of a grain would move. In the laboratory a large globe was being made, three feet in diameter; when finished will be most perfect. In every department we noticed all and every requisite material for perfecting the student, and at the examination which is near at hand, the students will show that they have availed themselves of their privileges, and improved them—for students cannot waste time at this institution. A valuable mineral cabinet of over one thousand specimens is also connected with the school.

We enjoyed this visit of several hours, and our friends were highly gratified, and we would return thanks to Father Conly and Professor Messea, for their courteous attentions to their visitors.

**Glorious Seventeenth of June.**

"There are moments, I think,  
When the spirit resolves  
Whole volumes of thought  
On its unwritten leaves."  
We go to press upon a day full of the most thrilling emotions; a day full of glory; a day that sealed the charter of Human Liberty with human blood. As the sun goes down upon the shores of the Atlantic, cannons send forth their pealing echoes, and their tone is caught up by us on the mighty Pacific, and echoed back again to them. The pioneers of human liberty that landed upon the bleak rock of Plymouth, saw, in faith, the bright flowers of luscious fruits that were to be the links of union upon the entire continent of America.

These godly spirits broke ground for liberty. The patriots of Bunker Hill, on this memorable day, sowed the seed—aye, and watered it with their blood; and all pioneers are gathering in the glorious harvest from this "goodly heritage."

Shall we not remember, with holy filial love, the Pioneer Fathers of early time? If we would have our memories green in coming time, let us keep alive those of olden time, and let us strive to honor them by holding in sacred trust the institutions they have left us.

**LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER RAMBLER.**—The steamer Rambler, intended for the Petaluma trade, was successfully launched on Thursday last.







Ladies' Department.

Leaves from the Pine Forest.  
BY ORVILLE C. HOWE.  
[The "Leaves from the Pine Forest" will be found of interest to many of our readers, who could sit down and recall from memory many a scene of similar character, as they look back over the "days of lang syne."]  
"Oh! what tender thoughts beneath  
These silent flowers are lying,  
Hid within the mystic wreath  
My love hath kissed in trying."—(Moore.)  
TOWNS or country! Flowers or fashion! Which doth my heart love best? My brain is dizzy with this blissful rural happiness! This life is the Pine Forest! It keeps the heart younger and greener, than when in sickly contact with the outside world. Many a moon has waned and set in the low west, since I have left these "Alpine haunts" for the gay city beyond the mountain heights. The crowded town, with its busy mart, its constant tread, its din and noise, trade and traffic, loss and gain, has lost its charms for me; and the wide-spreading country, with its tasseled corn-fields; its green waving grass; its lowing herds; its wealth and independence; its rustic enchantments—is living! The farmer's life is worth all the sickly fascination which binds the poor to the great cities, to eke out an existence half-starved, with dainty broadcloth upon a hungry, stunted stomach.  
Now, "B. C. A." I have promised to give you, with my best wishes, a few "leaves" from the journal of life, and tell you of my ever-green home, instead of "red-wood," which you thought it to be. This little Eden covers a vast area of acres, which stretch in green landscapes away beyond the range of the eye, far into the dim, uncertain twilight, where the thrush and the nightingale have never seen the pale countenance of the Caucasian race. . . . Back, back, retrospect! Back again, into the dim aisles and arches of the past! Brush away the cobwebs of oblivion, that overhang the halls of memory! Back again, and let me have one rapturous gaze of the decaying joys of youth and happy childhood!  
Many years ago, when I was a "wee tottling thing," my father moved from an eastern home of luxury and comfort into the then wilds of the beautiful Ohio—where the yell of the painted savage startled the denizens of the forest with fear and trembling. But the hurrying march of civilization was upon their heels; and they took up the bow and quiver and moved their lodges further, and further, into the wilderness. It was not as California is now—the Eden of the World; but a wild unbroken forest. My father, with a large family, in the strength and pride of his manhood, went into the wilds of a western State, many a mile from any neighbor, to "clear up" a farm and make a home for his little ones. Off came his gloves, and down came the monarch oaks, one after another, till a small "clearing" was made, spacious enough for a log-house and a garden, which were made around the stumps of trees, which took time to moulder away. My father often felt homesick (as I do now), and longed for his residence at the east; but time makes many a change in the affairs of men; and field after field reared itself in proud beauty out of the wilderness, and a large farm, on which flourished bountiful crops of grain and numerous cattle, was the crowning result of many a hard day's toil, through sunshine and rain; large fields of waving wheat and corn stood in the warm sunshine, and the horn of plenty was full, to repay the husbandman for his privations and hardships.  
These, I must say, were the happiest and most blissful days of lifetime. Often have I stood by my father, after nightfall, to see him burn a large brush-heap, and watched the lurid flames leap upward into the thick darkness, and see the bright sparks ascending, one after another, in the blue concave above, and wondered if I should always have such a great weight of happiness hugging my heart. My future dreams and aspirations of greatness never went above the chimney-top. I never thought there could be altered love, vice, and sin. My aspirations never extended beyond my home in the woods. I was as thoughtless and light-hearted as the "Maid of the Mist." Oh! that time, as it rolls around, should have made such frightful revelations and make me doubt the sincerity of my best friends. No; I have never been so happy, as when I clambered upon my father's knee, before the world's blight had scattered the jewels and roses of my youth. The falsities and gayeties of this life are not a just recompense for the glorious glee and freedom of childhood. Then I saw the turkey and deer come down close to the house and feed in security on the wild grass, till they caught sight of a human face and smelt the smoke in the air, when they fled away in the distance; for wherever man goes, the curses of his race follow him, and the beasts that roam the forest shun him like the deadly opus. Where there is ignorance there is bliss, and civilization brings its misery as well as its wealth and importance.  
I have since thought, had my father then known of this glorious California, with its broad valleys and agricultural resources, when he was young and sprightly, how many days of toil and cankerous care he would have saved; when here, in this prolific country, one can with a little ambition and labor get a good home in a year or two, and enjoy the luxuries of life, that an eastern farmer only obtains through years of rigid economy and toil. How much easier would my father have borne the burdens of life, had he known of a California, with its thousands of broad acres that are now running to waste in the wilderness. His proud, manly form would not have been bowed with such a weight of accumulating ills. His horny palms and whitened locks tell his story. He, like many others, "have learned to labor and to wait."  
Ah, my childhood home! What blessed memories do thou awaken! The cherished forms and tones of other lands and of other days, now haunt each passing hour; and oft, in the visions of sleep, are voices, well known voices, rumbling with my own, and delicious raptures of joy sweep along the corridors of the troubled soul, when I awake

to find my mother's sweet, mellow voice, and the loved ones, have passed away, like a myth or a shadow, while I wrap about me the wail of a broken spirit. I often wonder, should I return, whether they would know me; would old Towser, the watch-dog, heed my once familiar foot-steps in the hall; would he forget his trust, and bound away down the gravelled walk to meet the wanderer from the land of gold. Oh! that I might hug his shaggy neck, as in days of "auld lang syne"; and would that others, in God's providence, may still live to clasp me to their loving hearts. Shall I ever feel the warm, tender pressure of my old father's trembling hand, and the smothering caresses and kisses that my mother, my angel mother! and my loving sisters, are laying up in store for me—for the pilgrim who is drifting here and there by fortune and tide; and shall I then say, "All cares are over, I'm home at last!" When shall the husks of doubt be stripped aside, and the dove return to the ark of safety! When, oh, when! The echo answers, When?  
Now, "B. C. A." I have promised to tell you of my California home; so here's a truce to gloomy reveries, for the portraiture must be sketched; but, as I am no connoisseur in the art of painting, pen and ink must answer in place of pallet and brush. Home scenes warm the heart; and I cannot come down from the heaven of thought in a moment, "for a thing of beauty is a joy forever."  
It is useless to tell you, that Sierra Valley is one of the most beautiful patches of Mother Earth, and lies high up among the snow-capped Sierras; little rivers wind like a silver thread here and there; the scenery is as poetic, wild, and diversified, as could be found among the Alps of Switzerland, and, instead of the wild goat and chamois, are seen the deer, the grizzly, and the antelope, scrambling among the rocky crags and defiles of the mountain passes; high mountains rise upon mountains, and hills upon hills, rear their temples into the blue sky of heaven, and encompass us on either hand; a dark-green pine forest for a background; and the little valley sleeps as placidly in the sunshine and flowers as an infant. It is a little fairy world all by itself; and when one winds down the tortuous trail of the mountain pass and catches, for the first time, a glimpse of its regal beauty, he thinks he is surely at the gates of Paradise. A gleaming sunset-scene upon these hills would intoxicate the eye of an artist, and make me in love with this sinful earth—everything is in now so beautiful, dressed in the royal green of Spring. And the homes of "Alice," "Bessie," and "Edith," are busy homes, sure; and don't imagine, for a moment, because they now and then drop a line in this "Our Book," for the "Ladies' Department" of the FARMER—I say, don't think they are idle "blue stockings" (a cross between a churchyard ghost and a London doll). Not a bit of it! I can make as good a biscuit as ever tickled the palate of the Empress Eugenie, Her Majesty the Queen of England, or the Bard of Avon. My home is not the "Castle of Indolence," an "Idlewild" upon the banks of the Hudson; but a real beehive of industry and toil. I am not a Peri, if I do once in a while court the Muses. I tell you, a good wife, with strong shoes and calico dress, who knows how to manage a farm-house properly, makes a man better and happier than half a dozen languishing, sighing drawing-room belles, only fit for a show-case or a band-box.  
There! I have got to the bottom of the sheet; the twilight is thickening, and the stars will soon be peeping down over the rim of the mountain. It is sundown, and "the curfew tolls the knell of parting day; the lowing herds wind o'er the lea."  
A Lady.  
We have noticed that some young ladies are never found engaged in domestic labor. Call at their homes at any time of day, and you do not find them performing housework. They are frequently found embroidering, making a lace collar, practising on the piano, or doing nothing. We infer that they seldom or never attend to domestic labors, or else that they suddenly quit the kitchen when the door-bell rings, lest they should be caught with a broom or rolling-pin in their hands. It is well known that many young ladies detain visitors half an hour in the parlor, before they emerge from their chambers, arrayed like Paris dolls. No person, out of the families, ever saw them in a kitchen garb. The principal reason is, they think it is not lady-like. Says Mr. Arthur:  
A friend of ours, remarkable for his strong, good sense, married a very accomplished and fashionable young lady, attracted more by her beauty and accomplishments than by anything else. In this, it must be owned, that his strong, good sense did not seem very apparent. His wife, however, proved to be a very excellent companion, and was deeply attached to him, though she still loved company, and spent more time abroad than he exactly approved. But, as his income was good, and his house furnished with a good supply of domestics, he was not aware of any abridgment of comfort on his account, and he therefore made no objection to it. One day, some few months after his marriage, our friend, on coming home to dinner, saw no appearance of his usual meal, but found his wife in great trouble instead.  
"What is the matter?" he asked.  
"Nancy went off at ten o'clock this morning," replied the wife, "and the chambermaid knows no more about cooking a dinner than the man in the moon."  
"Couldn't she have done it under your direction?" inquired the husband, very coolly.  
"Under my direction! Goodness! I should like to see a dinner cooked under my direction!"  
"Why so?" asked the husband, in surprise.  
"You certainly do not mean that you cannot cook a dinner?"  
"Certainly do, then," replied the wife. "How should I know anything about cooking?"  
The husband was silent, but his look of astonishment perplexed and worried his wife.  
"You look very much surprised," she said, after a moment or two had elapsed.  
"And so I am," he answered; "as much surprised as I should be at finding the captain of one of my ships unacquainted with navigation. Don't you know how to cook, and the mistress of a family? Jane, if there is a cooking-school anywhere in the city, go to it, and complete your education; for it is deficient in a very important particular."  
We need not speak of the result, except to say that it was good. But we ask the reader, if

this young wife was more of a lady for not knowing how to cook a dinner? Would it not have been far more commendable in her to have been able to cook at such a time of necessity? If it is a woman's mission to be mistress of the family, then it is her business to know how to wash, cook and sew. Is a captain qualified to guide a ship, if he is ignorant of navigation? Is a man prepared to manage a large mercantile establishment, if he has not learned the merchant's business? Would a college faculty welcome a man to a professorship of Greek, who had never studied it? Then, what shall we say of a female who occupies the place of mistress of the family, without knowing how the work thereof should be done? We say it is a dishonor to her. She is less a lady for this inexcusable ignorance.  
Madame Roland could prepare her husband's meals with her own hands, and at night delight the most literary company of France by her brilliant powers. Mrs. Washington, the mother of the General, always attended to her domestic affairs, even in the presence of the most distinguished guests. Lafayette paid her a visit before his departure for Europe, in the fall of 1784. He was conducted to her mansion by one of her grandsons. "There, sir, is my grandmother," said he, as they approached the house. Lafayette looked up and saw her at work in the garden, "clad in domestic-made clothes, and her gray head covered with a plain straw hat, the mother of his hero." She gave Lafayette a cordial welcome, observing: "Ah, Marquis! you see an old woman; but, come, I can make you welcome to my poor dwelling, without the parade of changing my dress." Mrs. Martha Washington, the wife of the General, was no less distinguished for her management of household affairs. She was "a good seamstress, a good cook, and a good mother." She understood every department of domestic labor, and was ever ready to do what circumstances required.—[The True Woman.]  
BANKERS, ETC.  
MARK BRUMAGIN & CO.,  
BANKERS,  
No. 100 Montgomery street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.  
Sight Bills  
Bank of Commerce, - - - - Boston.  
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS  
American Exchange Bank, New York,  
Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.  
One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.  
Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with our branch office. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the interest premium.  
11-13  
MARK BRUMAGIN & CO.  
SAFES! SAFES!!  
LILLIE'S IMPROVED  
WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES.  
Fire-proof, Powder-proof, Drill-proof, and Burglar-proof.  
With Lillie's Unpickable Powder-proof Lock.  
The best safe made for resisting both fire and thieves, as proven in innumerable instances.  
As to a recent test by fire, reference is made to the late burning of the Crystal Palace, in New York City, at which all other safes on exhibition were burned up. Lillie's SAFE alone was unharmed.  
Reference is also made to the test afforded by the burning of the Jungo Central Railroad Depot at Cairo.  
The following letters and statements:  
J. C. Morris, Esq., Agent of Lillie's Safe, No. 119 Pearl street, N. Y.: Dear Sir: You ask about Lillie's Safe, how they stood the fire, etc. I think we have had a good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 27th of December last, and at that time we had one of those in our office and three in our warehouse. The safe in our office was filled with our books and papers. The safe in our warehouse, and everything it contained came out in perfect order. A new coat of paint is all it will want. The safe in the warehouse was melted out, being exposed to the heat of the fire several hours, the inside was unharmed. We cheerfully recommend them as being far superior to any other safe for fire and burglar-proof qualities. There is no warping or twisting, and no cracking of a new safe, as in the ordinary kind after having been once burned.  
Yours, truly,  
BUEL & MOORE.  
Troy, August 11, 1857. World's Safe Company: Gentlemen: Your letter of to-day is received. In reply we are happy to say the safe we bought of you last spring (Lillie's Patent) came out of the fire in good condition. In fact, the wood work constituting the book-case, was in no respect soiled or discolored. The exterior of the safe shows a few cracks, but nothing, in our opinion, to injure it. The inside is perfectly sound, and the safe was exposed to a severe heat. You will please send for the safe, repair it, and return it to our office, and much obliged, yours,  
CHAS. WARREN & CO., No. 345 River street.  
[From the Troy Daily Times, October 6th.]  
LILLIE'S SAFE COMPANY.  
The fire at the Crystal Palace, New York, yesterday afternoon, furnished a test of safes than which none more thorough could have been desired. Those who were on the ground say that it was the hottest burning they ever saw, the waves of the safe manufacturers were in an exposed situation. Lewis Lillie of this city, Stearns & Marvin of New York, and many others, were among the exhibitors. On overhauling the ruins this morning, Stearns & Marvin's safe was burned out, others in the trying of the point upon the inside door. The last-mentioned could not have arranged a better trial had a special arrangement been made for the purpose. Nor could Mr. Lillie possibly have received a greater triumph for his remarkable invention.  
[From the New York Times, October 6th.]  
Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-Proof safe, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other Sheet-Iron safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public. Also, examine Lillie's Chilled Iron safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new.  
A shipment of these SAFES has just arrived, and can now be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse of T. OGG SHAW, 31 Sacramento street.  
Lillie's Celebrated Bank Locks,  
On hand, and for sale. The best Bank and Vault Lock in the world.  
REFERENCES:  
All the Banks in City of Troy, C. F. Jackson, Bank Commissioner State of Missouri, Mechanics' Bank, Home Mutual Insurance Company, Citizens' Savings Institution, Merchants' & Manufacturers' Savings Institute, St. Louis Building and Savings Association, G. H. Loker & Bro., Bankers, D. Rokohl & Co., Bankers, Johnson & Phillips, Bankers, St. Louis.  
Illinois Central Railroad Co., John Wood, Banker, Vandalia, Criggs & Co., Bankers, New Orleans.  
Bank of Hamburg, Farmers' Exchange Bank, at Charleston, Branch Bank, Columbus, Bank of Newberry, Newbury, Bank of Hamburg, Newbury, Bank of Raleigh, South Carolina, Southern and Northern Banks of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky.  
Also, to Banks and Bankers generally, in the principal cities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.  
THOS. OGG SHAW, AGENT,  
No. 33 Sacramento street.  
11-13m

GROVER & BAKER  
SEWING MACHINES.  
REMOVAL.  
  
THE GROVER & BAKER'S M. COMPANY HAVING assumed the business heretofore conducted by MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,  
For the Sale of our Machines in this City,  
Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the premises lately occupied by him, to the more  
COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,  
No. 118 Montgomery Street,  
AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF  
Ladies,  
And all who have an interest in  
DOMESTIC ECONOMY,  
And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of  
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,  
The superior Excellence and unmistakable Advantages of which ever those of all other Manufacturers, cannot fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer. We have lately perfected, and introduced into this market, several  
NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,  
Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive qualities secured by the Original  
GROVER & BAKER PATENT,  
Have in addition many New and Valuable Improvements, and are more simple in construction; make less noise, run faster, and perform  
A Greater Variety of Sewing,  
than any other Sewing Machine extant. The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any particular description of Cloth Sewing, but execute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicety, Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing, UPON ALL FABRICS.  
A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT  
Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of Family Machines.  
That our Machines may dispense their benefits throughout the State, in the shortest possible time, we HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce our Prices—from  
\$75 to \$160;  
Varying, according to size and finish.  
For Bag-making,  
And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our MANUFACTURING MACHINES stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well known to require comment.  
Samples of Work and Descriptive Catalogues of Machines, Prices, etc., sent per mail. All Machines warranted. All orders for NEEDLES, DUPLICATE PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash. GROVER & BAKER'S M. COMPANY, No. 118 Montgomery street.  
R. G. BROWN, Agent.  
11-13m  
THE "NE PLUS ULTRA"  
OR  
SEWING MACHINES.  
THE PATENT LEVER SEWING MACHINE  
(Under Howe's License).  
MANUFACTURED BY THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
339 Broadway, New York.  
MAY BE TRULY REGARDED as the "Ne Plus Ultra" of Sewing Machines, and all who are wishing to find a Machine which is capable of doing any kind of Sewing for Tailors and Housewives, with a satisfaction heretofore unknown—should lose no time in ordering one of the PATENT LEVER MACHINES, which are to occupy a similar position towards other Sewing Machines, that a PATENT LEVER WATCH (and every one knows its value) occupies towards a Lepine or other second-rate watch.  
This Machine makes the "Lock Stitch," which looks the same on both sides of the fabric, and which cannot be ripped.  
PRICE \$30.  
In all respects equal to Machines heretofore sold at a hundred dollars and upwards.  
Specimens of Sewing done by the PATENT LEVER MACHINE, will be forwarded to any part of the country, upon the receipt of a postage stamp.  
N. B.—An energetic and reliable Agent is wanted in every town and village of the United States and Canada, to sell the above named Machine. An advantageous arrangement will be made with the right kind of Merchant who is willing to have the exclusive agency.  
Address  
GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
12-3m 339 Broadway, New York.  
In Everybody's Mouth!  
In Everybody's Mouth!  
In Everybody's Mouth!  
What's In Everybody's Mouth?  
What's In Everybody's Mouth?  
What's In Everybody's Mouth?  
What's In Everybody's Mouth?  
Why "The American Smoker."  
Why "The American Smoker."  
Why "The American Smoker."  
Studded with Diamonds.  
What's Studded with Diamonds?  
What's Studded with Diamonds?  
Why, President Buchanan's American Smoker, which has been ordered by THE AMERICAN TRADE COMPANY, 22 and 24 Frankfort street, New York.  
Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood.  
MANSFIELD & WOOD,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,  
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF  
WYMAN & CO.'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.  
A full and complete stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, And every description of  
Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,  
Also, Brooks' celebrated Calf, Patent-leather, Dress and Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, etc., etc.  
N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST CLOTHING, made in the most approved styles.  
159 and 161 Montgomery Street,  
21 5m Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.  
SUPERB CLOTHING  
HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
SACRAMENTO.  
NEW GOODS,  
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING  
MADE TO ORDER,  
AND  
WARRANTED.  
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,  
Corner of J and Second streets,  
SACRAMENTO.  
LATEST STYLES.  
The Undersigned  
PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for Purchasing, they can present one of the  
BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING  
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.  
Their aim has been and ever will be, to give their patrons the BEST MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES, AND THE TRULY NATURAL FIT OF THE GARMENT.  
EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.  
HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,  
9 3m Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.  
WOOL WANTED.  
THE SUBSCRIBER  
WILL PAY CASH FOR  
WOOL,  
THE ENSUING SEASON.  
THOSE HAVING WOOL TO SELL WILL FIND it to their advantage to call on the Subscriber, before making sales. Inquire at OFFICE, on  
J Street, between Front and Second,  
Or, at the City Market;  
SACRAMENTO.  
N. D. STANWOOD.  
8 3m  
WM. B. HUNT,  
DEALER IN  
HIDES, SKINS, &  
WOOL AND TALLOW.  
Office on Second street, near M,  
6-3m SACRAMENTO.  
CHAS. ZEITLER & CO.,  
DEALERS IN  
American and English  
HARDWARE,  
FINE CUTLERY,  
FARMERS' MECHANICS'  
--and--  
MINERS' TOOLS.  
144 J street.....Sacramento.  
A full assortment of the  
Best Agricultural Implements,  
HARVESTING TOOLS,  
GRAIN CRADLES,  
6-3m &c. &c., &c.  
Premium Marble Works!  
P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,  
K street, corner Sixth,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.  
Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Freestone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable terms.  
All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.  
Also, Calced Plaster for sale. v8-18-3m  
Pioneer Establishment.  
FOR curing of FISH of all kinds; also for the curing of prime HAMS AND BACON. Always on hand, the best article of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted of superior quality, in packages to suit.  
The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is desirous of extending the business; for that purpose he will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity.  
The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at this establishment.  
On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER, Front street, opposite Water Works Building. Also, Washington Market, J. street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, v10-1 Sacramento  
SALT!! SALT!!!  
WASHINGTON MILLS,  
Corner Market and Beale streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO CALL PUBLIC attention to the SALT now prepared and furnished from these MILLS. Particular attention is paid to furnishing  
SALT  
Of a superior quality, for Table Use.  
Merchants, Traders, Hotel-keepers, and all purchasers, are invited to give us a call, as we shall deal with them on the most favorable terms.  
To Dairywomen  
Also, this SALT will be found of great value, as it is prepared with reference to PURITY from all deleterious substances.  
PROVISION PACKERS  
will find our SALT very excellent for packing Provisions  
In order that the REAL VALUE of our SALT may be known, we invite Purchasers to visit the MANUFACTORY, where we shall be happy to show them the various qualities.  
B. T. CHASE & CO.,  
Corner of Market and Beale streets  
11-3m







**A Curious Story of a Homestead.**  
A BRITISH ADMIRAL'S OUTFIT AND AN EJECTMENT.  
The following we publish because we know the story of Mr. Parkinson's rights to the estate. We remember well the visit of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin to this very homestead, many years since. We remember how he publicly spoke of his gratitude to the preserver of his life, and the gift of this homestead to him and his children. We know these facts, for they occurred in our native town, and are familiar to all the citizens, and we are glad to know the widow and her children have been restored to their rights. The Boston Traveler of April 23, says:

The town of Brighton, Mass., has been in an excited state for the past few days, in consequence of some ejectment proceedings in connection with a family of that town, the particulars of which are of a somewhat romantic character.

About thirty years ago, Admiral Coffin, who though holding a high position in the navy of England, was, as is well known, a native of this country, was on board the American ship Boston, at the time that vessel took fire, while crossing the Atlantic. The Admiral was sick in his berth, suffering severely from gout, and an attempt was made to place him on board a boat alongside, as the vessel was inevitably doomed to destruction. Smarting with pain, Admiral Coffin stoutly refused to be moved, preferring to perish in the burning ship. Finding all entreaties useless, Mr. John Parkinson, an Englishman, and a servant of Mr. Coffin, in the ship, without more ado, seized the obstinate man up in his arms and conveyed him on board the boat, by which act the life of the Admiral was preserved. Only grateful for this act, the old Admiral sought to reward Mr. Parkinson, and finally purchased for him an estate in Brighton, consisting of a house and forty-five acres of land in a pleasant situation not distant from the present Cattle Fair Hotel, where he settled down, and resided, until his death a few years ago, occasionally receiving letters from the Admiral, in which he spoke of the estate as a gift. He also, at times, sent him horses to improve the stock upon the farm, &c., &c.

At the death of Mr. Parkinson his widow, who has six or seven children, continued to live upon the estate unmolested until the present time. There was, some years ago, a petition presented in the Supreme Court by a man named Odis, for leave to sell the estate for the benefit of the heirs, but nothing was heard of any decision in the matter, and the general belief was that the intention of the Admiral to make the estate a gift to Mr. Parkinson would not at this late day be contested.

The excitement of the people of Brighton was therefore intense to learn that by instructions of Mr. John Livermore, of that town, Mr. Plummer, a lawyer, had commenced proceedings to eject Mrs. Parkinson and her children from the premises which they had so long occupied.

This was on Thursday, and under the orders of the legal gentlemen, several men proceeded to the house, removed Mrs. Parkinson's furniture to the ground in front, and took possession of the premises. That night Mrs. Parkinson passed the night in a bed placed on the piazza of the house.

A large number of the people of the town, upon hearing the facts, assembled and manifested their indignation by groans and hisses at the houses of the movers in the matter of the ejectment, and it is said that a few rotten eggs were thrown.

All day Friday, the matter was discussed, and at night another large crowd assembled about the house. Then eight or ten men wearing masks entered the house and notified the persons in charge to leave, which they did with a precipitation quite remarkable. They then replaced the furniture, putting down the carpets, &c., &c., sent to the hotel for a supply of provisions, and restored the widow to the possession of the premises. After a few groans at the obnoxious actors in the affair, the crowd dispersed.

Very probably Mr. Livermore, who is stated to have leased the premises from the claimant, and Mr. Plummer, believe they are acting in strict conformity to the legal rights of the various parties. Still, in the opinion of the people of Brighton, it is a hard case to turn a family out of their homestead, which they have enjoyed uninterruptedly for the space of twenty-eight or thirty years.

**St. John's Day at San Leandro.**—This notable day in the calendar of the Masonic fraternity, will be celebrated at San Leandro with becoming pomp. A procession, oration and ball, constitute the exercises. Rev. S. B. Bell is the orator for the occasion. The season so beautiful, the road so fine, the moon so bright, and the music that will add to the charm of all, should tempt our citizens to the enjoyment of this occasion. The Estudillo House will offer all the accommodations that can be asked for; the proprietor is *au fait* as a host, and all can be assured of a happy time.

We return thanks to the proprietor of the Estudillo House, for a courteous invitation to the festivities on the 24th, and the inclosure of a complimentary to the ball on that occasion.

**THE FLORAL BALL AT OAKLAND.**—The very successful Fair at Oakland will be closed by a Ball at the Pavilion on Monday evening, to which all who are disposed are cordially invited.

The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Agricultural Society, to aid them in completing their hall and in further advancing the plans of the Society. It will be a social gathering and will repay the cost of \$5. The trip across the bay and back by moonlight is worth the money, but the happy circle that will be present, will be worth remembering.

**Tax Editor of the Nevada National,** has recently seen a small limb of a peach tree containing 235 peaches, which fell from the tree in consequence of the weight of the fruit.

We clip the above from the Evening Telegram, and would simply inquire which fell from the tree, the 235 peaches, or the limb upon which they grew?

**IMPORTANT DECISION TO SETTLERS.**—Judge Hoffman has delivered an opinion in the United States District Court, in the case of Bartolomeo Bajorgnet, on a review of the survey, which settles a most important principle of practice under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Fossett case, making it the duty of the District Court "to review, confirm, or modify the surveys of the Surveyor-General of Lands confirmed to the claimants by the decree of this Court." By the opinion of the Court, we learn that all parties deriving title from the claimant, to whom the land has been confirmed, may, upon the question of the approval of the survey by the Court, intervene by filing therein their objections. Thus, inferentially, no other parties save the United States and the claimant or his assigns can take any part in such proceedings, and which embrace his pre-emption, can only do so through the aid of a United States Attorney. Settlers who desire to show any unfairness or error in the survey of the land, will do well to be on the alert, and take measures to put the District Attorney in possession of such important facts as are within their reach.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We have a mass of manuscript from our kind correspondents, and letters from those who favor us, and we ask a kind indulgence from those who do not appear this week or immediately. By reason of our being deprived of the ability to do *advice* duty for several weeks, our table has become loaded with favors. A valuable message from our correspondent "Sallie" by last steamer, is on file; also, several others from esteemed friends abroad. All shall have due attention.

"Mountain bird" is received and on file. Many manuscripts and reports of the College received. All will appear in due time. We regret being obliged to leave out several valuable essays, which we had intended for this number.

We call attention of our readers to the valuable article from the pen of our gifted correspondent from Monterey.

We can commend the various articles in our present number as worthy of perusal, particularly that from our friend the "Stray Leaves."

**ARLOUT.**—Several errors occurred in our last issue. We ask indulgence for any omission the past few weeks, having the greater portion of that time been confined to our room by reason of a fall with our horse. We will hope speedily to make up all neglect.

The following important errors in our last we desire to correct.

In the Examination exercises at Santa Clara, the salutary essay of the young ladies' department was by Miss Laird, not Miss Paine as published.

In "Success with the Bees" at the close of the second paragraph, for two pounds of honey in a season, read 100 pounds of honey in a season.

In "Strawberry Plantations" at Oakland, where we say the largest strawberries grown, it should read the largest strawberry ground, owned by one proprietor.

**THE NURSERYMEN AND GARDENERS OF SAN JOSE.**—Our visit among the nurserymen and gardeners of San Jose will be the subject of our pen for next week. We have much to say. Colleges and Fairs have a strong claim this week.

**STOCK IN SANTA CLARA.**—We have some very interesting and valuable notes of Stock from Santa Clara recorded, of which we shall hope to speak next week.

**THE APIARISTS OF SAN JOSE.**—We paid a visit to these artists of nature last week, of which we shall report.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

June 17.	
Wheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. \$2.50 @ 2.75	Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. \$3.50 @
Barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.75 @ 1.85	do new, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.00 @
Oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.25 @ 2.50	do Sweet, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @
Corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.25 @ 2.50	do do Carolina 2.50 @
Beckwheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 5.00 @ 6.00	Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.00 @
Flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 7.50 @ 10.00	Squash, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 40.00 @ 50.00
Corncut, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 6.00 @ 8.00	Parasols, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 3.00 @
Hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton 20.00 @ 30.00	Beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.00 @
Galle, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 3.00 @	Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @
Turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Cabbages, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.00 @ 1.25 @

## HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Dry Hides, each 3.00 @ 3.50	Sheep skins, wool on 18 @ 25 @
Common coarse wool, 6 @ 8 @	do plain 12 @ 15 @
Best quality do 16 @	Goat skins, each 3 @ 7 @
Extra Merino do 25 @ 30 @	Rough Tallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 4 @ 5 @

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

June 15.  
There is little or no change to notice in the price of Cattle during the past week. The market is very dull, especially for Beef, with a downward tendency.

We quote slaughterers' prices as follows:

Beef—American, 1st quality, 11c @ 11½ @ lb. Spanish, 1st quality, 8½ @ 9 @ lb; 2d quality, 7c @ 8c; 3d quality, 6c @ 6½ @ lb.  
Mutton—Choice, 11½ @ lb.  
Lamb—At 11c @ lb.  
Pork—Un-dressed, 9c @ 9½ @; dressed, 15c.  
Veal—6c @ 10c @ lb.—[Bulletin.]

## Retail Prices at Washington Market—June 17.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, old, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	Cauliflower, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
do new, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 3.00 @	Crabapples, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
Sweet Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	Horseradish, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
Green Peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	do in jars 2.50 @
Radishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	Pumpkins, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
do yellow 50c @	Tomatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
do black, $\frac{1}{2}$ bunch 1.50 @	Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
Cucumbers, each 12½ @ 25c	Rhubarb, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
Turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Marionette Squash, 6c @
Cabbages, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Northwestern, open grith 3c @
Bennet, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	do cultivated 3c @
Green peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Parasols, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches 50c @
Green Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Parasols, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 50c @
Beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Squash, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 50c @
Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Squash, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 50c @
Artichokes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 75 @ 1.00	Summer Squash, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 50c @
Asparagus, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Cress, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 50c @
Dry Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Red Peppers, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. none @
Broccoli, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Green Peppers, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. none @
Egg Plant, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Dried Herbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 50c @
	Green Corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
	Celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ bunch. 1.50 @

MEATS.	
Beef—Striploin, tenderloin, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	Mutton, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @
do rib pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	Lamb, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @
Pork—rib, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	Pigs Tongues, each 1.50 @
Veal, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	Bacon, imported, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @
Corncut Beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	do California, 2.50 @
Smoked Beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	Hams—Cal and Oregon, 3.00 @
Pork Chops, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	do imported, 3.00 @ 2.50 @
Mutton Chops, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 2.50 @	Tongues, each 1.50 @
	do smoked 1.00 @ 2.50 @

POULTRY.	
Ducks, pair, 2.50 @ 3.00 @	Snipe, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @ 2.00 @
Goose, pair, 2.50 @ 3.00 @	Hens, each 1.50 @ 2.00 @
Chickens, pair, 2.50 @ 3.00 @	Quails, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
Turkeys, pair, 2.50 @ 3.00 @	Rabbits, each, tame 75c @ 1.00 @
Hens, each, 1.50 @	Squirrels, $\frac{1}{2}$ pair 1.50 @
	Rabbits, wild, 25c @

FISH.	
Salmon, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Crabs, large, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
Perch, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	do small 25c @ 50c @
Rock, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Soft Crabs, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @
Collards, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Mackerel, pickled, each 1.50 @
Smoked salmon, new, 1.50 @	do fresh 1.50 @
do herring 1.50 @	Shrimps, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @
Tomcod, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Flounders, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @
Oysters, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Sea Bass, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @
	Halibut, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.	
Cal's Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @
Cal's Butter, in cans, 1.50 @	Lard California, 1.50 @
Eastern, 25c @ 30c @	Honey, in comb 25c @
Eggs, Cal, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Honey, in comb 25c @
Duck-eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	Maple Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @

FRUIT.	
Apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Pine Apples, each 50c @
Pears, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	do 4c @ 12c @
Limes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	do 4c @ 12c @
Oranges, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1.50 @	do 4c @ 12c @
Strawberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Grapes, white, 1.50 @
Peaches, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Grapes, black, 1.50 @
Figs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Grapes, Cal's, 1.50 @
English Walnuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Almonds, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @
Raspberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 1.50 @	Crab Apples, 1.50 @
Green Apples, 50c @	Pears, 50c @

**Gas Fixtures.**  
THOMAS DAY, Importer, is constantly receiving GAS and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail.  
All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted.  
189 Montgomery street (near Jackson street), San Francisco.  
23-3m

## STOCK HORSES.

**The Imported Thorough-bred English RACE HORSE**  
"LAWYER,"  
WILL STAND THIS SEASON (TILL THE 1st of September), at  
**TWELVE-MILE FARM, SAN MATEO COUNTY.**  
Takes \$100 for the season; \$50 the single leap.

Good pasturage and stabling, at the Twelve-mile Farm. Pasturage, \$5.00 per month. Stabling, \$1.00 per day. Well-fenced fields, and every reasonable care taken, but all animals are at the risk of their owners; and all charges must be paid before horses leave the farm.  
For pedigree, or further particulars, apply to  
"Los Gulleros," WILLIAM HOOD,  
Or, JOHN GUMMING, Twelve-mile Farm,  
or 141 Clay street, San Francisco.  
13-4

**The Celebrated Trotting Stallion**  
**Black Hawk General Scott,**  
WILL STAND AT THE STABLES OF  
F. K. SHATTUCK & CO.,  
OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY,  
At Fifty Dollars the Season, commencing April 1st, and ending September 1st, 1859—payable in advance.

**GENERAL SCOTT**  
Was imported by F. K. Shattuck & Co., in 1856; was sired by Vermont Black Hawk "Young Prince," his sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, and dam by Lady Maudslayi.  
For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned.  
F. K. SHATTUCK & CO.  
OAKLAND, April, 1859. 12-3m

**The Fine Thorough-bred Stallion**  
**Prince Morgan,**  
WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON,  
AT  
**MOORE'S RANCH,**  
San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa County,  
At the following low Rates:

To insure, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. \$30.00	For the season, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 25.00
Single Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 15.00	

**PRINCE MORGAN**  
Is grandson of Green Mountain Morgan, and sired by the celebrated Flexor Morgan. His dam is descendant of Prince Majesty and Tiger Whip. He is four years old, this spring; fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1075 pounds.  
For reference as to his qualities, and speed, inquire at Mr. J. S. TAYLOR'S Stable, on Market street, opposite Second.  
W. M. MOORE.  
San Francisco, April 5th, 1859. 10-3m

**MORGAN BLACK HAWK COMET**  
WILL MAKE A SEASON AT  
**MAYHEW'S RANCH,**  
near CENTREVILLE, from March 20th, to August 1st—where good Pasturage can be obtained for MARES.

**COMET**  
Was sired by YOUNG BLACK HAWK, sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, gr. g. sire Sherman Morgan, gr. g. g. sire Justin Morgan; dam by Morgan Tally-Ho, dam by Andrew Jackson.  
Mares sent to 99 Pine street, San Francisco, care of H. P. FISH, will be attended to.  
CHARLES COCKRIN, Agent.  
9-3m

**The Celebrated Trotting Stallion**  
"GENERAL TAYLOR,"  
WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, commencing the 1st of April, 1859, at HUNTER'S POINT RANCH, four miles from the city, on the San Bruno Road. Terms—\$30 for the season; invariably in advance.  
GOOD PASTURAGE and STABLEING can be had, if required. One thousand acres in grass, wet and low lands, with abundance of water and food for brood mares, and all the year. The stalls are well fenced, and every care taken for the security and health of stock; but all animals are at the risk of the owners. Pasturage, \$3 a month; Stabling, with grain and hay, \$1 per day.  
P. S. HUNTER, Agent.  
Hunter's Point Ranch, San Francisco county.  
M. B.—ORDERS left at the Grocery Store, south-east corner of Mission and Third streets, will be promptly attended to. 12-3m

**GOLDEN-GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,**  
Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets.  
WE HAVE RE-OPENED THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, with a large and very select stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS. Embracing every article in the CLOTHING LINE. Our Goods are of the Latest Style, and of superior quality.  
We receive Goods by every steamer, direct FROM NEW YORK.  
The price we ask is the price we intend to take—(but one price to all).  
We sell our Goods exclusively for  
**CASH,**  
AT REDUCED RATES.  
M. S. MARTIN, the former proprietor of the House from 1851 to 1857, will again be found at the "Old Corner." Measures taken and orders forwarded to New York, and Clothing returned in seventy days.  
Army, Navy, and Custom Garments, made to order.  
Sole-LEATHER TRUNKS, VALISES & CAMPBAGS IS OR EAT & ARIETY.  
We ask a call from our friends, the former patrons of the "old corner," and the public generally, feeling confident that we can please both in price and texture of goods.  
**T. J. BAYLESS & CO.,**  
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.  
M. S. MARTIN, Salesman. 9-3m

**FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.**  
**WM. H. MOORE,**  
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,  
NO. 69 HALLECK STREET  
(Near of American Exchange),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**MANUFACTURER OF BRASS, ZINC, AND ANTI-FRIZING COCKETS.**  
Metal Castings, Steamboat Belts, FORCE LIFTS, PUMPS, Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes, Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles FOR MINING PURPOSES.  
COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. 10-9-3m

**WILLIAM THURNAUER,**  
Importer of French and German  
**FANCY BASKETS,**  
English and American Willow-ware, Cane and Willow Chairs, Ladies' Work-stands TOYS, ETC.  
No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay, San Francisco. 19-3m

**WILLIAM THURNAUER,**  
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No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay, San Francisco. 19-3m

## FARM STOCK, &amp;c.

**FINE HERD OF CATTLE.**  
A VERY FINE HERD OF CATTLE, is now offered to one desirous to Stock a Farm. The Herd consists of the following: 170 head of COWS and Two-year-old HEIFERS; 60 head of STEERS, and about 100 head of YEARLINGS, and CALVES of last fall. Nearly all the grown Cows are kind and gentle, and a large portion are one-quarter to three-quarters Durham. This is one of the best lots of Stock that can be purchased in market, and any one desirous to secure an excellent trade, should make application early, as it is rarely that such a lot is offered.  
Address EDITOR FARMER, 130 Washington street. [13]

**Half-blood Merinos.**  
SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD and THREE-QUARTER blood Merino Sheep, from the well known Flocks of Messrs. FLINT, DIXBY & CO., of San Juan, Monterey county, are now ready for Sale. The age, condition and price, and mode of forwarding, can be obtained by calling at the Office of the Farmer, 130 Washington street. (up-stairs). 12

**Splendid Sheep.**  
SEVEN IMPORTED SHEEP, of the Improved breeds, Cotswold and Leicester: One full-blood Cotswold, 4 years old; Two full-blood Leicesters, yearlings; Four half-bloods—the above cases. Can be seen at the Black Hawk Stables, in this city.  
Persons desirous of having these valuable Sheep, can learn all their pedigree, and price, by calling on us, at the Farmer Office, 130 Washington street (up-stairs). 12

**French Merino Sheep**  
AND  
**DURHAM CATTLE.**  
**JOHN D. PATTERSON,**  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
French Merino Sheep and  
Thorough bred Durham Cattle.  
Can supply the California market with Animals of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE, and at prices as low as the SAME QUALITY can be obtained, either in America or Europe. All Stock sold by him will be delivered in New York Free of Charge.  
COL. WARREN, Editor of the California Farmer, San Francisco, is authorized to act as Agent for the sale of my STOCK in California, of whom Circulars and further information can be obtained.  
JOHN D. PATTERSON,  
18 WESTFIELD, Chautauque county, New York.

**Splendid Durham BULL For Sale.**  
A SUPERIOR DURHAM BULL, of VERY high character, and perfect pedigree, is now offered FOR SALE. This is a rare opportunity to those who want Extra Stock.  
Letters addressed to COL. WARREN, will be responded to promptly. 10

**Southdown Sheep.**  
WE OFFER FOR SALE, splendid Southdown Sheep, of the noted Webb brood of England. These Sheep we now offer are from the collection of J. C. Taylor, Esq., from whom those splendid Bucks came that were exhibited at the State Fair, Portland, and Young York, the finest Southdown Sheep on the Pacific coast. These two Sheep are now owned by Messrs. J. H. CARROLL & CO., and are with their flocks at Colusa, N. D. Stanwood, Esq., is one of the principal owners.  
Persons in want of splendid Sheep of this breed, are invited to call on us and examine our schedules, before making their purchases. [19] WARREN & CO.

**Domestic Fowls.**  
PERSONS desirous of purchasing splendid GAME FOWLS, and the best HENS, for laying, can be supplied by calling at the Farmer Office. A few of extra kinds for sale. They are a cross of BRAHMA, POOTRA, and of very superior kind, valued at \$40 to \$50 per pair. 21

**South-Downs.**  
A FINE LOT OF FIVE HALF-BLOOD Southdowns, from the Webb Southdowns, of superior cross, and very handsome animals—can now be engaged, deliverable in September next, by application to the Editor of the California Farmer. 9

**Sheep Wanted.**  
ANY PERSON HAVING 1500 OR 2000 AMERICAN EWES, of good quality, with Lamba at side, or prospective, can find a ready purchaser for them, by addressing Editor California Farmer—stating the number for sale, age, condition and price; also, where the flock is situated. Letters addressed as above, will receive immediate attention. 9

**WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS, Purch**



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1859.

NUMBER 21.

VOLUME XI.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

#### Close of the Oakland Fair.

The following is the most excellent address of Rev. A. H. Myers, the President, delivered at the Pavilion on Saturday evening before a large and crowded audience. It is worthy of being carefully read and remembered. We publish, although it has already been given in the Alta:

#### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

But a brief period has elapsed since the grizzly bear and his associates, the coyote and lion, sought their prey and found shelter among the umbrageous oaks of this lovely Encinal, where now is daily heard the busy hum of city life; under whose wide-spreading boughs the neat, lowly cottage nestles, and which has been rendered academic by the classic halls which they embower; and where, but a few years ago, poisonous and noxious vegetation held undisputed sway, are gardens, which, for floral beauty and fruitful abundance, transfer us, in imagination at least, to Eden, the birth-place of those charming and noble twin-sisters, Flora and Pomona.

How wonderful the transformation! How signal and happy the results! Truly, "the wilderness and solitary," etc. And is it not fitting, that those of us who have toiled but a brief period to bring about these results, should desire a grand gala season. A respite from toil, where, surrounded by Flora and her lovely progeny, and Pomona with her luscious stores, we may congratulate each other upon the results already attained, and strengthen our hands for the further prosecution of our work with a more intelligent zeal and devoted love.

Although, even to ourselves almost incredible, we have transferred to these distant shores the choicest and rarest flowers and fruits of the Old World and the New, and made them almost indigenous to the soil; still there remains much to be done in this department; whilst the nature of our pursuit is such as to demand and warrant close attention and constant experiments. If what we now enjoy, in the way of fruits and flowers, is the result of experiments and culture in countries where the seasons are short and the climate rigid (unfriendly to the full development of plants and fruits), with what signal and satisfactory results may we not reasonably expect our labors to be crowned in this, our mild, salubrious clime, and under our genial skies.

Our pursuit, as a science, is of comparatively recent date, even in the Old World, and our knowledge of vegetable physiology, consequently, imperfect and limited. But, that our observance of the laws which govern each plant, shrub, and tree, will insure a crop of flowers and fruit, is as certain as any other well ascertained scientific principle. Our mission, then, is to ascertain these laws in relation to each plant and flower that we cultivate, either for profit or ornament; to discover what soil, what temperature, what sun or shade, what pruning and cultivation each may require; or, as the poet unfolds the duty which every horticulturist owes to this noble and ennobling science:

"To study culture, and with artful toil,  
To till and fertilize the stubborn soil;  
To give dissimilar, yet fruitful lands,  
The tree, the vine, the plant, that each demands."

How inviting the field! How ennobling the labor which this science imposes upon us! Our State, vast in extent, embracing every shade of soil and climate, is to be made the garden of the world—to bear away the palm from Italy's fertile vales and sunny hills. We are to adorn her hills and vales with flowers of a thousand hues, whose fragrance shall fill the air, and breathe of Heaven; with the choicest fruits which Pomona pours from her overflowing lap, when, with generous heart and bounteous hand, she bestows the ripened treasures of the year: the melting pear, the burnished apple, the royal grape, the brilliant cherry, the velvet peach, the golden apricot, the delicious plum, and other luscious fruits, God's best gifts to man—save woman.

Let the pleasurable of our pursuit inspire us with an ardent zeal and untiring energy. How delightful the employment of the florist and pomologist! With an untroubled mind and grateful heart, he walks forth among his well-trained, fruitful trees, and blooming plants and bushes, to "visit how they prosper, bud and bloom," and to give to each the attention it may need; whilst, in return, recompensing every kind attention, "clap their hands for joy" and "more gladly grow," as did the flowers of Paradise, when touched by the fair hand of Eve. This was man's primitive pursuit, and the Divine Being has placed his signet upon it, by planting the first Garden, in which was formed both the useful and ornamental. (See Genesis, 2d chap., 8th and 9th verses.) Let this be our model; and, whilst we seek to gratify the appetite, also seek to please the sight and cultivate a taste for the beautiful in nature. This art ranks high in utility and pleasure.

"The garden," says Lord Bacon, "is the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man, without which buildings and palaces are gross handiworks." Said the illustrious Webster: "Nothing is too polished to see its beauty; nothing too refined to be capable of its enjoyment. It attracts, gratifies and delights all. It is a constant field, where all sexes and ages, where every degree of taste and refinement, may find opportunity for gratification."

The great Cyrus, of Persia, boasted that he planted his trees with his own hands; whilst it was a matter of pride to a Roman Emperor, Pliny, that a cherry was named in honor of his family. Solomon, the most illustrious of Israel's Kings, says: "I made me gardens and orchards, and planted trees in them of all kinds of fruit." Dionysius, at the zenith of his regal power, thus wrote to Maximilian: "Were you to come to Salona and

see the fruits that I cultivate with my own hands, you would no longer talk to me of empire." This list might be extended by citing many noble examples, closing with the name ever to be revered and dear to the heart of every lover of liberty—our own immortal Washington! who retired from the busy metropolis, and the conflicts of political ambition, to drink from these pure fountains, and to eat the luscious fruits of rural life. The more we diligently investigate the laws of vegetable physiology, the more will we be filled with wonder and reverence at the benevolent provisions of nature, and the instructive lessons which she teaches. Here are creations originally pronounced "very good!" Here are inexhaustible sources of pleasure—beauties which fade only to appear again.

These blessings are designed to please the eye and gratify the taste, to multiply the comforts and elevate the social and moral condition of man. Fruits were the primitive, and, for aught we know, the only food of our first parents in Paradise. Fruits are too generally considered the condiments and not the necessities of life; but "man does not live by bread alone," and the more freely we use healthy, well-ripened fruit, the nearer will be our approach to a refined and healthy temperament, both of body and mind. Desiring, then, to improve our condition, and become benefactors of our race, let us develop these wonderful resources of our land, and increase them to their utmost extent, until beauty and plenty dwell in every valley and reflect their images from every hill-side.

A taste for rural life and its concomitants should be cultivated and encouraged by every possible means among all classes of our community. "Homes of taste" cannot be multiplied too rapidly. "Homes" far away from the many temptations and the dissipation of city life, where, under the refining influences of horticulture, and in close communion with Nature in her varied and lovely forms, shall be trained and educated the youth, who are the nation's hope and glory, and who in a very short time will take our places on the stage of life, and to whom will be entrusted, for weal or woe, the most precious interests, both civil and religious, ever confided to human hearts and hands. In the Divine economy there are no natural influences more powerful for good. The theatricat may terrify, the thunder storm by its awful grandeur may terrify, the scene from a lofty mountain may captivate and please, but flowers in their purity, loveliness and finished perfection, fringing the borders of the eternal mountains, decorating the fields and lawns, perfuming the air by the banks of the brooklet, the mystic river or noble lake, gracing the pulseless breast of the old gray granite, everywhere, and always, are humanizing—

Forever singing as they bloom to please,  
And lend their fragrance to the passing breeze,  
"Not for ourselves we bloom—for human kind,  
The hand that made us is divine."

There cannot be a doubt, that in cultivating a love for flowers and gardening, we are creating one of the most powerful agents in moral reform.

At a late meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Bishop of Ripon said, that "the Parish of Skipton, in Yorkshire, England, was inhabited principally by a rude, unrefined, and, to a considerable extent, immoral population, when the Rev. Mr. Boyd was appointed its rector. The first step he took towards their amelioration and improvement was to lay out and plant a beautiful flower-garden attached to the Rectory, to which he gave free access to his parishioners at all times. He afterwards encouraged some of them to ornament the gardens attached to their cottages, by giving them plants and seeds; and in the course of a very few years, this rude population was, by the kindly influence of horticulture and floriculture, transformed into a most orderly, gentle, and refined community." To which the Monthly Gardener adds: "We are particularly anxious that we, as horticulturists, should not imagine, that in cultivating a taste for flowers, we are ministering to a mere selfish gratification. The duty we owe to our neighbor is certainly not less than we owe to ourselves; for it is the misdeeds of our neighbor or the world at large, that interfere so seriously with our individual happiness. Horticulturists do not understand sufficiently their position as reformers. Every one of true manly impulses feels it his duty to join at least some one movement which he thinks will benefit humanity. Many, doubtless, do this more from a fondness of notoriety than from true benevolence; but the great bulk do not. Temperance, juvenile and other reformatories, all have their advocates; but the horticulturist can aid them all. To the wandering and the erring, the beauties of nature preach a perpetual sermon of innocence and purity, which cannot be lost on any one whose attention is once fairly drawn to the subject."

Ladies, your sympathies and best affections, we know, are devoted to this refining, humanizing, elevating pursuit. Persevere in it. What though the frost should nip, the blight should blast, or insects destroy your lovely pets, is it not a part of our earthly discipline? that we may seek to dwell on the banks of the fair "River of Life," where flowers eternal bloom beyond the reach of frost or blight. What sight on earth more beautiful and humanizing, than to see a gentle form carefully nurturing and training her floral pets. In the words of Shelley:

"The flowers of that garden sweet  
Rejoiced in the sound of her gentle feet;  
Doubtless they felt the spirit that came  
From her glowing fingers through all their frame.  
She sprinkled bright water from the stream,  
On those that were faint with the sunny beam:  
Or out of the cups of the heavy flowers  
She emptied the drops of the summer showers."

She lifted their heads with her tender hands,  
Supported their stems with her other hands;  
And if they had been her own infant life  
Could never have nursed them more tenderly."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY PREMIUMS.—The public are very anxious to know if there is to be any State Fair this year. It is now near July, and no premium list has been published, nor any announcement of the Fair from the official board. Unless it should be done very speedily, there would hardly be time to give notice to the lower counties, or give them a chance to know what the State Society intends to do.

#### Report upon Bread at the Oakland Fair.

The undersigned, to whom was entrusted as a Committee, that most important article of domestic comfort, home-made bread, have attended to that duty, and ask leave to report.

The whole number of entries in this department was six, and comprised seven loaves of wheat bread, one plate biscuits, one loaf brown bread, and one corn cake.

Agreeable to the rules laid down by the Executive Board, by which the Committee was governed, no bread could be admitted for premium after eight o'clock P. M., of the second day (Wednesday). This rule excluded several fine samples which were presented after that time, and only left one contributor as contestant for the prize. The Committee regret this very much, for several samples were highly meritorious, so much so as to induce the Committee to present their claims to the consideration of the Executive Board, and recommend them for special premiums. The Committee held a careful examination of the several samples exhibited, and the results were as follows:

No. 48. A loaf of wheat bread, promptly and duly entered according to the rules, was the only bread that could claim examination for the prize. This bread was pure, free from deleterious ingredients, and proved upon examination (especially when graced by the premium butter), most excellent and palatable; to this loaf the Committee award the First Premium of the Society. The same contributor sent the corn bread, which is of good quality. This the Committee leave to the consideration of the Society.

No. 106. Two loaves of very white and superior wheat bread, worthy of the special premium of the Society.

No. 95. Two loaves wheat bread of superior make, perfectly sweet, and free from all impure substances.

No. 106. Biscuit of very superior make, pure and sweet, worthy special premium.

No. 138. A loaf of brown bread of excellent make, coming under the denomination of coarse wheat or Graham bread; very fine and worthy of notice.

No. 139. Two loaves of very superior, even splendid bread, and worthy of special notice from the Committee.

The Committee cannot but regret that a more general interest was not felt among the young women of Alameda county, in this important accomplishment, and they also regret that married women should have been excluded, for had they been admitted, it might have shown how much the practice of house-keeping improves them in this important accomplishment, and it is to be hoped that by another year a more universal interest will be felt for this branch of domestic blessings, so that the Committee in future can attest to the universal education of the young women of Alameda county in bread-making.

COL. WARREN,  
C. L. GOODRICH,  
F. MACCRELLISH.

#### Premiums at Oakland Fair.

The following is the full list of Premiums as reported at the meeting on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., at the Oakland Fair:

##### PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Pot Plants—Largest collection, James Hutchison; best collection, James Hutchison.  
Roses—Best collection, James Hutchison; twelve best roses, Mrs. Bruguier; the choicest and rarest rose on exhibition, James Hutchison.  
Cut Flowers—Best exhibit, W. H. Bovee; 2d do, Mrs. Cogshall.  
Cut Roses—Best exhibit, James Hutchison; 2d do, Mrs. Bruguier.  
Bouquets—Best, James Hutchison.  
Vase Bouquets—Best, Mrs. Bruguier; 2d do, Mrs. J. S. Potter.

##### CEREALS.

Wheat—Fourteen specimens were exhibited, consisting of six varieties: Best exhibit, Capt. J. M. Moore; 2d do, L. B. Huff.  
Barley—Best, Capt. Cogshall; 2d do, L. B. Huff.  
Oats—Best, L. B. Huff; 2d do, L. Dawson.  
For exhibit of twenty-five varieties of Garden Seeds, by D. L. Perkins, special premium.

##### FINE ARTS.

Landscape, in oil—Best, Miss M. A. Shattuck; 2d do, Miss M. A. Shattuck.  
Photographs—Best, plain and colored, R. H. Vance.  
Daguerreotypes—Best, R. H. Vance.  
Ambrotypes—Best, Wm. Shaw.  
Water-color Painting—Mrs. H. H. Newcomb.  
Cameo Cutting—Best, Mrs. V. E. Howard.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

Butter—1st, Mrs. E. J. Burdick; 2d, C. Appleton.  
Cheese—1st, Amos Hersley; 2d, Amos Hersley.  
Bees—1st, C. Appleton.  
Roofing—John Scott (Russell's Mastick Roofing), special premium.

##### FRUITS.

Raspberries—Largest collection, 1st, D. E. Hough; 2d, H. Lewelling; 3d, A. W. White.  
Cherries—Best collection, 1st, R. W. Washburn; 2d, John Lewelling.  
Currants—Best collection, 1st, A. W. White; 2d, John Lewelling.  
Strawberries—Largest collection, 1st, D. E. Hough; choice varieties, D. E. Hough; best specimens, G. W. Fountain.  
Figs—Best exhibit, Mrs. Bruguier.  
Gooseberries—Best collection, 1st, R. W. Washburn; 2d, D. E. Hough.  
Plums—Largest variety, 1st, J. G. Whitcher; 2d, A. W. White; 3d, R. E. Cole.  
Apricots—Largest variety, 1st, B. F. Rynders; 2d, Miss Harriet Landreau.

Apples—1st, Mrs. Bruguier; 2d, Robert Blacow, last year's apples.  
Peaches—Dr. R. E. Cole.  
Oranges—A fine exhibit of oranges, Mrs. Bruguier, special premium.

##### NEEDLE-WORK.

Knit Bed Quilt, 1st, Miss F. Warner; Knit Tidy, 2d, Mrs. Smith.  
Crotchet Shawl, 1st, Miss Nettie Marshall; Worst-crotchet Tidy, 2d, Miss J. Abbott.  
Best Needle-work, Miss Harriet Landreau; 2d do, Miss Sarah K. Adams.  
Best Quilt, Miss N. J. Moore; 2d do, Miss Joanna Farrell.  
Best Embroidered Table Cover, raised work, Mrs. L. B. Huff; 2d do, Mrs. S. Pixley.  
Best Laid Work, Mrs. J. B. Gogonan; 2d do, Mrs. P. W. Van Winkle.

##### REAPERS AND MOWERS.

Best Reapers and Mowers—Thos. Ogg Shaw's newly invented California Combined Reaper and Mower.  
Reapers—Best Reaper, the Morgan Machine, entered by John H. Voorhees.

##### BREAD.

Only one sample entered in time to come under the rules of the Society: 1st, Miss N. J. Moore. Five samples, submitted too late for competition; of which, the Committee recommend a special premium to that offered by Mrs. Frank F. Fargo.

##### Bees in San Jose.

The apiarists of San Jose are truly "busy as bees." We called on several of those who are successfully engaged in this branch of industry, and gathered the following facts: Messrs. Buck & Lawrence have about fifty hives; they swarm and divide, as their process of increase; they use the Longstroth hive in preference; they say the Harbison hive is good; they have taken one "grand swarm" this season. Mr. Buck now remains in Oregon—Mr. Lawrence resides here.

Messrs. Hopper & Easley have one hundred very excellent swarms; they had several "grand swarms" this season; use the chamber hive; they increase by swarms only, and are opposed to the dividing system; say swarms increase fast enough, and really believe bees do better here than in any part of the world; in Oregon they have had them increase twelve to one.

Mr. Patterson has twenty-five swarms; prefers natural swarming to any other process; commenced with eight hives this season; has now twenty-five good, strong hives, and will have, most probably, many additional ones.

##### Fine Horses.

When at Santa Clara and San Jose recently, we gave some time to look at the fine stock that we found scattered over the several parts of this county. "State of Maine" is a splendid gray horse of large size, after the style of his sire, "Messenger." This horse is now at Santa Clara, and promises much as a valuable stock horse for this State. "Messenger" may well be ranked as one of the best horses of our State—truly a most splendid animal—a fine silver-gray, of noble size—an animal hard to beat. "Messenger" stands at San Jose, and is owned by G. V. Vibbard, Esq. Such is the desire for fine horses now, that almost every stock-farm and ranch can now boast of young colts of great promise from some of the prominent horses now before the public. It is undoubtedly the case, that the present year will show, on the Contra Costa side of the bay, from Oakland down to Santa Clara county, including that section, at least one thousand fine colts to be the number of increase. The horses we have heretofore named, and many others not generally known, which are being added, will give to California a great prominence in coming years to this class of stock.

IMPORTATION OF HARVESTERS.—There has been quite a large show of harvesters by different importers, but we do not think that more than four hundred of the best reapers such as the "New York," "McCormick," "Manny" and "Hussey," have been sold, and some one hundred common ones. These, besides "Shaw's famous combined," and others made in California, may swell the sale to six hundred reapers this season. The number may be a little larger, but this will approximate to the true figure. One hundred reapers were lost on the Manito (supposed lost). There are one hundred more on the Fanny S. Perley, now about two hundred days old, and feared lost. Such facts as these show the vast extent of land in grain, and the influence of California on the manufacture of the old States. We only wish they would duly appreciate California.

ADDRESSES AT THE FLORAL FAIR, OAKLAND.—The address which was to have been delivered on Thursday last by O. C. Wheeler, was postponed to Friday by reason of his absence, and in his absence on Friday, the President of the Society supplied his place by three extemporaneous speakers, who occupied the time to the satisfaction of the audience. Dr. Gibbons, of Alameda, opened the meeting with an interesting and witty address, much to the satisfaction of the Society and friends present. Rev. S. B. Bell followed in his usual happy style, presenting many interesting and important truths upon education as connected with our "rural homes." The Editor of the FARMER occupied the balance of the time allotted, in a brief extemporaneous speech; the speakers occupied about twenty minutes each. The hall was densely filled, and the evening passed away agreeably to all.

#### Magnolia Grandiflora.

The following sketch of the success which has attended the blooming of the first Magnolia in California, will be read with pleasurable interest. We are pleased to receive from Mr. Saul, our correspondent, this explanation of the variety now in bloom, and regret we have not seen it ere this, for it is worthy a hundred miles of foot pilgrimage. We rejoice to know, also, that there are more of the same gorgeous flowering trees in successful growth in California.

Major S. J. Hensley, President of the California Navigation Company, at his beautiful grounds at San Jose (that we had the pleasure to roam over recently), has six or eight in fine, healthy condition, and from three to six feet high. Their bright, glossy leaves give great promise of success. Major Hensley will have several in bloom in another year. There is no tree that could be grown with more certainty or greater success. In the same grounds we saw the California Walnut, which had been taken from the ground at the head of the Slough, on the Sacramento river, in most luxuriant growth; and other native and foreign trees, in all their pride and beauty. We rejoice to know that our wealthy men are thus devoting their wealth to the adornment of the Homes of California. But to the interesting communication of Mr. Saul:

EDITOR FARMER: In a late number of your paper, I see that you too have a notice of the fine Magnolia now in bloom in the garden of Gen. Redington, in this city. Our city papers have also given it a general notice; and it is really gratifying to observe the interest which is being manifested in this floral gem.

But I desire to correct an error, which has got abroad, as to the name of the variety, as it is really much finer than a reader of any of the many notices of it would be led to suppose; for it is not *M. glauca*, as you and others have published, but the *M. grandiflora*, the most gorgeously beautiful of the Magnolia tribe.

There are many varieties of the *M. grandiflora*, originated from seed, and differing from the original growing in their native habitats, which is peculiar to the Southern States, from North Carolina to Louisiana, and up the Mississippi as far as Natchez. A lady correspondent of I, think, the Sacramento Union, gives in that paper a reminiscence of a Magnolia, which, years ago, she had seen blooming in a wild state in Massachusetts; and, which she supposes, that now in flower in this city to be identical with. This is not so, as the *M. grandiflora* is not hardy north of Washington City, indeed scarcely as high as that; and the variety indigenous to Massachusetts is the *M. glauca*, a very beautiful variety, but which sinks into positive insignificance in comparison with the more majestic and elegant *M. grandiflora*.

In the South, they grow to be from sixty to over one hundred feet in height, and, when in full bloom, nothing can look more gorgeous than a grove of these trees, with their large ever-green foliage (leaves from six inches to one foot in length) covered all over with their immense white flowers.

It was supposed to be introduced into Europe before 1737, and Loudon describes a long list of specimens growing there, from twenty to sixty feet in height. The same author states, that plants raised from seed seldom bloom under twenty years of age, while others, propagated by layers, will bloom when quite small. The one now in flower in the garden of Gen. Redington is under four feet in height; is now in its third bloom; and, unlike any of the other Magnolias, it will continue to bloom, at intervals, till the approach of winter. This variety is known in the South as the Laurel-leaved Magnolia, the Large-flowered Evergreen Magnolia, the Laurel Bay, Big Laurel, etc. The variety is by no means plenty, even in the Eastern Nurseries.

JAS. B. SAUL.

SACRAMENTO CITY, June, 1859.

STRAWBERRIES.—The great amounts of strawberries which the sudden warm weather threw into market about one week since, are beginning to pass away, and now the scarcity has advanced the price. This fruit having been sold as low as ten and twelve cents, has again gone up to thirty-seven, fifty, and even choice varieties and qualities, to seventy-five cents per pound. This surely pays. Very shortly the new crop will be in market and the price down again. Fruits of all kinds will soon be so plenty as to come within the reach of all. It seems surprising that with the vast amount of fruit thrown upon our market, the price should be so well sustained; it only shows that the demand is great. This should encourage growers.

THRASHING MACHINES.—We would call the attention of grain harvesters to the excellent machines now offered by Wm. Lyne, corner of Front and Oregon streets. They are Hall & Woodbury's make, and are highly esteemed, containing several valuable improvements.

CITY FRUIT.—We have received a collection of fruit from Phillips' garden, Silver street, this city highly creditable to San Francisco. It consisted of White Bigarreau Cherry, Red Currants, and Lawton Blackberries; the latter the first of the season.



## California Notes.

## CONDORS OF CHILI AND CALIFORNIA.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

[CONTINUED.]

The inclosed memoranda on some others of the sarcophagus family of North America, were published in the San Francisco Daily Herald, near the respective dates of the papers, and are inserted in the present notes for comparison and reference, and as containing material in a connected form on the Condor family. It is proper to state here that it seems from the latest accounts, that the ornithology of Lower California is less known than that of the more northern or more southern countries. In Dubaut (Gilley's) voyage to the Californias, etc., in 1827, published in Paris in 1833, it is stated that there are four species of Vultures found in Lower California. How true this is, and how many of them are sarcophagus, must be left to future explorers.

## The Quelli, a Rare Bird of Sonora.

Note of 28 March, 1859. From the descriptions of three of our friends we are placed in possession of some curious facts relating to the habits and characteristics of this rare and highly curious bird—a member of the Condor or sarcophagus family of Dumeril, which we have not been able to find described or alluded to in any of the books on natural history in our possession, and it may be that it is a species unknown to naturalists.

An intelligent Sonoran of Quito near Altar in Sonora, who resided in California several years, gave me the following facts at Monterey, in November, and December, 1855, in relation to this curious bird. It inhabits particularly the Pimaria, Alta and Baja, the Papagoria, the Opataria, the Apacharia, and other Indian and little known mountain districts of Sonora, Durango, and Sinaloa to the East and South, and it is very rare even in these countries. It is called *Quelli* by the Papago Indians, who have a great veneration for it. Its weight is from eight to ten pounds. The beak is hard and curved sharply down—its color bright lemon—the iris of the eye pink or light red. On the crown of the head it has a fleshy caruncle or comb of black and white, which forms like a cravat, and also hangs on both sides of the head, and which is bare of feathers; the skin of the chops or cheeks are mottled black and white; the neck feathers are black with a ring of white feathers below forming a ruff, like a circle of swan's down on a lady's tippet; the back is striped black and white lengthwise of the bird; the upper part of the wings is also striped with black and white stripes; the ends of the wing-feathers are tipped white; the tail-feathers are striped and tipped, the same as the wings; the under surface of the wings are barred also in the same way; the wings measure from twelve to eighteen inches long from the joint at the body. The chest, belly, and lower part of body, are of lemon-colored feathers; the legs and feet are also yellow, with four toes armed with black and very sharp claws.

The female bird is of smaller size, the color similar, but more subdued. The eggs are reddish and mottled black, sharply peaked, and weigh about two ounces. They make their nests in the highest trees of the mountain sides and peaks, and always go in couples, and never in flocks. When they rise from the ground they make a whirring, rushing noise, moving very fast; they are very rare throughout Sonora, as my informant states, and extremely difficult to take. They raise two young in a year, generally male and female; when young their plumage is yellow, black and white. The full grown birds are about the size of the common turkey buzzard. In six months the young begin to fly—the females lay their eggs in the spring. They are seen at times turning over and over in the air in quick motions, from whence the Indians have a superstition that they breed in the air. The Indians also say that the male bird breaks the egg to let the chick out.

They eat dead animals or those lately killed. The tongue is red, and has a spinous process on its under part, shaped like a pen, and said by the Indians to be used in making a loud whirring noise when it rises from the ground. They eat very fast, and all other carnivorous birds hold it in great fear. My informant aforesaid, who has traveled throughout Sonora, and seen it in different localities, says it is most abundant in the Alta Pimaria, of which the Gadsden purchase forms a portion.

But the most singular part of the bird, and which makes it such a wonder among the Sonorians, is that it has four wings! or appendages used for assisting flight, on each side of its body—that is a pair of wings such as other birds, each with three assistant wings or winglets, joined to the main one, and folding under the main ones, and next to the body.

An officer of the Revenue Service, assured me on two occasions, that he had seen this bird at Guaymas in Sonora, in 1854, in possession of Capt. Spence, captain of the port, and that they were so scarce as to sell for fifty dollars apiece, and that according to his recollection, my Sonoran informant was in the main correct in his description of it. As this latter informant was well known to me and lived several years around Monterey, and left for Sonora in the latter part of 1857, and his description was taken down, as before said, in November and December, 1855, by myself, and being confirmed by the officer before mentioned who is an old acquaintance of mine, it seems to me there can be no doubt, that it is a *rara avis* probably unknown to naturalists.

A gentleman now living in Monterey, who is like the writer, an amateur naturalist, assures me also, that in a voyage he made to Guaymas and the California Gulf ports in the summer of 1854, he saw a bird of this kind in Guaymas—most likely the same one—in the possession of Captain Spence or some other foreigner there, but that it afterwards died, and from its extreme rarity and beauty, considered a great loss, as it was brought from far in the interior.

According to this informant, who read a few days ago, the notes I had taken down in 1855, or rather to his best recollection, he can only remem-

ber the size, color of the cheeks, and the singularity of the wings. The size is the same I have stated, but the color of the cheeks (which he thinks are feathered) was of a yellow color. The number of the wings was three on each side of the bird, and not four as stated in my memoranda. One of the winglets is attached to the main wing on the outside by a flexible joint, and the other winglet is attached to the under part of the main wing in the same manner; these extra wings are only seen when the bird opens its wings in rising or when at a short distance from the ground; but when standing at rest, they are folded so as not to be noticed. The under winglet when flying is extended beyond the main wing, but the upper winglet is smaller, more compact, and closer to the body—both of the winglets being opposite to the wing-joint of the body at the base of the neck. The bird, he represents, is as beautiful as it is curious, and as all three informants state, much sought after and highly prized in Sonora. It seems that only two or three specimens have ever been known to be captured, which may account for its not being mentioned in any of the books on hand in California.

This bird may be taken by some readers as only a description of the Mexican small vulture, called the King of the Zopilotes—or the small Condors of the Laplata pampas, called the King of the Vultures, or King of the Condors—or the *Sarcophagus Sacer*, or Sacred Vulture of Bartram; but from the descriptions of these rare birds, which we give herewith for ready comparison, it will be seen that there are many points of material difference between them.

King of the Zopilotes. "The Cozcaquiltit is called by the Mexicans of the city and valley of Mexico, the King of the Zopilotes (or King of the Turkey Buzzards), and they say that when these two species happen to meet together over the same carrion, the Topilote (which is found in all the climates of Mexico) never begins to eat till the other bird has tasted it—they are both mute and sometimes fly together. The King of the Zopilotes is larger than the Topilote, has a red head and feet, with a beak of deep red color, except towards its extremity, which is white; it is much scarcer than the Topilote, and is peculiar to the warm climates alone. Its feathers are brown except upon the neck and parts about the breast, which are of a reddish black. The wings are of an ash color upon the inside, and upon the outside are variegated with black and tawny. Bonare says that the *Aura* (pronounced Owra, for the Turkey Buzzard, by the Mexicans) is the *Cozcaquiltit* of New Spain and the *Tropilot* of the Indians, so that *Cozcaquiltit* and *Tropilot* are both native Mexican Indian names for two different birds. But the bird which now goes by the name of the King of the Zopilotes in New Spain, seems different from the one we are describing. This is a strong bird of the size of a common eagle, with stately air, strong claws, fine piercing eyes, and a beautiful black, white and tawny plumage. It is remarkable, particularly for a certain scarlet-colored fleshy substance, which surrounds its neck like a collar, and comes over its head in the form of a little crown.

"I had this description of the bird from a person of knowledge and veracity, who assures me that he has seen three different individuals of this species, and particularly that one which was sent from Mexico, in 1750, to the Catholic King, Ferdinand the Sixth. He further informs me, that there was a genuine drawing of this bird published in a work called the American Gazetteer. The Mexican name, *Cozcaquiltit*, which means King Eagle, is certainly more applicable to this bird than to the other. The figure in our plate (at the page 74 following) is copied from that of the American Gazetteer."

See Clavijero's History of Mexico, 1700 (Cullen's translation, Philadelphia, 1804, vol. 1, page 65, and notes).

On showing the engraving in Clavijero's volume, my Sonoran informant readily recognized it as the "King of the Zopilotes," which he well knew; but it was not the Quelli Condor, or Vulture, of Sonora.

The King of Vultures, or King of the Condor of the Pampas. (V. Papa, of Linnaeus.) "This bird is larger than a male turkey; the skin of the head rises from the base of the bill, and is of an orange color, from whence it stretches on each side of its head; from thence it proceeds, like an indented comb, and falls on either side, according to the motion of the head; the eyes are surrounded by a red skin of a scarlet color, and the iris has the color and luster of pearl." "The head and neck are without feathers, covered with a flesh-colored skin on the upper part, a fine scarlet behind the head, and a dusky colored skin before; further down, behind the head, rises a little tuft of black down, from whence issues, and extends beneath the throat on each side, a wrinkled skin of a brownish color, mixed with blue, and reddish behind; below, upon the naked part of the neck, is a collar formed of soft, longish feathers, of a deep ash color, which surround the neck and cover the breast before. Into this collar the bird sometimes withdraws its whole neck, and sometimes a part of its head, so that it looks as if it had withdrawn the neck of the body. These features of beauty suffice to distinguish this bird from others of the Vulture tribe. Its food, with all its beauty, being the same as the others, living on offal, and rats, lizards, and serpents, and the flesh entirely unobtainable." See Oliver Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 2 vol., page 44, and figure 1 of plate 10 (Whitlaw's Glasgow edition of 1840). The King of the Condors is said to make its appearance in Mexico on rare occasions.

The Sarcophagus Sacer of Bartram, or Sacred Vulture. "This bird was described by John Bartram, in his Travels in the Carolinas and Florida (Philadelphia, 1791), as abundant in Florida then, but has not been observed or identified anywhere since his time. This has tended to throw a doubt on its existence; but recent information renders it probable that this, or at least a different one from the Vulture just described, is found about Lake Okechobee, in Southern Florida, where it is called the King Buzzard. The verification of this statement, by actual specimens, would be one of the most important discoveries yet to be made in North American Ornithology." The following is Bartram's

description: "Bill long and straight almost to the point, where it is hooked or bent suddenly down, and sharp; the head and neck bare of feathers nearly down to the stomach, when the feathers begin to cover the skin, and soon become long and of a soft texture, forming a ruff or tippet, in which the bird, by contracting his neck, can hide that as well as his head; the bare skin on the neck appears loose and wrinkled, and which is of a bright yellow color, intermixed with coral-red; the binder part of the neck is nearly covered with short stiff hair, and the skin of this part of the neck is of a deep purple color, gradually becoming red as it approaches the yellow of the sides and fore part. The crown of the head is red; there are lobed lappets of a reddish-orange color, which lay on the base of the upper mandible. The plumage of the bird is white or cream-color, except the quill feathers of the wings and two or three rows of the coverts, which are beautiful dark brown; the tail, which is rather large and white, is tipped with this dark brown or black; the legs and feet are of a clear white; the eyes are encircled with a gold-colored iris; the pupil is black."

Vide Mr. John Cassin's Notes on the Raptorial Birds, on page 6 of volume 9 of the Pacific Railroad Reports, published by order of Congress, October, 1858, 1004 pages quarto, and altogether on the Birds collected by the Railroad and other Government Expeditions since 1853. This volume, and the eighth volume of the same work on Animals, was compiled by Professor Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, and is as much a high renown to the Government which provided the materials, through its laborious and intelligent military and other officers, as it redounds to the eminent learning, labor, assiduity and honorable name of Baird. It is certainly a model to other savans and writers, American and European, who have not been too often wont to make acknowledgments to Californians for what seemed, to uninformed out-siders, as their own original gatherings—their own original thoughts, abstracted without acknowledgment, and put in so quietly, one could hardly recognize their own brain-work or handiwork.

## King of the Zopilotes and Bartram's Vulture.

Note of 7 April, 1859.—Conversing, yesterday, on these two rare, curious, and costly birds, with a friend of ours, who had resided in Florida several years, he says the description by Bartram of the King Buzzard, as quoted in the 9th volume of Railroad Reports, is correct. He has seen them several times around Lake Okechobee, and other parts of South Florida; also in Texas, on the coast, and, on the frontier, near Mic. He has also seen them near Vera Cruz. They are excessively scary and shy, and very rare to find in Florida now, on account of the Indian wars since 1830, and the firing of ordnance and muskets; but they used to be very numerous once; of later years, they have flown off to the more unfrequented continental countries of the Gulf of Mexico, not far from the sea; and it is very rare to see more than one or two at a time. He has never noticed the female, or seen the eggs.

This gentleman, after reading Bartram's account, says it is the same bird as the King of the Zopilotes, depicted in Cullen's Clavijero, which he recognized immediately, and that if there is any difference in feathers, appearance, or size, it must be owing to the age or sex of the bird, the season of the year, or changes in its plumage. He has seen the bird also on the west coast of Mexico, and quite numerous around Manzanillo and Colima. At Colima he had them offered to him for two dollars and a half a piece.

These opinions, however, cannot prevail against later observations, taken on the spot, by scientific ornithologists. At any rate, his remarks are highly valuable and suggestive. As this gentleman is a *medico*, as well as a great traveler by sea and land, and knows California from Shasta to San Diego, by earth as well as by water, with a ten years' experience, and has made several trips along the Mexican and Central American coasts, and traveled pretty extensively in those countries on business, his testimony is worth a great deal, though he makes no claim to being a naturalist.

Doubtless, further accounts of the more rare birds and animals of North America could be found in the American and European printed books of travel and history on the southern sections of the United States, and Mexico, and Central America, which have been published in England, France, Germany, and the United States, since the advent of the Spanish revolutions of 1820. The old Spanish missionary writers, prior to 1800, also contain valuable observations on the natural history of Spanish America, very little known, seemingly, among the learned men of Europe and the United States. California has brought to new light the great value of the literary and zealous labors of the old Catholic padres. What would the people of California have done for provisions, in 1849 and 1850, if the Friars had not provided for them five hundred thousand head of cattle and thirty thousand horses? They would have starved like Jacob's family. The priests proved the zoological, fruitful, and agricultural value of California for seventy years!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A NEW FLOURING MILL.—Charles Murray, Esq., of Merced Falls, is building a new and fine Mill on the Merced river, about three miles above Sealingville. The Mill will be three and a half stories high, thirty-six by fifty feet, basement of stone, balance of wood. The Mill will have three run of burrs, and will make fifty barrels of flour in twelve hours. Two run being for wheat and one for barley (stock feed). Smith's Saut Machine will be used. The Mill is being built under the superintendence of Mr. A. Miller, who will have charge of it as the miller; so that the farmers in the vicinity may rely upon being promptly and carefully attended to.

A VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA FLOWER-SHUB.—Among the flowers on exhibition at the Fair, was a few specimen of "Syrinya Multiflora," a very fragrant flowering shrub with beautiful white flowers, better than those known among florists at the present day. It is decidedly the best we ever saw. It is a California flower and will add greatly to the flora of our State.

EDUCATION FOR RUSTICS.—Gervase Markham, who lived at the commencement of the 17th century, himself a practical husbandman, wrote a work with the object of enlarging the knowledge of the agriculturists of his time, and of "recording the most true and infallible experience of the best husbandmen in the land." He entertained the opinion that to teach farmers reading and writing was a superfluous endeavor. He thought that, "as touching the master of the family himself, learning could be no burthen," but "if we speake as touching some especiall servants in husbandrie, as the bayliffe, the under farmer, or any other ordinary accountant, it is not much materiall whether they be acquainted therewith or no, for there is more trust in an honest score chaunt on a trencher, than in a cunning written scrowle." And there is more benefit in simple and single numeration in chaunt, than in double multiplication, though in never so faire an hand written! There are some people even in the present day, it is to be feared, who have faith in the sufficiency of chalk; but what will they say of the following mode of ascertaining the probable state of the corn-market, which belongs to the same order of intelligence, and was put forth by Markham as a well-founded piece of instruction: "If you would know whether corne shall be cheape or deere, take twelve principal graynes of Wheat out of the strength of the eare, upon the 1st day of Januarie, and when the barth of your chimney is most hot, sweepe it cleane; then make a stranger lay one of those graynes on the barth, then mark it well, and if it leape a little, corne shall be reasonably cheape, but if it leape much, then corne shall be exceeding cheape, but if it lie still and move not, then the price of corne shall stand, and continue still for that month; and thus you shall use your twelve graynes the first day of every month one after another, that is to say, every month one graine, and you shall know the rising and falling of corne in every month, all the years following."—[Philip's Progress of Agriculture.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Mr. John Mason, proprietor of the Eureka Brewery, has invented a machine which promises to make an important change in the art of putting up beer, ale, porter, cider, &c. The invention consists of a machine by which carbonic acid gas is forced into kegs from one to five gallons capacity, after being filled with malt liquor, by which the fermenting quality is conveyed to it, without the usual process of fermentation in the larger vats. The ale is first allowed to ferment entirely in casks until it becomes perfectly flat—the working qualities having been allowed to flow freely out at the bung-hole. When the fermentation has ceased, the ale is run off into small kegs, and then life is conveyed by charging it with the gas. By this process, all the disagreeable cathartic qualities of the ale are avoided, as the liquor is run into the kegs perfectly clear, owing to its having settled in the larger casks. This liveliness or foaming quality, contributed by the gas, remains in the beer under all circumstances until the last of it has been drawn off. Exposure to the air has no effect upon it. The value of the discovery consists in the peculiar manner in which the gas is forced into the kegs. A patent has been applied for, and the ale thus charged will shortly be in general use. As a California invention, it is worthy of particular notice.

The drinking capacity of California is great. In view of the immense amount of spirits, wines, and malt liquors imported into California for the six years terminating with 1853, the ability of our people to consume these beverages to a large extent, admits of no question. In the six years named, we imported 15,194,158 gallons of ardent spirits, 5,311,732 gallons of wine, and 205,066 packages of malt liquors; while, during a considerable portion of that time, the home production of these articles was rapidly assuming importance. Previous to the last year, the exportation of liquors from this port was not sufficiently significant to warrant much attention. The gold discoveries north, however, and the large emigration in that direction, gave rise to some demand on this market, and we exported during 1853 about 160,000 gallons of ardent spirits, together with some wines and malt liquors. The distilleries and wine presses of the State, however, must have quadrupled the amount named, in the way of production. In 1857, Los Angeles county alone produced 355,000 gallons of wine, and 10,000 gallons of brandy; and doubtless the five large distilleries and eighty-six breweries in the State turn out annually a large amount of liquor, fermented or otherwise, that is consumed here, independent of importations.—[Mercantile Gazette.

OLD WINES.—At a recent auction sale of the wines of a deceased Lord Justice in Scotland, eleven hundred dozen bottles of the choicest brands were disposed of at high rates. The best Port of the vintage of 1821 sold for about \$50 a dozen, the best Sherry sold for \$62 a dozen. The highest price given was for Johannisberg of 1835 and 1842 noted as "Prince Metternich's," which lot brought \$81 a dozen. Most of the old Madeira wine for sale in this country formerly belonged to families in Boston. The "Judge Story" brands are \$4 a bottle; Isaac P. Davis' "Eclipse" is \$8 a bottle; "Gov. Phillips, 1820," are \$10 a bottle; "Francis Amory" Madeira, bottled in 1800, is sold at \$12 a bottle!

HOW BECKLAND USED TOADS.—At his famous establishment of rare animals and insects, they are employed as insect traps. A brigade of marauding toads are conducted into the garden in the evening; they make a famous supper but in the morning their entomological employer, by a gentle squeeze, compels them to disgorge their evening meal, "and in this way many curious and rare specimens of minute nocturnal insects have been obtained." There is a suggestion for entomologists.

ECLECTIC CLUB.—A number of young men of this city, have formed themselves into an Association, with the above title, for the purpose of promoting their social, mental, and moral well-being, by means of agreeable and instructive recreations, and endeavoring to assist in developing the common powers of the intellect, as well as to encourage the practice of familiar converse. The Club is divided into four departments or cabinets, viz: Literary, Solace, Musical and Chess. All the proper officers have been elected. It is a good work, and those engaged in the undertaking deserve much credit. Additions are being made at every meeting, and, in course of time, we hope to rank it as one of the foremost institutions of the country.

HOSPITAL REPORT.—Dr. Raymond, on Monday night last, presented the Monthly Report as Resident Physician to the City and County Hospital: Number of patients at date of last report, 159; admitted during May, 66—total, 225. Discharged cured, 52; discharged by request, 9; died, 10; remaining in Hospital, 164—total, 225. Average number in the Hospital, 164; outside patients, 41; number of British patients in Hospital this day, 11. Deaths at the Hospital for May, 9.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The French Societe de Repatriement, has nominated the following Board of Managers for the ensuing year: Messrs. Gantier (the French Consul), Touchard, Delafont, Abel Gay, Vassalli, Larco, Bayerque, H. Hentsch, and Mibelle. Messrs. Deplerris, Merin and Colle, were elected physicians.

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

## REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases.

## FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our establishment, before laying in their winter stock. We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price. LARD OIL, Is also offered at greatly reduced rates. WINTER Sperm Oil, Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather. Binnacle Oil, Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming. CAMPHENE, Distilled fresh every day. ALCOHOL, In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent. BURNING FLUID, Of superior quality.

STANFORD BROTHERS,  
PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,  
3m 48 Front street, near California.

## CALIFORNIA TUBS,

AND

## California Pails!

## CALIFORNIA WINES,

AND

## California Ales!

## COLLINS WADHAMS,

WOULD SAY to those interested in the welfare of California, which is no more than self-interest, to call at

112 Battery Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO,

And see what "can be done in California," before sending their millions to some far-off country, never to return.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER AND CALIFORNIA PAIRS are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well. 7-1

## MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES!

## SEVEN DIFFERENT KINDS.

## All the best Combined Machines in Use.

Letters of inquiry, and timely orders, will receive our prompt attention.

EMLIN & PASSMORE,  
633 Market street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## FARMERS, BEWARE

## CALIFORNIA

## COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

AND

## PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER AND HARVESTER!

HAVING LEARNED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, that Treadwell & Co., of this city, are endeavoring to produce the impression in the Farming community that I am manufacturing the "Manny Machine," I am once more in the field, to assert, that all such representations are UNMIXED FALSHOODS.

I am now building the "Manny Machine," nor infringing on the "Manny Patent," nor do I INTEND to do either; on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

## California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly UNLIKE the "Manny Machine," except in the use of the Knife, on which there is not now, nor has there ever been, a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too much experience as a *Practical Mechanic*, and have spent too much money in obtaining Drawings and Specifications from the Patent Office, of the various kinds of Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore obtained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions, and that the Farmers who will buy of me will be prosecuted. This is the old "BLUFF-GAME," and has been pretty well "played out." For two years the combined force have been playing upon me, not openly, but with a view to the breaking up of "Home Manufacture," that they might the more securely and successfully continue to monopolize the

## AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

and keep up prices at rates ruinous to the Farmer. But thus far, their assaults have been entirely without success, and will continue harmless if I am sustained by the farmer, for whose interest I am steadily at work.

The great secret of their unscrupulous and extraordinary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that as the season for selling has commenced, they begin to feel as well as see, that my

## CALIFORNIA

## Combined Reaper and Mower,

IS A DECIDED SUCCESS; AND

and unless that they can intimidate the farmer, and force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machine much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a large stock over for next year—an unpleasant fix, truly but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!"

Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hirelings and secret circulars and letters throughout the country, to poison the public mind with stories known to be FALSE.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers alone? They know full well that they can maintain no action. As I said above, they find the "BLUFF-GAME" more successful with the farmer than with me, and consequently the scene of their operations this year has been transferred from this city to the farmer in the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

California Combined Reaper and Mower, (and not the "Manny").

and I have Purchased the Invention called

## "PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER AND HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall continue to MANUFACTURE both, in numbers equal to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required, receive a written GUARANTEE of INDEMNITY.

Forward your orders, and they shall be filled. With this I am done. I am now, and ever have been, "ready for the fight whenever the fight opens."

THOS. OGG SHAW,  
No. 33 Sacramento street.



(For the California Farmer.)  
SISTER BELLE.

A SONG FOR MUSIC BY M. A. SARGES.

During the Crimean war a party of French soldiers adopted, with the chivalrous and romantic feelings for which they are justly celebrated, an orphan child of one of their comrades who was killed in the assault of the Malakoff. The maiden was remarkable not only for her extraordinary personal beauty, but for the purity of her mind and the sweetness of her disposition. After the war, an officer who bore an unfortunate reputation, unfortunately fell in love with her, won her love in return, and abandoned her. The vivandier died of a broken heart. Upon this incident the song is founded.

Brothers, softly steal about me,  
Hear a tale I grieve to tell,  
Listen, while we sing about thee,  
Our loved darling sister Belle.  
Chorus—Our loved darling, sister Belle.  
She was lovely as the morning,  
She was blushing as the rose,  
Friends were ever round her forming,  
She not even dreamed of foes.  
Chorus—Our loved darling, sister Belle.  
But there came one, and he jilted  
Her in whom no guile had dwelt,  
And our rose-bud drooped and wilted,  
As a flake of snow would melt.  
Chorus—Our loved darling, sister Belle.

She is gone, and all our greetings,  
Must be said this summer's night,  
No one, now, will cheer our meetings,  
No one, now, will bless our sight.  
Chorus—She is gone, dear sister Belle.

Hark! the funeral knell is ringing,  
Let us pray that she may dwell  
Ever where there's angels singing.  
Bless her Father, sister Belle.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Berkeley, June 1859.

## Graduating Speech.

Delivered at Santa Clara, June 8th, 1859.

BY G. W. BLACKFORD.

AMBITION is not a new theme presenting itself before us for investigation as one just snatched by the enlightenment of the age from the mysterious workings of nature, but it and its effects have been before the world ever since mind came in contact with mind, or mind with matter, leaving everywhere upon the record of man's history marks of its existence, though but faintly displayed in the primeval ages. For then man was in a state of simplicity in which he moved and acted only as the grosser passions of his nature prompted him, which caused no very great exertions upon his part, for his desires were few and meagre. These were easily gratified by nature's bountiful gifts, which were everywhere spread out before him. But his mind was not long to remain in this state of inactivity, for things began to assume the shape in which they were afterwards to take. Societies were formed, possessions established, bringing man both physically and mentally in contact with man, causing thereby contentions and strife, from which arose a desire for power, or that ambitious feeling which causes one man to struggle on in endeavoring to gain superiority over another, hence by this means calling forth and bringing into action those faculties of his nature which had before lain dormant, and which perhaps would forever have remained in that state had they been permitted to move on without a disturbing cause, or as the *early, careless, and the don't-care* call it, in peace, which is contrary to the very constitution of things; for how can there be peace or quietude to the human mind when the very elements themselves are warring against each other, and all nature is writhing and groaning under convulsions trying to *hate itself* upon itself. Man is not an exemption from the rest of nature's work; but was formed for an active being, with a mind capable of comprehending the beautiful, the grand, and the sublime, which are buried, as it were, from the mind's view until it has through a long series of ceaseless exertions, prepared itself for their reception, which, bursting upon it, fills the soul with admiration and exultation, a spirit of high and lofty ambition to go on in the increase of knowledge and power. Thus are things placed in the material world beyond the reach of the common faculties of man which are allowed him to know, and knowing, to add to his happiness, but at the same time cannot be comprehended without labor, severe toil, and investigation. This requires a constant force to act upon the mind to give it that impetus which would drive it onward when counteracting causes rise up to check its progress, as they do in every course of human life; and that force is ambition, for if we suppose that man was made to toil, to labor on in the increase of knowledge and virtue, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he would be endowed with a passion to stimulate him on in his intricate paths. Such we find to be the case, though not caused directly by his own actions, but by that effect which they have upon his fellow men to call forth their praise and admiration of him, which falling upon a nature formed for its reception, awakens it into life and activity. If we but reflect upon the construction of human nature we will at once see how admirably adapted it is to promote the ends for which it was designed, and in reflecting we cannot help but see what those ends are; for from the first moment of man's existence his whole being begins to increase in size and strength, which continues on through different degrees of life up to a certain period, when the physical nature stops, to give the mental—the noblest part—yes, all that is grand and sublime about man—time and room unencumbered by the accumulating of matter upon the gross body for its improvement, though the majority of the world suppose that when they have reached this grand epoch in their history that they have attained to the summit of human knowledge, and as they behold other minds soaring above them they are apt to imagine that they are endowed with supernatural power, not thinking that they had drawn before them an impenetrable veil, and had shut out ambition's fires at a time when the mind was prepared to begin its flight. Every high and lofty ambition for knowledge, for a world spread out before him its sublime mysteries, and the heavens stretching themselves above him, in which worlds rise upon worlds and systems beyond systems, giving the mind an endless chain of material for thought, which it grasps, and going on step by step, encouraged by its own God-like powers, attempts to comprehend infinity itself. What is it that has characterized the greatness of mind in all ages? What is it that has caused man to enwrap himself in the robes of seclusion, and shutting out from him the world with all its happiness and pleasures, struggles with the workings of his nature until he brings to light some of her hidden laws to illumine and bless mankind? What is it that has caused science and art to make the desire for fame? But blot this out from man's

nature and the arm of heroism becomes relaxed—the tongue of the orator becomes stiff—the ethereal aspiration of the statesman is quenched—the searching vision of science becomes dim, and the inspiration of literature becomes extinct. The world has witnessed the mournful effects of this for over four thousand years, for governments as they have existed, have been ruled by despotic power, where the force was concentrated in one head whose aim and purpose it was to keep the people in ignorance, which was accomplished by those vile laws that prohibited any from rising to the level of ignorance, which was accomplished by the descent of the blood royal, thus crushing out the very life-current of improvement, causing every noble aspiration of the human heart—causing genius to pine and die in obscurity; for think you that no great minds have existed during that long period, though they have remained unknown to us? Nay, many whose names would have been written high on the roll of fame, died because ambition's fires were quenched (like a dull worm to rot, thrust in the foul earth and was there forgot). But mark the effect that the breaking of its chains had upon it in that short space of time which was allotted to Greece and her independence, which threw open the portals of fame to all aspirations, led them to seek in the arena of strife its laurels. And see to what greatness mind attained—to what high genius soared—to what perfection oratory was carried. No period of the world's history presents itself more brilliant colors than does that; for, rising like a bright star above the dark cloud of ignorance and superstition which had enshrouded the whole universe, it shone forth resplendent with men of virtue, of noble daring, and of patriotism, which even in this enlightened and christian age would defy examples of them to be surpassed. But as soon as tyranny assumed its sway again, rewards of merit were no longer extended out for the human mind to grasp for, which caused it to slide back into its former state, and there remained comparatively quiescent, though not without feeling the degradation to which it was subject, nor without sighing continually for its liberation, which came at last with that grand struggle that achieved for America her independence; then, feeling itself once more free, began under the influence of emulation to unfold its powers, and struggling with improvement for distinction, brought forth such a train of mighty discoveries in such rapid succession as to cause the world to startle with astonishment and wonder. There are none but what love applause; there are none but what would seek to win it if the road was not a steep and arduous one. If they could only lie supinely upon their backs and have men call them great, willingly would they do it; yes, and endure the most violent and penetrating rays that ever emanated from a noon-day sun, for the honors. But that law which governs action is immutable, for it is not in man's nature to give praise where praise is not due, though in some rare occurrences it has been done, of which a few California has witnessed. Yet those who attain to eminence through false merit experience only a momentary exultation. They are raised to the top of the towering pyramid as it were, only to be dashed to pieces at its base. Many suppose that there is no other avenue to distinction or channel in which to win honor and respect, but that which leads through the muddy pool to political power, and guarded by that impenetrable covering, a sacred conscience, in they plunge to wallow in its filth and mire, caused so only by the means it is made to subserv, for politics considered as the science of government—in the establishing of laws for the preservation of peace, morals, improvement, and the defence against the aggressions of a foreign foe, is a most noble sphere for thought and action—one in which if depravity has become so predominant in man's nature as to leave but one noble principle, it should call it forth. It should create in him a high ambition—one which would be to advance the interest of his country—to give her that dignity of character which would cause her to command a universal respect among the nations of the earth. Such was the inspiration that gave to a Webster, a Clay, and a Calhoun, that greatness to which they attained and won for their imperishable names; theirs was a glorious ambition. Would that more of our statesmen; those of the present time, who are now high in official power, and those who are trying to get there, but never will, were influenced by such ambition; then would the people have some reason to rejoice in the hopes of a prosperous future. But that spirit which was infused into our country on the event of her throwing off the fetters of British thralldom, is fast dying away; and another, like that which followed the destruction of the Roman Empire, is taking its place; and that is, the scrambling for the spoils of office, which is no ambition, neither pure nor false; for both are the desire to win applause, to win a name; and every sensible man must know and feel, that plundering the public treasury will do neither.

There are some who think governments are established especially for their benefit, as a kind of machine to mould them into semi-divinities, and place them in conspicuous places, where they can stand, like some mighty colossus, under whose legs the rest of the world must pass; and with this curious kind of an idea, they become infuriated, unless they are at once placed in power, and threaten to subvert the government, to tear down its mighty fabric and bury beneath the ruins a whole nation. They tell us, all they have to do is to apply the torch to the magazine (which is buried in the South), and American freedom is no more! But we apprehend that the few politicians, who have been driven to the verge of madness by a false ambition, will find it no easy task to quench the fires of liberty that burn within the bosoms of twenty-five millions of freemen, though they may stand apparently unconcerned whilst the waters on which the "ship of state" rides are being agitated; yet, when they behold her in danger, when they see her steering for that rock upon which she will be dashed to pieces, there is not one among them but would fly to the rescue; and do the very same, if it was necessary, that their fathers had done before them—offer up their lives in her defense. Ambition, when perverted, when unrestrained, is a dangerous thing; the effects of which, the world's history presents but one unparalleled scene of crime and bloodshed; unbridled, it ruled the breasts of the ancient heroes, driving them on like devouring demons, destroying cities, laying waste noble empires; and leaving, everywhere upon their path, desolation and ruin. Alexander the Great, after he had overrun with his victorious arms nearly the whole universe and brought it under his sway, at dawn and wept because there were no more kingdoms to conquer. How like a mountain devil in the heart, rules the unrestrained ambition! Let it once but play the monarch, and its haughty brow glows with a beauty that bewilders thought, and unthrones peace forever, putting on the very pomp of Lucifer it turns the heart to ashes; and, with not a spring left in the desert for the spirit's lip, we look upon our splendor, and forget the thirst of which we perish.

But is there anything so high upon earth, but what man can turn into the vilest purpose? Is there anything so pure in his nature, but what he can corrupt? Yet he is the aggressor, and not they the aggressors; for, until that admiring, conscience, the judge which sits as sole umpire is bribed, is silenced, and the admiration of his voice no longer heeded, his actions need no other curb but it, to restrain them; but, when it becomes corrupted, ambition, like the steam upon the cars, with an insane engineer applying it on, drives him and all connected with him onward with an infuriated speed to destruction. But let us not con-

demo it as an evil passion, until it is made so; for its purpose is only to act upon the mind as a propelling power, whilst the heart must be the regulator, and govern it so as to keep it upon the right track, or else the whole machinery of man becomes disordered. There needs be, in every vocation of life, from the humblest to the most exalted, the calling forth and exercising a pure, a noble, and a lofty ambition; such an one as that which would be to stand up boldly for the right, and firm in opposition to the wrong. For everywhere around us, is going on the great battle of life, in which vice is arrayed against virtue, with its generals and its officers, trained and skilled in all the art and science of a deadly warfare, contending fiercely for supremacy; the thunders of its artillery are continually pealing upon our ears; the groans of its wounded and dying victims are borne upon every breeze, and the bloody chariots of the victors, as they issue from the conflict, drive through our very doors with a deafening shout of defiance, that even make devils themselves blush at their boldness; yet, men of chivalry pine and die amid all this carnage of war and bloodshed, mourning because they have no field upon which to display a glorious action. Where can they have a better one, though it may not be such an one as that upon which the Alexanders, the Pompeys, the Cæsars, with their embattled legions, pushed their victorious standards through the serried and fallen columns of barbarian foes to glory, yet it is one upon which they may, single-handed, cleave out a name more lasting than either? For war, with the splendor of its conquests and its triumphs, like a bright but frightful comet on its receding path, is fast fading into nothingness before an enlightened world; and soon those laurels, gained amid the groans of the wounded and the dying millions, will be looked upon but as the wreaths of the curling smoke which issue from the neathermost pits. So that he who would wish to win a lasting name, one which time nor changes can wear away, must seek other scenes besides those of the barbarous ages, and encourage not that fall spirit which dragged angels down, but that pure, ethereal glow which flames the wing of ambition for immortality.

GENESSEE VALLEY  
NURSERIES,  
Rochester, N. Y.Fruit and Ornamental Trees,  
Shrubs, &c.  
Suitable for Shipment to California.

WE the undersigned desire to inform our patrons and the public generally in California, that our stock of FRUIT TREES, &c., for sale the coming fall, is very extensive, far exceeding in quantity and quality any that we have ever offered before. We have given special attention to the cultivation of improved and reliable varieties of Fruit, &c., suited to the climate and circumstances of California. To those not acquainted with the extent of our business and the facilities which we possess, to fulfill our engagements, as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain over Three Hundred acres of land, wholly devoted to the cultivation of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, etc., in all branches, and we give employment to upwards of two hundred persons.

## OF STANDARD FRUIT TREES.

We have an unrivaled collection of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., in bud, One year old from bud or graft, and Two years old. An immense stock of DWARF FRUIT TREES, in bud, and one year old from bud or graft, comprising Apples, Peaches, Cherries, and Plums. SMALL FRUITS, &c., in great quantities, such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes (both Native and Foreign sorts), Strawberries, &c., including all of the new varieties of the above species introduced up to the present time, which have been found to be an acquisition.

## In the Ornamental Department,

our assortment and stock is very extensive, including both the Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, &c., as well as a large collection of new and rare species in the Greenhouse Department.

Our Stock of ROSES is unsurpassed in quantity and variety, comprising over six series, and embracing more than 500 distinct sorts, including Hybrid Perpetuals, Bourbons, Teas, Noisettes, Bengals, Summer, Climbing, Roses, &c.

HARDY BULBS furnished of every description, including the finest variety of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, &c. Every season we make large importations of the finest flowering bulbs from Holland, so that we can fill any orders however extensive or choice.

## FRUIT-TREE STOCKS

We have in large quantities, which promise to be unusually fine the coming autumn. We have given special attention to the growing of Stocks of every description, and can furnish in large quantities SEEDLING PEARS, APPLES, CHERRIES, PLUMS one and two years old; also, QUINCE and MAHALES STOCK, for dwarfing the Pear and Cherry respectively, one and two years old.

## PACKING, &amp;c.

The greatest care and caution are given by us to the packing of Plants, the labor of which is performed by men who have had many years' experience in the business; so that particular can depend upon receiving the articles in good order. The result of our experience in packing plants for California the past season, has been such that our customers have UNIVERALLY expressed themselves very much pleased with the condition in which the plants reached them. N.B.—ORDERS should be sent as EARLY in the SEASON as POSSIBLE, to be received by us as early as the first of October, that we may have time to select and prepare the plants for so long a journey; and with a few exceptions, NO ORDERS can be filled satisfactorily to ourselves, which are not received by us PRIOR to the 15th of November.

## Catalogues.

A WHOLESALE CATALOGUE, No. 6, is published in July of each year, expressly for the California trade, containing our lowest rate for retail in quantities of such sizes and ages as are desirable to be shipped to California from the Atlantic States, copies of which will be mailed free to all applicants.

For more full and complete information, we would refer to the following full set of Catalogues, which we publish annually for circulation at home; copies of all will be mailed free to all applicants.  
No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.  
No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c.  
No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green-house Plants, &c.  
No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue of Trade list.  
No. 5—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, &c.  
A. Frost & Co.,  
Genesee Valley Nurseries,  
Rochester, N. Y.

## REMOVAL.

DR. D. BURBANK,  
DENTIST,  
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE  
TO  
No. 125 Montgomery Street,  
(Over J. W. Tucker's Jewelry Store),

Where he will be glad to see his friends and former patrons, and all those who wish to have  
THEIR WORK WELL DONE.  
(10-3m)

## GROCERIES, DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC.

## LEWIS GIBSON,

DEALER IN

## Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

ALSO,

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 26 Battery Street (near the corner of Pine),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Advances made on consignments of Country Produce and Merchandise. 13-3m

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS GIBSON, 26 Battery street—  
500 bags Oats, 100 bags Rye Barley,  
100 barrels of Extra Flour;  
Together with a general assortment of Wines and Liquors,  
Groceries and Provisions. 13-4t

## A. L. EDWARDS &amp; CO.,

NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

## GROCERIES,

At 81 Clay street, above Front,

## A. L. EDWARDS &amp; CO. HAVE JUST OPENED

A fine assortment of

Choice Family Groceries,

which they offer at the lowest rates;

FLOUR—Superior brands of domestic.

CORN-MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb sacks.

BUCKWHEAT-MEAL—Hominy, coarse and fine, Corn-starch.

COFFEE—Old Government and Green Java, and superior Rio.

TEAS—Superior fresh Green and Black, in 6, 12, and 30-lb boxes.

CANDLES—Chemical, Sperm, Wax, and best quality Adamantine.

SUGAR—Crushed, Powdered and Brown.

CHEESE—California and Dutch Farm.

PICKLES—English and California Pickles, in pints and quarts.

PIE-FRUIT—English and American Pie-Fruits, in glass and tins.

OIL—China Nut-Oil, in tins and jars.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston &amp; Merrill's, Hope Mills and California.

MUSTARD—California, English and French.

OVERSEAS—The most desirable brands.

COCOA—Paste, Shells, and cracked Cocoa, Broma, Chocolate, &amp;c.

STARCH—Glensfield Patent.

Mince Meat—in quarts and half-gallon jars.

Cream Tartar and Soda.

Preserves—Various Jams, Jellies, Sauces, &amp;c., in glass and tin.

Our customers may rely upon every article sold by us.

The Prices, in every respect, Low.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

A. L. EDWARDS &amp; CO.,

10-3m No. 81 Clay street, above Front

## FORDHAM, JENNINGS &amp; CO.,

## GROCERS,

## Steamboat Block,

Corner Front and Jackson streets,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,

And Dealers in

FLOUR, PROVISIONS,

FINE WINES, TEAS,

WOODEN-WARE, &amp;c.,

Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers',

and Ranchers' Stores,

Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

Goods delivered as usual.

(9-10) FORDHAM, JENNINGS &amp; CO.

J. Bryant Hill. Lewis Lillie.

## J. BRYANT HILL &amp; CO.,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

FRUITS, BUTTER,

CHEESE,

POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC.

63 Merchant Street,

(Opposite Washington Market),

SAN FRANCISCO.

## REFERENCES.—J. C. Fall, G. B. Briggs, Marysville; Gen.

C. L. Hutchingson, Sacramento; Col. Lansing, J. Smith, C. W.

Kirtland, Oakland; N. W. Palmer, Alameda; Cutler Bros.,

Co., Fresno; Fallon, San Jose; W. F. White, Fresno; J. J. Lee,

Blackburn, H. W. Peck, Santa Cruz; J. G. Maxwell, W. B.

Atterbury, Santa Rosa; R. H. Tibbets, O. L. Crandall, Petaluma;

Fred. Kohrer, A. G. Oakes, Sonoma; John B. Scott,

Napa; L. G. Lillie, Sulphur Springs; A. &amp; G. Mead, J. S. Raker,

Marin county; John Center, San Francisco. 9-4t

## CHENEY'S

## IMPROVED FIELD FENCE.

PATENTED JANUARY 25, 1859.

PERMANENT OR PORTABLE.

IT is made of boards or rails in the following manner: Take two sticks or posts of timber 3 1/2 inches square, and about 9 1/2 feet long, either round or square—their length may be varied according to the height intended for the fence. Lay them across each other in such a manner that the ends which rest on the ground, will be about 5 1/2 or 6 feet apart, leaving about 18 or 20 inches of each post above the point of intersection to receive the top-rail, board, or pole. They may be fastened at the point of intersection by halving and nailing; or if the posts are split, by bolt and screw. A miter box may be used to saw and halve the posts. Next take two cleats about 1 inch thick and 3 1/2 inches wide; nail the short end across from one post to the other, and place the top-rail, board, or pole large enough to receive the rail or board. Then nail the long ends to the posts parallel with the short one, and about 12 or 14 inches below it. 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## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.  
FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859.

## A Special Agent in the Eastern States.

Mr. E. A. HAM, who left here in the steamer of the 5th April, on a visit to his kindred, to carry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.

We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.

We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

## The Farmer—Our City Carrier.

HAVING employed Mr. J. F. LARABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the FARMER into the family as a friend to all "home industry," it will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

SEND THE FARMER ABOARD.—Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the FARMER. Just leave your name and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of frequent mistakes occurring, we desire to inform those who are not aware of the fact, that Col. Warren, editor of the Farmer, is not J. Q. A. Warren, and that the latter has no connection with this journal. Those communicating with us will please address, Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.

AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT is not the agent of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, nor authorized to receive money on account of this journal.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.—We have received from several valuable correspondents information of most reprehensible efforts on the part of a worthless individual, to injure this journal by slanderous letters addressed to our correspondents. We regret to find the source from whence these vile essays emanate, to be the agencies of our contemporary the Cultivist. Having in our possession the proofs of what we assert, we shall in our next give documentary evidence. We despise such acts as much as we regret them, confident they will recoil upon the heads of those who plan to the injury of others. We deeply regret too, that good men have been deceived thereby, but a brief reflection will soon convince them of the baseness of the act, and we shall not suffer. Those who have aided and abetted such acts will have cause to regret the error they have committed.

## Have You Paid for Your Farmer.

We are constantly reminded of the value of our subscription list by the red marks and the blue, and sometimes here and there we see some black marks. If all who are on our books could see their own names it would be quite interesting. Traveling as we do from county to county, we often meet persons who are from home, or so circumstanced as not to make it convenient to hand us the V, and they desire us to send the FARMER, assuring us they will remit by mail immediately, or in a few days, or weeks. Desirous to meet the wishes of such, we enter their names; time flies, and ere we think, months pass; and thus forgetfulness on their part compels us either to appear in the light of a dun, or stop the paper and suffer a loss. This should not be, and a little reflection on the part of such persons will convince them of the injustice they are doing themselves and us too. These sums, scattered over a vast territory, are small each, but the aggregate swells to thousands, and could we have our own we could accomplish much more for all. We now ask each and all our subscribers, *have you paid for the Farmer?* If you have, you will be pleased to see us when you meet us, or when we call on you; and your first thought will not be the editor comes for his pay, but you will know he comes but to gather facts by a pleasant and friendly call that shall do both good. We are often constrained to pass some places where we desire to call, lest we should be viewed simply as a dun. We know we publish a journal worth the cost several times, and we grieve to know that some withhold too long. If all subscribers to newspapers but knew how much better they would feel if this debt was paid, they would act more promptly.

There is one thing certain: we are piling up a record of facts in our labors in this science, that will tell by and by with greater power than now; and every name that is recorded as delinquent will appear in a record of each county, in a substantial form, and every good and true name will be enrolled in such a record as they will not be ashamed to see opened and read to the world. We have not been idle in our labors for seven years in this work. There are names that gladden us to look upon; such shall be duly honored. There are some that sadden us, for they have been the means of preventing us from doing more in the cause we love. Each will have their reward when they read the *Records of Years*.

Have you paid for the FARMER? We ask this question again, so that none may have the excuse of forgetfulness as a reason for not appearing on the list of those happy ones, who, upon opening a volume that shall prove of deep interest to them, shall find recorded the names of those who have aided the cause of agriculture and paid for the FARMER.

WAR NEWS FROM LONDON.—We are indebted to Mr. Childs, the efficient messenger of Freeman & Co., at San José, on Saturday morning last, while there, for the Boston Journal and New York Herald extra, by the Overland Mail, and for other favors. Also, to Messrs. Cutler & Brother, agents of Freeman & Co., for prompt attentions.

## The Trial of Reapers at the Fair at Oakland.

This was a most interesting trial, although confined to two contestants. Only about sixty farmers and others interested, were present. The "fete" was graced by the presence of several "fair" ladies. The following is a brief sketch of the machines on trial and their work:

The New York Reaper was entered by Mr. John H. Voorhees, of the firm of Voorhees & Warder, who import these machines, and are associated with the manufacturers, Messrs. Warder, Brokaw & Child, at Springfield, Ohio. John D. Arthur & Son, of this city, are agents for the sale of these reapers. Neither the lay of the ground nor the quality of the grain were favorable to the operation of reaping machines. The ground was rolling—in some places steep; the barley short and light, and the cutting embarrassed by a thick undergrowth of green weeds. Yet both machines cut it beautifully and close. The New York Reaper has a well established reputation in this country, as well as in the old States. More than four thousand of them have been made and are now in use; and we are informed that some of them have been running for five years in this State, and are still doing good work. What other reaper can boast of like success? One of the Committee, Mr. John M. Horner, measured the swath cut by the New York Reaper, and found it six feet ten-and-a-half inches. This was in short grain, and we were informed that in heavy grain it will cut full seven-and-a-half feet. Messrs. Arthur & Son have certificates of its having cut thirty acres a day. There were no other machines but this and Mr. Shaw's on the ground, and we therefore can devote to each a larger portion of time and space, this being the first exhibition of the kind before an Agricultural Society in California. We know not what reasons prevented the importers of the McCormick and Manny machines from taking part in this trial; but we know farmers are now greatly interested in testing the comparative merits of reaping machines, which contribute so much to the wealth of California. The knife of the New York Reaper is six feet nine inches long; its wheels are high, to insure light draft. The gearing runs in a box of cast-iron, which causes it to run smoothly and accurately. The cutter-bar is wood, of well-seasoned ash, as light as can be, and yet resist the tremor which in too light machines shakes them to pieces. The contrivance to make the knife cut high or low is very simple and ingenious. The hub in which the spindle of the main wheel runs, slides up and down in a hollow standard, and thus the platform moves up and down bodily, and does not tilt to change the cut. The grain on the New York machine is thus easily raked off from a level platform. The raker stands square behind his work, and for the amount of grain to be got off we confess the work is comparatively easy, having tried it ourselves, and we think we laid it pretty well. The knife can be un-gauged in a moment by the driver. The draft of these machines, notwithstanding their wide cut, seems light. Messrs. Voorhees & Warder have, also, one hundred Combined Reapers and Mowers, now en route here in the ship Fanny S. Perley, out 195 days, and will have an ample and early supply of both the single reapers and the combined machines here for the harvest of 1860.

The only other reaper was the *California Reaper*, made by T. Ogg Shaw, of the Agricultural Works, San Francisco, and called the *Combined Reaper and Mower*. This machine we should say, in justice to Mr. Shaw, who built it on purpose for this occasion, was in bad order for trial, having to be put together on the field for the first time. Consequently this was its first trial, and the manufacturer was subject to considerable delay before the work commenced. Probably no two machines were ever on a field under like circumstances, where the crop to be harvested was so indifferent, the ground up-hill, and the machines called to action so unprepared, and that to by those unused to their workings. If we are correctly informed, the drivers and rakers were all "freshmen," with a single exception. Of the rakers we shall speak in another article. To the New York Reaper was attached four horses driven by a capital stage driver, and the Shaw machine was drawn by two large size truck horses from this city, driven by a truckman.

The Combined Reaper and Mower of Mr. Shaw can be said to be a triumph of skill and workmanship. It will cut six feet in a good field, and for perfection of work cannot be surpassed, if it can be equalled. We have seen many harvested fields, but never have we seen anything surpass the path of this reaper. Not a single spear of grain was left in its entire track; it was most perfectly done. After the reaping process, Mr. Shaw made trial of the same machine as a mower, and proved the instrument a most superior worker, taking off every blade of grass down to the very earth. This trial proved the great excellence of this machine, which, excellent as it is, can be much improved by an alteration in the apron, giving more width; also, a little more strength to the reel. This reel, by its improved form (spiral), greatly facilitates the evenness of the cutting. We think it a decided improvement. The support of the reel can be strengthened too, with advantage. We have no doubt that with this trial to stimulate makers of implements, and importers also, greater improvements will from time to time be made. Mr. Shaw deserves well of our State, for his persevering industry, and we of course, were pleased to hear the report of the Committee award to him the first premium for a combined reaper and mower. One great feature of Shaw's machine is a saving of power, working freely and perfectly with two horses and apparently doing the work that ordinarily requires four horses, thus saving quite an item of expense. It is but just to state, so that the entire public may understand, that Mr. Shaw's implement was the only combined machine on the field, while the machine of the Messrs. Arthur was simply a reaper. They intended to enter the New York Combined Reaper and Mower, made under the same patents, but the non-arrival of the Perley prevented this exhibition; this combined machine possesses all the good qualities of the reaper, cutting both in grass and grain, a swath of six

and one-half feet; and in addition to what we have already said, so far as our experience goes, in all the work we have seen done, and that is not a little, the *New York Reapers* and the *Combined Machines* are ahead of all imported implements.

We deeply regret the importers of the McCormick and the Manny reapers did not put their implements on trial. We think the farmers of this State should demand a public trial of the several machines, and we are surprised that the *Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society* have not established such a trial. How can they ask the aid and co-operation of the farmers to the support of the Society unless they look to their interests. The grain crop is the right bower, and the vineyards and orchards the left bower, and as yet we have not heard of "the Visiting Committee to the grain fields," or orchards either. Is this all-important duty to have a go-by? It is not too late now to call out a trial of all the principal Reapers and Harvesters, including the Thrashers. Where was the Executive Committee of the State Society at this first exhibition of grain reapers?

A first premium was awarded to the New York Improved Reaper, and it was deserving of it, and as we are known to be particularly favorable to home manufactures, we hope our friends Messrs. Arthur & Son will urge the manufacture of their excellent reaper there. Make here instead of importing them, so we can use our gold to pay the working-men of our own State, for we are satisfied that we cannot manufacture as many as we want, unless a greater capital is invested, and the friends of "home industry" rally strong.

Mr. Shaw says his machine will cut sixteen acres per day perfectly, and he will never stop improving until his machine shall be so perfected as to meet the approbation of the grain growers of California.

Altogether, the exhibition was a grand one, and most creditable to Alameda county.

CHANCE FOR MONEY.—We are authorized to say that Samuel Norris, Esq., of this county, will give fifty dollars for information that will lead to the detection of any one who sells whisky to the Indians in his neighborhood. The Indians are provided with money now, from the sale of blackberries, and being in the habit of investing the same in liquor, they are made wild and noisy with excitement, to the injury of themselves and the disturbance of the neighborhoods in which they congregate. Mr. Norris offers this reward as Indian Agent for this district, and it is to be hoped his effort to stop this miserable traffic may be successful.

We call attention to the above. We like the public spirit of Mr. Norris. It speaks well for the morality of a place. Who can be so base as to wish to take the earnings of the poor Indian for that which shall degrade them more than the "pale face" has already degraded them. The early tribes of the red men were a noble race, and by instinct performed noble deeds. Let us remember such chiefs as *Massasoit*, *Logan*, and a thousand warriors whose names are wreathed in glory, and add the name of "Pocahontas;" and for their sakes do all we can to redeem and save their race. We hope the action of Mr. Norris will be followed over our State and the Union. Mr. Norris has already spoken well in behalf of the *Oaks* upon our *Prairies*; he would keep them from the marauding ax and save them to gladden our vision. Mr. Norris would now raise his voice for humanity and save that from falling beneath a sharper ax than ever fell the oak of the prairie. Let all good men aid him. The Bee says it is a *chance for money*. We think it more. We would raise the moral tone of society to stop this evil and make it a chance for *mercy and humanity*.

SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL.—We feel it important to urge public attention to the most excellent *Self-Regulating Windmill*, called Johnson's Mill, but now owned by D. Van Pelt, Esq., on Bush st. Mr. Van Pelt is one of our best and most practical mechanics, and he now puts up a Mill of superior quality. We think, with the advertiser, that this Mill is one of the best and cheapest Mills ever invented. It is a self-regulating Mill; indeed, perfect in its workings. We saw it in operation when a flaw of wind struck it; it came up into the wind bravely, like a ship under charge of a skillful helmsman; then there is music in its working; the clink of the little joints sound like the chime of some fairy cantatrice with the castanets. We cannot but admire this excellent Mill, and we have assurances from all who have used it, that it is most admirably adapted for general use. It is believed it will stand a generation in good repair. The following persons have this Mill in use: Mr. Ray, Front street; Mr. Lee, Sacramento river; G. C. Johnson, Pulgas Ranch; A. Friscony, Monterey; Joseph Livingston, Tehama; Castro Ranch, near Haywood's, and many others; to whom the proprietor can refer. We ask also the attention, in this connection, to the fine Pump advertised by Messrs. Stock, of San José, as well adapted to this Mill. See their advertisement.

SPLENDID CHERRIES.—We received from Rev. A. H. Myers, of Alameda, a branch of the "Late Duke Cherry," of royal beauty, containing the finest, the largest, brightest and fairest fruit we have seen this season. Tempting as they were, we preserved them in spirits, that we might hereafter convince the skeptical of the capabilities of California, when they call on us out of the season of fruits. If our fruit-growers would bring us specimens worth preserving, we would do them good. We want strawberries, cherries, raspberries, and all such fruits, to make a collection that will do good to all. Mr. Myers brought to market yesterday one hundred and ninety-five pounds of cherries that realized from sixty to ninety-five cents a pound.

CELEBRATION OF ST. JOHN'S DAY.—This day was celebrated with becoming interest, in many parts of our State, by the Masonic fraternity. We learn that the celebration at San Leandro was an unusually fine affair. Mr. Pitney, of the Estudillo House, having made arrangements that cannot fail to win golden opinions from all. A splendid Ball comes off this evening, when good music and happy spirits will induce the company to trip merrily till broad day light.

## Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, June 22, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: While acknowledging the favorable mention, made in your paper of the 17th inst., of Santa Clara College, permit me to direct your attention to a mistake into which you have inadvertently fallen. The literary exhibition which took place on the 8th inst., you have ascribed to the students of "Santa Clara College," whereas the credit of the performance is entirely due to the young gentlemen attending the Institution known as the "University of the Pacific."

There is but one "Santa Clara College," that conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus; an Institution which is chartered and publicly known under that name, and to which you kindly referred in your article alluded to above as the "Catholic College of Santa Clara."

I am the more particular in these remarks, and in pointing out to your kind attention your inadvertent error, from the fact that strangers sometimes confound "Santa Clara College" with the other Institution existing in Santa Clara, a circumstance which has been occasionally productive of inconvenience to those connected with said establishment.

Your insertion of this communication will oblige You respectfully ob't servant,  
FELIX CICATERRI, S. J., President.

[Most cheerfully do we insert the above, as we are ever desirous to do ample and full honor to every person and thing worthy of notice. We readily perceive our error now, and, as we insert the above, we hope all who have read our articles will bear in mind that they were intended for the "University of the Pacific;" of which Institution Messrs. Blackford and Miss Garside, whose Essays appear this week, were members.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge, also, the very kind invitation from the Faculty of the "Santa Clara College," to their commencement exercises, which take place on the 28th and 29th of this month. We feel assured it will be a season of interest, gratifying to all who may be present.]

A TYPO "LOCKED UP."—We received the following information by the last steamer, which affords considerable pleasure to this office:

Married at Harlem, N. Y., May 18th, by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Brooklyn, Mr. Edward A. Ham, of San Francisco, California, to Miss Ellen C. Trippes, daughter of the late Capt. Seth M. Trippes, of Portsmouth, N. H.

When we remember that the bridegroom has officiated in our office, as a typo, for years, we are most happy to know that fortune smiles on him thus. When he said to us he desired to take a trip to the East, we were not aware he intended to take a *Tour* at the East also. But we rejoice now, and shall doubly welcome his return. We can sincerely wish the wedded pair a life of joy and happiness, and trust the words of Moore will apply to them in their fullest meaning:

"There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel hath told,  
When two that are linked in one heavenly bond,  
With heart never changing, and brow never cold,  
Love on through all ills, and love on till they die."

In the name of our office and many friends, we wish the bride and bridegroom many happy years, hoping soon to welcome them to our shores.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES.—"HOWARD PARK."—This immense estate, covering thousands of acres, is one of the best tracts of land in California, now the residence of Geo. Howard, Esq., of this city, and is situated at San Mateo, about twenty miles distant. It is in a high state of cultivation, and the splendid stock scattered over the beautiful hills, give it a grand and baronial appearance. We spent a little time there recently looking at the stock. The "Durham" is preferred, and of this we saw the fine bull "Orion," as fine an animal as can be found. Another animal, but not so fine, the progeny of Orion, is very promising. We saw some very fine swine, cross of Berkshire and Suffolk. The hay crop was being cut and gathered as it should be, not dried and crisped, but in a green, bright manner, thus preserving its fragrance like an herb. We shall speak further hereafter.

IMPORTED MESSENGER AND DESCENDANTS.—A gentleman fully competent to the undertaking, is preparing a precise description and history of Messenger and his immediate descendants, for publication in the American Stock Journal. In order to render this as full and complete as possible, all persons having any knowledge of these horses, are requested to aid in the matter, by communicating such facts as they may deem of interest. Information is particularly desired in relation to Mambrino, Chancellor, Whynot, Hamiltonian (General Coles), Plato, Tippoo Saib, Financier, Engineer, Ogden's Messenger, Bush Messenger, and others of which any person may have definite knowledge. Like intelligence is desired concerning any mares by Imported Messenger, and particularly as to the dam of Young Bashaw (sire of Andrew Jackson), the grand-dam of Andrew Jackson, the dam of Columbus, and of all mares by Imported Messenger which are in the pedigree of noted trotters. Communications should be sent as soon as practicable, and addressed to American Stock Journal, No. 140, Fulton street, New York.

FINE STOCK.—In a recent brief trip to San José and Santa Clara, although almost a cripple, we took notes of some valuable stock at several ranches, of which we shall give the particulars hereafter, as they may do good. Mr. Emerson, near Mountain View, has fine stock, both Durham stock and Suffolk hogs. We were pleased to see the attention paid to stock of all kinds. There is a general desire everywhere to secure the best stock in all the departments of this branch of home wealth.

AN EXCELLENT PUMP.—The pump of Messrs. F. & J. Stock, of San José, advertised in our columns, we esteem one of the best invented pumps now in use. It throws water with great power and freedom, and never gets out of repair. It can be managed by purchasers themselves—put up, taken down, and repaired if needed—without hindrance. Persons wishing a good pump, should look at this invention.

SPECIMENS OF PENMANSHIP.—There were some very superior specimens of penmanship exhibited at the Floral Fair, Oakland, that were not mentioned in the Reports of the Committees, which we think deserve marked notice; they were exhibited by W. S. Dollittle, of San Francisco, and really and truly should be remembered by the Board.

## Celebration of the Fourth of July, 1859.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of San Francisco, to make arrangements for the appropriate celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of our National Independence, officers and committees were appointed to carry out the intention and wishes of our citizens. The committee of arrangements, through the Grand Marshal, Thos. D. Johns, Esq., call on the citizens of San Francisco to aid in rendering the coming celebration worthy of the occasion, and creditable to us as a portion of the Great American Confederacy. Those wishing to assist in the ceremonies of the day will address the Grand Marshal, at the rooms of the Society of California Pioneers, as early as possible.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—This superb work of art and genius, that so well and truly illustrates sacred history, is now receiving that attention from the best minds, that its merits justify. We would urge most earnestly that parents should go with their families, one and all. It is a sight for the mind—one that will last them for a life, and the opportunity should not be lost. Those who fail to see Solomon's Temple now, may never again have the opportunity. We are surprised that such an exhibition is not crowded every night. Besides the Temple itself, the views around the room, embracing twenty-four important scripture subjects, are alone worth the price of admission. Rev. Mr. Deihl is always present to explain in a very lucid and agreeable manner the whole subject. Citizens in the interior should not allow the Temple to go away without seeing it. A brief time only is now left before this Temple goes to Europe. There is one thing certain. The proprietor of this great work deserves the most liberal patronage from the public, and we hope the highest testimonial of merit will be accorded to it, to be carried with it to Europe.

KEEP YOUR WHEELS GREASED.—The dry season is upon us, and all teamsters, stage-drivers and stable-keepers who would preserve the flesh of their stock by easy-running wagons, coaches, and carriages of every kind, should see that the wheels are "well greased." It is not enough to merely grease the wheels, but to know that the grease is of the right kind. There are several kinds of axle-grease now offered for sale, but it is frequently found the less you use of some kinds, the better, aye, better not have it at all, for it chokes rather than relieves, while the "Hucks & Lambert Axle-grease" accomplishes the thing desired. No other kind has ever been invented that can compare with it. It is compounded on scientific principles. Mr. Hucks being a chemist, is master of his business, and the success of his axle-grease is proof of it.

SPLENDID MECHANISM.—Those who love to look at a splendid piece of mechanism, the work of an ingenious mechanic, should go to see Solomon's Temple; and there, among other things, they will see two splendid inlaid boxes, one containing nineteen thousand six hundred and fifty-two pieces. These boxes are about the size of a writing-desk, and were made by Mr. Sluithout, the builder of the Temple, and are an honor to him as a mechanic.

IMPORTED SHEEP.—Six superior merino sheep of very high quality, were imported recently by R. H. Vance, Esq., our distinguished artist, for his fine ranch at Suisun Valley. The sheep came from the famous flocks of Vermont, and will add greatly to the flocks and fleeces in California.

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Langley's new Directory, just issued, gives the population of the city as 78,083, divided thus: white males, 49,343; white females, 23,985; Chinese males, 2,560; Chinese females, 590; colored males, 745; colored females, 531; colored children under five years, 329.

THE WEATHER.—Linen coats and straw hats were all the go on Wednesday and Thursday last. It was sultry hot at mid-day; but when the afternoon breeze set inland from the ocean, and cooled the heated and parched street with its invigorating influence, it imparted strength alike to the sons of toil and gladdened the hearts of all with its soothing breath.

IMPROVED MICHIGAN HARVESTER.—This immense Harvester is now being built most perfectly at the foundry and workshop of Messrs. Pomeroy & Co., of Jan José. It is an improved machine, and will surprise our grain-growers by its power and excellence. It will cut, thrash, clean, and sack twenty-five acres of grain per day, with twelve horses; formerly twenty horses were required. A newly invented fan has been added. Messrs. Pomeroy & Co. are doing a fine business at their famous workshop. We were pleased to see the evidences of their prosperity; this proves the success of home industry.

EARLY SOWING.—The Santa Rosa Democrat in noticing that the wheat harvest is rapidly approaching, and that early in the season there were some apprehensions of a light crop, but the prospect now is of a good average, says: "The early sowing is more than an average, while the late sowing will fall short. In a ride of a few miles through the valley, while the wheat was blooming, we were somewhat surprised at the great difference of some fields we passed, when we were informed the soil, the preparation, and the seed were all the same in both parts of the field, the only difference being in the time of sowing—some two or four weeks. The early sowing was of a good height, thick on the ground, and large heads; the late was thin, short, with small heads, and plentifully inter-mixed with weeds."

AGRICULTURE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Placer Courier, published at Forest Hill, in an article on the fruit prospects in its vicinity, observes: "We will here take occasion to remark that, so far as our observation extends, those of our citizens who have turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil instead of delving for gold, have had greater success, and more generally made fortunes in a few years, than any other class of our citizens. In fact we have yet to find the first man who has opened a farm, planted an orchard for so long a time as five years, who has not at least acquired a competency; and many of them have accumulated fortunes."







Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!  
J. SCHRIEBER,  
Jackson street, near Hotel International.







## From the Atlantic Side.

[This letter from our regular New York correspondent, of May 20, was duly received by the last steamer, but was not published last week, having been mislaid. We make the following extracts:]

New York, May 20, 1859.

Editor FARMER: The 20th of May is here, tripping among the flowers, sparkling with dew-drops, smiling in beauty, basking upon the fresh-robed earth, and wearing garlands of multiform hues and of graceful splendor, to twine around the sunny brow of June as she hums on in her rosy car, flashing in the sunshine and flowers, all aglow with life and beauty.

Seasonable rains have fallen plentifully. The country, wrapped in her wailing robes, sits beneath her own leafy bowers, and the city has gone out of town to see the sights, and get a mouthful of two of fresh air.

The Spring has thus far been so bland and mild that the crops (not caring a fig about matters and things in general, or the next presidential campaign in particular) grow themselves, and no thanks to any office-holder, or "other fixings."

The Peach crop will be most abundant, provided there is a plenty of them, notwithstanding what the professional croakers say, after trying to look mighty wise. They have come so wide from the mark this Spring, and feel so mortified about the matter, that they intend to bite the Rebecca, or some other craft, and go to Texas, through "Plum Gut Channel," and stir up the Indians, just for exercise.

The fact is, since farmers have adopted the wise method of *plowing deep*, croaking does not pay in this region—hence the emigration. For three successive days we have had rain, rain, rain! Its music is like the chime of distant silver bells, floating among the sweet perfume of flowers.

We now have the prospect of an abundant harvest before us: from every part of the country the accounts of the crops are most favorable.

From Utah.— \* \* \* Trouble is brewing there. If Uncle Sam would ship the whole of the leaders to the Fejee Islands; and then, by way of example to the remaining hosts of Brigham, leave them with an allowance of bread and water, and let them know that if they were caught in any of the territories of the United States that they would be imprisoned for life, we should hear little more of that most miserable deception.

Mexico.—Is in her usually comfortable state, for she is usually most outrageously comfortable, when most rent by miserable factions and torn by intestine broils. One party triumphs to-day, another to-morrow; one borrows money from the church, with no intention to pay, the other steals it; the one promises everything nice and cheery, the other promises more; the Liberalists triumph, the Centralists immediately trample them in the dust; the priests refuse them money, they shut them up and take it. They live by killing each other, grow rich by getting poor, and fight regularly to keep the peace.

The fact is, President Buchanan, or some other President, will be obliged to in among them, and, like a teacher among a refractory set of boys, catch one and sit him down *rather smartly* in one place, and another in another, until all are quiet, and then shake his venerable finger and say: "Now, boys, do your sums and get your lessons, and let me hear a *whimper* from any one of you and you will catch it!" Uncle Sam will have to try it.

From Europe we have stirring news. \* \* \* Many here, as well as there, believe that all Europe must be baptized in blood; and that other god-fathers, than those now there, will stand by the crimson font and promise to lead the new nations in the way they should go. Some of the nations may be *neutral*, or all may become involved in one wide-spread and terrible conflagration. All parties rely on the God of Battles. Guess he would help them all at once, in the way they may wish. We will see. Let us be thankful for peace and plenty.

BABON VON HUMBOLDT and Dr. LARSEN are dead. Thus, one by one, the great and good men of the world are passing away.

Thus you see, you are likely to have plenty of news for some time to come. If my letters are too long, tear off one end, or leave out the middle. I have no time to write shorter ones at present.

Money, they say, is very easy; but I really don't know, as I have not had any lately. The last I had was mighty hard—to keep, I assure you; but I suppose it has become easier since. Hope it has, by all means.

By the bye, I noticed in one of your papers, received by the last mail, that some one has been sneering at your paper, its correspondents, etc. Judging by the extracts from his article in your journal, I presume his mind can soar no higher than to envy those so vastly his superiors in all things. At first I was disposed to take up the cudgel in favor of the lady correspondents, so slanderously traduced; but such graceful and powerful pens as they wield, will soon trace in characters of flame that will burn into his very soul ("ex-punged"), and no great loss to that.

I am anxious to see the answers of your fair correspondents to the slanders of— What did you call him? In this expectation of something rich in your next on this matter,

I am, as ever, yours truly,

B.

From Oregon.—The Portland papers of June 16, say there has been a great rise in the waters of the Columbia. The banks were overflowed, and much damage was done. The Portland Standard says: "The water is now above the highest stage reached in 1853, and constantly, rapidly rising. At the Cascades the river is forty-five feet above low water mark. Still, it is said the present flow is only that from Snake river—that the heavy flood from the Columbia above that point is yet to come. If this proves true, the water will rise equal to the great flood of more than twenty years ago."

The new route explored by Captain Simpson, shortens the distance from Camp Floyd and Genoa about two hundred miles, and the former place is thus brought within eight hundred miles of San Francisco. Captain Simpson, as soon as he returns to Camp Floyd, is under orders to explore a new route to the States, via the head waters of the Arkansas, which he expects to accomplish by the first of December.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

June 24.	
Wheat, # cwt, \$2 50	\$2 75
Barley, # cwt, 1 75	1 45
Oats, # cwt, 1 25	1 15
Corn, # cwt, 2 25	2 50
Black wheat, # cwt, 3 00	3 00
Flour, # bbl, 7 50	10 00
Meal, # cwt, 2 00	2 00
Hay, # ton, 30 00	30 00
Galls, # lb, 3 25	3 25
Turnips, # cwt, 1 15	1 15

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.	
Dry Hides, each 3 00	3 50
Common coarse wool, 5 50	5 50
Best quality, do, 1 00	1 00
Extra Merino, do, 25 00	25 00
Sheep skins, wool on, 15 25	15 25
do plain, do, 12 15	12 15
Goat skins, each, 3 75	3 75
Rough Tallow, # lb, 4 15	4 15

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

June 22. The market for Beef has still further declined, but for other Cattle prices remain about the same, although the demand has fallen off considerably.

We quote slaughterers' prices as follows:

Beef—American, 1st quality, 11c @ lb. Spanish, 1st quality, 8c @ lb; 2d quality, 6c @ lb; 3d quality, 4c @ lb.

Mutton—Choice, 11c @ lb. Lamb—At 10c @ lb. Pork—Un-dressed, 9c @ lb; dressed, 15c. Veal—6c @ lb @ lb.—[Bulletin.]

## Retail Prices at Washington Market.—June 24.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, old, # lb, 25c	25c
do new, do, 30c	30c
Swiss Potatoes, # lb, 35c	35c
Lettuce, # doz, 50c	50c
Radishes, # doz, 50c	50c
do yellow, do, 50c	50c
do black, # bunch, 12c	12c
Cucumbers, each, 12c	12c
Turnips, # doz, 50c	50c
Cabbages, # doz, 1 50	1 50
Beans, # lb, 50c	50c
Green Peas, # lb, 50c	50c
Green Beans, # lb, 50c	50c
Carrots, # lb, 50c	50c
Artichokes, # dozen, 75c	75c
Garlic, # lb, 12c	12c
Asparagus, # lb, 18c	18c
Onions, # lb, 7c	7c
Broccoli, # doz, 1 50	1 50
Egg Plant, # lb, 50c	50c

MEATS.	
Beef—Single, tenderloin, # lb, 25c	25c
do rib pieces, # lb, 25c	25c
Pork—rib, etc., # lb, 25c	25c
Veal, # lb, 30c	30c
Veal Cutlet, # lb, 35c	35c
Cornd Beef, # lb, 15c	15c
Smoked Beef, # lb, 25c	25c
Pork Chops, # lb, 25c	25c
Mutton Chops, # lb, 25c	25c

POULTRY—GAMES.	
Ducks, pair, # doz, \$2 50	\$2 50
Canary-back pair, # doz, 1 00	1 00
Geese, pair, # doz, 2 50	2 50
do largest, # doz, 3 00	3 00
Chickens, pair, # doz, 2 00	2 00
Squab, # lb, 45c	45c
Hens, each, # doz, 1 50	1 50

FISH.	
Salmon, # lb, 12c	12c
Smelt, # lb, 25c	25c
Perch, # lb, 15c	15c
Rock, # lb, 15c	15c
Cod, # lb, 15c	15c
Smoked salmon, new, # lb, 25c	25c
do herring, # lb, 15c	15c
Tomcod, # lb, 15c	15c
Oysters, # lb, 10c	10c

FRUIT.	
Apples, # lb, 37c	37c
Pears, # lb, 37c	37c
Limes, # dozen, 50c	50c
Oranges, # lb, 50c	50c
Strawberries, # lb, 37c	37c
Peanuts, # lb, 25c	25c
Filberts, # lb, 15c	15c
English Walnuts, # lb, 12c	12c
Raspberries, # lb, 37c	37c
Green Apples, 25c; Pears, 50c.—(from the Southern Coast.)	

## THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius from thy hand  
What shall I order, beauty, rise,  
When waver thy potent, mystic wand  
To people ocean, earth, and skies!"  
What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples to her, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.  
Here is our castle,  
And here our gods;  
But they are mortal.  
Around these fastened halls  
The good, the great, the living and the dead;  
And yet they speak—speak all:  
"We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Fain would hold converse  
But as we gaze upon their clouded life,  
We know that they are silent  
While they speak, and gaze on us.  
Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
And gather round us where we stand  
Within these halls, a living throng;  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who act the noble part;  
And tribute give to every art."

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall wondrous thousands come;  
Here spend a season, in a temple they stand  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For is it not a freeman's duty,  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty?  
Behold these flowers that gem the land,  
These little children in a temple they stand  
While here and there, like angels, too  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
May, in their prime, each like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand, they're linked together;  
Here, too, the aged, the coldest show,  
They, hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
Are gathered round the gorgeous Hall,  
This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.  
Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O let him stand  
Before us; him who all this beauty planned.  
Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!  
Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

Daguerrean Gallery,  
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Where the above preparation is known, it is so well established as to be infallible for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every form of PULMONARY COMPLAINT, that it were a work of supererogation to speak of its merits.

Discovered by a well known physician more than twenty years since, it has, by the wonderful cures it has effected, been constantly appreciating in public favor, until its use and its reputation are alike universal; and it is now known and cherished by all (and their "name is legion") who have been restored to health by its use as the GREAT REMEDY for all the diseases which it professes to cure.

Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!  
The whole history of this Medicine fully confirms the opinion of that eminent man. Thousands can testify, and have testified, that when all other remedies had failed, this has completely cured; that when the sufferer had well-nigh despaired, this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it entirely.

The virtues of this Balsam are alike applicable to cure a slight Cold or a Confirmed Consumption, and its power is safe, certain, speedy, pleasant, and effectual remedy cannot be equalled.

CAUTION! Purchase none unless it has the WRITTEN signature of "J. Botta" on the wrapper, as well as the printed name of the proprietors.  
SETH W. FOYLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston.  
For sale by—CHARLES MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and R. H. McDONALD, Co., Sacramento; South & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good Dealers in medicine everywhere. 23

## STOCK HORSES.

The Celebrated Trotting Stallion  
Black Hawk General Scott,

WILL STAND AT THE STABLES OF  
F. K. SHATTUCK & CO.,  
OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY,

At Fifty Dollars the Season, commencing April 1st, and ending September 1st, 1859—payable in advance.

## GENERAL SCOTT

Was imported by F. K. Shattuck & Co. in 1856; was sired by Vermont Black Hawk "Young Prince," his sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, and dam by Lady Messenger.

For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned.  
F. K. SHATTUCK & CO.  
OAKLAND, April, 1859. 123m

The Fine Thorough-bred Stallion  
Prince Morgan,

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON,  
AT  
MOORE'S RANCH,

San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa County,  
At the following low Rates:

To insure, #30 00  
For the season, #25 00  
Single Service, #15 00

## PRINCE MORGAN

Is grandson of Green Mountain Morgan, and sired by the celebrated Flexor Morgan. His dam is descendant of Prince Majesty and Tiger Walp. He is four years old, this spring; fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1075 pounds.

For reference as to his qualities, and speed, inquire at Mr. J. S. TAYLOR'S Stable, on Market street, opposite Second.

WM. MOORE. 10-3m

## MORGAN BLACK HAWK COMET

WILL MAKE A SEASON AT

MAYHEW'S RANCH,

near CENTREVILLE, from March

20th, to August 1st—where good

turfage can be obtained for MARES.

## COMET

Was sired by YOUNG BLACK HAWK, sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, gr. g. sire Sherman Morgan, gr. g. sire Justin Morgan; dam by Morgan Tally-Ho, dam by Andrew Jackson.

Mares sent to 99 Pine street, San Francisco, care of B. F. FISH, will be attended to.

9-3m CHARLES COCKRIN, Agent.

## The Celebrated Trotting Stallion

"GENERAL TAYLOR,"

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, COM-

mencing the 1st of April, 1859, at HUNTER'S

POINT RANCH, four miles from the city, on the

San Bruno Road. Terms—\$30 for the season;

invariably in advance.

GOOD PASTURAGE AND STABLING can be had, if

required. One thousand acres in grass, wet and low lands,

with abundance of water and feed for Brood Mares, all of the

year. The fields are well fenced, and every care taken for the

security and health of stock; but all animals are at the risk of

the owners. Pasturage, \$3 a month; Stabling, with grain and

hay, \$1 per day.

P. S. HUNTER, Agent,

Hunter's Point Ranch, San Francisco county.

N. B.—ORDERS left at the Grocery Store, south-west

corner of Mission and Third streets, will be promptly at-

tended to. 13-4m

## The Imported Thorough-bred English

RACE HORSE

"LAWYER,"

WILL STAND THIS SEASON (TILL THE

1st of September), at

TWELVE-MILE FARM,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Terms—\$100 for the season; \$50 the single imp.

Good pasturage and stabling, at the Twelve-mile Farm.

Pasturage, #30 per month.

Stabling, #1 00 per day.

Well-fenced fields, and every reasonable care taken, but all

animals are at the risk of their owners; and all charges must be

paid before mares leave the farm.

For pedigree, or further particulars, apply to

"Los Gullucos," Sonoma county;

Or JOHN CUMMING, Twelve-mile Farm,

or 141 Clay street, San Francisco.

## GOLDEN-GATE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets.

WE HAVE RE-OPENED THIS OLD ESTABLISHED

HOUSE, with a large and very select stock of

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Embracing every article in the CLOTHING LINE. Our

Goods are of the Latest Styles, and of superior quality.

We receive Goods by every steamer, direct

FROM NEW YORK.

The price we ask is the price we intend to take—(but

one price to all).

We sell our Goods exclusively for

CASH,

AT REDUCED RATES.

M. S. MARTIN, the former proprietor of the House from

1851 to 1857, will again be found at the "Old Corner."

Measures taken and orders forwarded to New York, and

Clothes returned in seventy days.

Army, Navy, and Custom Garments, made to order.

Particular attention paid to the Custom department.

SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET-BAGS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We ask a call from our friends, the former patrons of the

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we can please both in price and texture of Goods.

T. J. BAYLESS & CO.,

Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

M. S. MARTIN, Salesman. 9-3m

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WILLIAM THURNAUER,

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FANCY BASKETS,

English and American Willow-ware,

Cane and Willow Chairs, Ladies' Work-stands</



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1859.

NUMBER 22.

### The California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

#### Cattle—Improvement of our Native Races.

We ask the attention of our stock-raisers to the following excellent essay upon improving our native stock. Some year or two since, we wrote a series of articles urging the trial of our native California stock, believing with all their wild and apparently untamable character, that they possessed a physical character and grace of movement upon which to build a race of horse stock for crossing of Devon, Durhams, Herefords, or Alderneys, that would be the finest stock in the world. We still believe that our native cattle here possess the best physical powers of any race known, and are best adapted to our climate, and as we suggested in the articles we then published, we believed that time would prove our theory a good one. We recently enjoyed a pleasant interview with Robert Blacow, Esq., of Centerville, who informed us that he had been experimenting with the native stock, selecting those of fine form and good points, and had been breeding from such with blood stock. The results surpassed his highest anticipations, and he believed he would soon show a race of stock that would astonish any one. We feel highly gratified to learn such results, and to know that the theories which we had entertained and promulgated two or three years since, are now in the most successful stages of accomplishment. The communication which we now give, we hope will awaken a new and increased attention to this all-important subject. One important fact, all will admit. California can boast of a pure native race of cattle different from all other races. On this, we believe we can build. Here follows the article alluded to, from the Michigan Farmer:

Strictly speaking, we have no native race of cattle; none aboriginal to our country; none that can truly claim nativity with the animals of this continent; but all, whatever the varieties of form, size, or color, are the progeny of various English and other European races, whose progenitors were imported into our country, in the early settlement of this continent, by immigrants from different localities and countries.

These have been crossed and mixed up in a confused medley of every possible race and variety, without adherence to any established principles of good breeding, and without much attention having been given to the matter of improving them, except, perhaps, in their milking capacity. And the offspring of these, subsequently crossed in, more or less, with some of the English thoroughbred races, often with two or more of them in succession, are also recognized under the term of native cattle. They cannot be classed as a distinct breed, having no fixed peculiarities or characteristics, which they are capable of transmitting with certainty to their descendants, nor any hereditary qualities peculiar to themselves as a tribe or family. Many individuals among them are possessed of valuable and even superior properties in some one capacity, and sometimes we find more than one quality united in the same animal. But these properties are accidental in them, and not transmissible to their offspring with any certainty. Their progeny, after all the care and attention that we may bestow upon them, may turn out scrubs, instead of becoming valuable for any scientific purpose. How often do we meet with disappointment in raising calves from the best milkers of our stock, by finding at the end of three or four years of labor and expense, that our calf is a worthless cow?

Now, no one can afford to keep poor stock, or raise that which is uncertain in its results; so that we must either abandon the natives and resort to the thoroughbred races, where there is certainty in results, or we must improve the natives in some manner whereby they shall of themselves, possess the qualities which we desire in our stock, and shall also be able to transmit those qualities to their offspring hereditarily. But the thoroughbred races, however superior, cannot at once, be substituted for the natives: there are too few of them; and were it practicable, all are not prepared to adopt them. The natives, then, must be retained, and by some method improved. No doubt that a judicious selection of both males and females from the natives, and afterwards from their progeny, and so on, they might be made to combine and retain valuable properties, and to transmit them to their offspring with all the certainty of the thoroughbred races. But this course, to insure success, requires excellent judgment, great experience, indefatigable perseverance, no sparing of care or expense, the patience to endure innumerable disappointments, and calmly to wait long years for the expected results; too much for most men to attempt. One method remains, a resort to the thoroughbred races for males, and gradually to grade our stock up to the thoroughbred standard. This, we believe, will give more rapid improvement, at less cost and with more certainty, than can be obtained by any other means.

The selection of the sire, from which to breed, is made with more care than was given to the matter in the earlier days of our cattle-history, yet, even now, it is more a matter of accident, instead of calculation and design, than is consistent with either rapid or permanent improvement.

In giving primary importance to the selection of the sire, we believe the improver is progressing in the right direction; not that it is unimportant what the characteristics of the female may be, for we deem this a matter of great importance, and

one that is and has been too much neglected. But we are of those who believe that the properties of the male are more obviously imprinted on the offspring, than are those of the female (all other conditions being equal upon both sides). But to confer upon the offspring any particular set of properties or capacities with certainty, they must be super-imposed by parents derived from a race which have long possessed those properties, imbedded upon them through a long line of ancestors, and which has not been broken in upon by a cross from any race which did not possess those properties in equal perfection. If this requirement exists on the part of the sire, the offspring will be likely to follow in the line of the male and receive the impress of his peculiarities of form. But if this condition is wanting on the side of the sire, and yet exists on the part of the dam, the offspring will probably follow in the line of the female, and receive the impress of the properties possessed by her and her progenitors.

And herein, we may find an explanation of the ill-success attending the efforts to improve native cattle by the use of grade and cross-bred sires. The imperfections that we would be rid of, have long been in-bred on the part of the dam, while the chain of descent on the part of the sire, upon which should come down to the offspring the good qualities of his race, has been broken, and the progeny follow in the line of the female, instead of that of the male parent. The cross-bred animal, we believe, should be discarded, in any attempt at improvement in the natives. They are a compound of distinct elements, having no established properties to communicate, and we have no guaranty of what their progeny will be. In all cases where it is possible so to do, we should employ a high-bred sire, that is, one whose ancestral race has long possessed the properties sought to be conferred upon the progeny. And here we may allow, and even seek for, sires that are close, or in-and-in bred, if they and their ancestors possessed the required properties, as they will thereby be the more permanently in-bred upon the sire, after which we desire the offspring to follow.

To obtain improvement in the form of our stock, care must be used in the selection of the female with reference to her size as compared with that of the male, or our improved natives may be worse in form than their native ancestors. The improver must recollect that the dam should be proportionally larger than the sire, not smaller. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated that where the male is much larger than the female, the offspring will generally be of an imperfect form; but that where the female is proportionally larger than the male, the offspring is generally of an improved form. This is explained, when we recollect that the size of the fetus is proportioned to the size of the sire, and unless it has room to expand to its full size, it will be compressed and distorted by the confinement. Its continued effort at growth serves to thrust it still more and more out of its proper place and shape. The physical organism of the cow, finding itself deranged and overtasked by the large size of the fetus, strives to remedy the evil, and avoid the consequent danger of the destruction of the dam, by withholding the nutriment that should go to the growth of the young, and driving it from the system by some other channel, thus giving to the progeny all the characteristics of a starveling, even before its birth. Imperfect in its form, size and growth, and immature, it is thrust forth diseased, distorted, coarse and unnatural, a cumbersome upon nature. Subsequent care may do much to remedy, but can never entirely obliterate the evil; hence, the proper method of improving the form of animals, is to select well-formed females and couple them with males which are proportionally smaller in size than the female.

Many thousands of dollars have been thrown away, in unsuccessful attempts to improve the native cattle of the country in violation of this rule, by coupling the smaller, and often ill-formed, female, with the largest imported Durham bulls. And the ill-success so generally attending this course, demonstrates anew, the correctness of the rule. Not that the Durham breed of cattle are in fault because of such results. If they were never coupled in violation of this rule, the numerous scalawags among their progeny would be extirpated. The fault is that the improver has attempted a cross of the elephant upon the donkey, and has produced what might have been the expected result. If the improver desires a Durham cross, he should select the largest, well-formed cows to be had, and couple them with a small-framed, compact, fine-boned bull, of the purest pedigree, and which is not disproportioned to the female in size.

The claim is sometimes made, in favor of the Devons, that they are not within the operation of the rule, if any such there be. That they will invariably improve the forms and qualities of their crosses with the native cattle, without reference to the comparative size. But nature's laws are not to be annulled by names or breeds. They are within the rule, as well as others, notwithstanding the many cases which are seemingly in contravention of it. They are nearer the size of the natives, and of course there will be fewer violations of the rule, in an indiscriminate use of them, and consequently, more numerous examples of improvement in proportion to numbers. They are a very ancient breed, whose characteristic qualities have for ages been in-bred upon them, and hence are all the more likely to impress upon the offspring their peculiarities of form. They are a small boned, symmetrical, deer-like built race, the calves being, when dropped, peculiarly small, compared to the size which they subsequently attain, and the fetus being thus proportionately small, we are enabled to use them with good effect, in a vast number of cases where there is a disproportion in size, without, after all, infringing upon the substance of the rule. But there is a limit with them as well as others, beyond which we cannot pass, except the offspring proclaim that scalawags are on the increase.

We conclude, therefore, that to effect a permanent and rapid improvement of native stock, by a resort to the thoroughbred races, the improver must select cows of good size, of the best form attainable, and of the highest milking capacity, quantity and quality both being considered, and couple them with males, whether Durham, Devon, Hereford, or whatever the breed chosen, that are proportionally smaller than the cows, and which are possessed of a good form, and a pure unbroken pedigree, looking not only to the feeding

or breeding qualities that he possesses, but also to milk-giving capacity of the family from which he springs. In the offspring we should find improvement in form, in milking properties, and in feeding capacity. With the females of this cross, the same course should be pursued; always resorting to pure bred males, and adhering to the breed first selected, not changing, as is too often the case, from one breed to another.

In this manner may we hope to combine several good qualities in our native stock, rendering them fixed and hereditary therein. After which, and not before, may we carry the improvement still further, by then breeding from this improved stock among themselves, selecting the best specimens of both sexes and coupling. From the offspring of these, we may safely breed, as one of the best thoroughbred races which the world can boast.

#### Hints about Bees.

A WRITER in the Scientific Artisan says: I have concluded to send you an item or two about a very industrious class of our inhabitants, and whose wants, I think, are often neglected. Almost everybody loves honey in some form or another, for those who will not eat it are often found washing with it or taking it as a medicine. The bees example, too, is certainly worthy of imitation by mechanics as well as farmers, and I should like to see their labors encouraged. Now, it is a well observed fact, that bees go to work as soon as they can possibly venture out, and such risks do they run, that they often lose their lives in their arduous efforts. Now, since they do so much for us, permit me to recommend a return of the compliment as far as we possibly can. And I should advise, that, if the lovers of good honey expect to get much from their bees, they should feed them well, and with what they most need. The laying of the eggs is commenced just as soon as the comb can be made ready by the workers, and this cannot be done with any degree of success, very early in the spring, without some extra materials near at hand. Honey and sugar, etc., are often served up for them by some beekeepers, but my experience proves that this will not furnish all their wants, and it is something like feeding an industrious workman all the time on candy. He must have something more substantial, and so must the bee, especially when erecting their frame-work. Now what I should recommend, in addition to these sweetmeats, is a good supply of unbolted rye-meal, which every Scotchman knows has got some strength in it. Let it be supplied early in the spring, and at the same time keep the hives well protected from the weather, and it will be found that bees, like other animals, will well repay the trouble.

#### Eating Guano.

The varied appetites and tastes of man have brought out many dishes which other generations have strictly forbidden, says the Scientific Artisan, and, although rats, and mice, and snakes, and frogs, have, in many places, come into popular favor, we were not prepared for the announcement that Peruvian guano must soon become an edible luxury. Strange things have, however, happened, and for the benefit of those who may wish to enjoy this new, healthy and strengthening dish, we will give the method of preparing it, reminding them, at the same time that the process has been patented in England by a Mr. Wm. Clark, the inventor of the process and discoverer of its uses, as here set forth.

Put two and a half pounds of guano, of the Isles of Peru, with three quarts of water, in an enameled stew-pan, boil it for three or four hours, then let it cool; after standing some time, separate the clear liquid, and about a quart of this healthy extract is obtained. Now, it is proved by the opinion of learned men, that the more the ailments are acutized, the more they are strengthened; and hence, the inventor infers, that as guano is composed of matters the most so, it is, and must be, peculiarly adapted for all classes of society, and especially for those who have much exertion and have not the means of buying meat. Mr. Clark sets forth, in his specification, that two or three table-spoonsful of this extract, distributed in the food of one who lives on vegetables, is equal to at least two pounds of meat, and would give him as much strength as good meat at discretion, with the advantage that this extract gives to the vegetables a very agreeable taste! Of course, too much should not be used, or it will be as repugnant as pepper or vinegar, but if used with proper discretion, it is said to be remarkably strengthening.

By its use, too, certain maladies, sometimes almost incurable, are said to be easily removed, and phthisis, paralysis, etc., are prevented by the use of a small portion daily. There are other marvelous properties in this new extract, which we must now mention. Everybody knows that good tools are the soul of industry, and that they must be produced before great manufacturing wealth can exist. The art of working steel, in ancient times, was in such high perfection, that they were able to give this metal the softness and pliancy of silk, and the excellence of the Damascus-blade, which no nation has since been able to more than imitate. Their method of manufacture has been lost, and all efforts of modern times have proved futile in its resuscitation. Mr. Clark, however, the discoverer of this extract, claims, without the fear of being contradicted, that he has reproduced this secret, lost for centuries.

His extract of guano hardens iron, and gives it the properties of steel; while to steel it gives the fineness, sharpness, and softness, of the Damascus manufacture. This, too, is the formula, which is very simple: Temper the steel and iron in the extract of guano, at eight degrees of strength, as indicated by Baume, and it will produce these marvelous results. The more they are tempered anew the better they become, qualities contrary to the ordinary tempering. We have here presented some of the ideas given in the specifications of Mr. Clark's improvements, though we have not been minute, as we shall refer to it again.

#### Tulare County.

From the new paper, the Tulare County Record, we copy the following article, in relation to the condition and resources of this county:

"Situated in the very heart of the State, with its boundless agricultural resources, with its unparalleled facilities for irrigation, its rich mineral deposits, its broad plains covered with a perennial growth of the richest grasses, rendering its advantages for stock-raising equal, if not superior, to any in the State; with its industrious, intelligent and enterprising people, whose cottages are springing up on every green spot, and whose yellow fields, ready for the sickle of the reaper, dot the whole country; this county presents inducements to the settler desirous of securing a permanent home, and enjoying the mild and agreeable temperature of California, unequalled by any other portion of the State. We have yet many a broad and fertile acre to be taken up and cultivated, and many a desirable location for the sturdy husbandman unoccupied. Though our county already produces more than quadruple the amount of grain consumed by its inhabitants; and, though we have this season more than twenty times the amount of stock required for the home market, yet the farmers of Tulare may be said to have scarcely commenced the work of production as yet, and we speak within the bounds of reason when we say, that this county alone is capable of producing enough of bread and meat to supply the demands of the whole State of California. Every species of grain flourishes here with the greatest luxuriance; every kind of fruit grows with tropical splendor; the soil is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the vine, and though this branch of agriculture has been comparatively neglected, it is beginning to attract the attention of our farmers, and experience has already shown that in no part of the State will the grape flourish better than here. Though we know of no efforts as yet made to cultivate sugar-cane, yet we cannot doubt, from the mildness and extreme length of the seasons, that it would grow here as well as in any of the Southern States, and we hope ere long to see our farmers giving attention to its cultivation. Tobacco grows wild, and seems to be indigenous to the soil, and there is little or no doubt that its cultivation might be made the source of great profit; indeed, it is much more difficult to enumerate half of what our county is capable of producing, than to speak of all it will not produce. The character of its population is permanent; their object in settling here is not merely for speculative purposes, as in most of the mining districts of the State, but they are laying the foundations of permanent homes; and the hearth-stones now being laid, shall resound the merry laugh of generations yet unborn. That great thoroughfare, connecting the two distant portions of our country, the Overland Mail Line has found its most feasible route to be throughout the whole breadth of our county; and there can be but little if any doubt, that the projected Pacific Railroad, in the event of its construction, will find its most practicable course to be through the valleys of Tulare. With such unbounded resources; such facilities, and natural advantages, it takes no prophetic vision to see that our county is destined, ere long, to become one of the richest, if not the very richest, portions of the State."

#### More Heavy Fleeces.

MR. SEARLE, on the Rancho Aromas, six miles from San Juan, Monterey county, has lately sheared his fine sheep of the French Merino breed. The following statement shows the weight of one year's growth of fleece of four bucks and two ewes of this breed, with the weight and age of each sheep:

	Pounds.	Pounds.
Buck Samson, 4 years old, weighing 242; fleece, 323		
" Bobby, 2 " " " 211 " 243		
" Emperor, 2 " " " 233 " 193		
" Sultan, 17 months " " 195 " 22		
Ewe Princess, 17 " " 156 " 172		
" Mattie, 4 years " " 175 " 16		

The fleeces are "clean unwashed" wool, and lock fine. That of Samson, weighing thirty-two and three-fourth pounds, as above, can be seen at our office, having been left for inspection; and all who feel interested are invited to call, as it is well worth looking at. Mr. Searle claims his to be the greatest shearing ever done in this State, and offers to wager the ram Samson, for the next fleece, against any other sheep now in California—sheep against sheep; the wool to be well washed and dry before shearing, and of 365 days growth; the winner to take the sheep.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—We are constantly reminded of the excellent quality of the wines of California. We tasted some of the wines made by L. A. Gould, of Santa Clara, some two weeks since, that would vie with the best hock wines of Germany. Mr. G. has been very successful in making wine, although in small quantities. He has a vineyard of the Isabella and Catawba, that promise wonderful things. A strawberry patch of quarter of an acre has netted him over \$500 the present year. His vineyard and orchard are in superior order. We tasted many kinds of cherries, and also noticed his nursery which was in the very best order.

NEW CROP.—The first new wheat of the present season, was a parcel brought into Stockton about the 10th of June. The first new barley made its appearance in this market on the 20th—a lot of sixty bags, from Union City, across the Bay. In several farming districts the wheat harvest commenced about the 20th June.

HORTICULTURE FOR GIRLS.—At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of New York city, a communication was received from Mrs. L. V. Phelps, stating that she was establishing a Horticultural Society for the education of girls, and asking the Society to cooperate with her in making her school successful.

#### Santa Clara Agricultural Society.

This Society may be called one of the most, if not the most successful Agricultural Society in the State. The citizens of Santa Clara and San José, forming the county, have taken hold of the work in right good earnest, and with a liberality worthy of all commendation, have raised a very handsome sum (seven thousand dollars), purchased seventy-acre acres of fine land, well situated for all the purposes of a Fair. They intend to have a splendid Pavilion on the ground, and the Race-Track around a portion of it. They also intend to make a Park, and ornament it. They have already made their contract to fence the entire seventy-acre acres with a high tight board fence, the cost of which is \$3000. They have already paid on their purchase \$5400; they have \$1000 in treasury, and \$2000 to collect. They have received ten life members to the Society; and by their constitution they are forbid to contract a debt if they have not cash to pay with. They intend to go on the cash basis always. No gambling is allowed, by betting or otherwise, on the ground; meaning thereby to make this county society a moral enterprise certainly; or not to sanction that which is an immorality, like gambling, on their ground. This we think is an example worthy to be followed by every county in the State.

THE GREAT BODEGA RANCH.—This grant, of which so much has been said, covers a larger tract of country than would be supposed by a casual observer. The Bodega ranch, granted to Tyler Curtis, Esq., covers thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-five acres, and is occupied and improved by Mr. Curtis and about thirty renters. Beside these are about sixty that are settlers, who, at the present time are at variance with the owner; yet it is to be hoped that all differences will be amicably adjusted. We learn that the present season there is growing on this vast estate, about four thousand acres of grain, principally oats and barley, and three thousand acres of potatoes, by the renters, and more than double that amount by those who are called settlers. This section is the best grazing ground in our State, and we learn that there is abundance of the most excellent feed for stock at the present time, and ample accommodation for more than two thousand head of stock on the Curtis ranch now. Persons in want will do well to note this fact.

TALL SUGAR-CANE.—The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser notices a stalk of sugar cane grown at Lahaina, which numbers thirty-eight joints, weighs twenty-four pounds, and is fifteen feet nine inches in length. The cane measured twenty-two feet including the tassel, and nine-and-a-half inches in circumference.

MOUNTAIN LAND IN OATS.—In the spring of 1848, at the Camp Spring Ranch, in Nevada, says the National, about forty acres of red land were broken up, and sowed in oats—wild and tame. The first year's growth would not pay for harvesting, but this year a volunteer crop has been cut averaging a ton to the acre, the wild variety having run out the tame. At the present price of hay, the crop is worth some \$1,200, a sum considerably larger than the value of the land at the time it was sown, after deducting the expenses. Who says the mountain lands will produce nothing but gold?

MONSTER GRAPE-VINE.—The York County Star says: "We measured a few days ago a vine, its equal in size we doubt whether is to be found in this country. It is of wild or natural growth, and we are not aware either of the quality or variety of the fruit it bears. The main vine measures thirty-seven inches in circumference, or is a fraction over twelve inches in diameter; the branches from which, to the number of a dozen or more, cover five large forest trees, running to their very tops, possibly sixty feet in height."

#### The Garden

Is a bound volume of agricultural life, written in poetry. In it the farmer and his family set the great industries of the plow, spade, and hoe in rhyme. Every flower or fruit-bearing tree is a green syllable after the graceful type and curse of Eden. Every bed of flowers is an acrostic to nature, written in the illustrated capitals of her own alphabet. Every bed of beets, celery, or savory roots or bulbs, is a page of blank verse, full of *belles lettres* of agriculture. The farmer may be seen in his garden. It contains the synopsis of his character in letters that may be read across the road. The barometer hung by his door will indicate certain facts about the weather, but the garden, lying on the sunny side of the house, marks with greater precision, the degree of mind and heart culture which he has reached. It will embody and reflect his tastes, the bent and bias of his perceptions of grace and beauty. In it he holds up the mirror of his inner life to all who pass; and, with an observant eye they may see all the features of his intellectual being in it. In that choice rood of earth he records his progress in mental cultivation and professional experience. In it he marks, by some intelligent sign, his scientific and successful economies in the corn field. In it you may see the germs of his reading, and can almost tell the number and nature of his books. In it he will reproduce the seed-thought he has culled from the printed pages of his library. In it he will post an answer to the question whether he has any taste for reading at all. Many a nominal farmer's house has been passed by the book agent without a call, because he saw a blunt, gruff negative to the question in the garden or yard.—[Eliza Burritt.]



## California Notes.

## SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS OF THE CONDORS OF CHILI AND CALIFORNIA.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

The following is a condensed summary and comparison of the measurements, appearance, features, and habits of these giants of the feathered kingdom, made by separate writers and authors, from the year 1600 to 1859, in fourteen different accounts, as detailed in the foregoing notes.

1. **ALCIBIOS CONDOR**—1789 (observed about 1777). Wings stretched, measure sixteen feet across; plumage black, excepting the back feathers, which are entirely white; eyes black, iris reddish gray, or grayish red; bill four inches long, very thick and horny, and curved down; beak black at base, remainder, to the point, white; outer wing feathers, thirty-three inches long; diameter of feathers (barrels of quills?) four lines; thighs, ten inches and eight lines long; lower limbs (canillas), six inches long; foot, of four thick toes; behind toe, two inches long, with a claw of eleven lines long; middle toe, five inches and ten lines, without claw; claw of middle toe, twenty-two lines long; tail of the bird entire, but small in proportion to bird's figure. Female smaller than the male: Its color grayish; has not the white ruff, or collar, of the male, but a "penacho o pequeño copete!" lays two eggs, the color white, and larger than a peacock's, no weight given.

2. **GARCILASSO DE PERU** (about 1600) measures eighteen feet stretch of wings.

3. **GOLDSMITH'S CAPTAIN STRONG** (about 1740): Measures thirteen feet across stretch of wings; barrel of quill, six and three-fourths inches long, and one-half of an inch in circumference.

4. **GOLDSMITH'S PADRE FRUILLI** (about 1720): Wings measured, very exactly, twelve feet and three inches, English; great feathers of wing, twenty-eight inches long; bill and beak, four inches long, color white at beak's end, other part black; head covered with short down of brown color; eyes black, iris reddish brown; color of the thighs, belly, and back, black; thighs covered to knees with feathers; thigh bone, ten inches long; leg, five inches long; behind toe, one and a half inches long; its claw, three-fourths of an inch.

5. **MCCULLOCH'S** (Geographical Dictionary, 1846) **STEVENS** and **SMITH** (about 1827): Peru has four species of Condor.

6. **HUMBOLDT'S "PERSONAL NARRATIVE"** (1800): Condor of Ecuador never larger than the largest European Vulture. The Condor has all the ferocity of the Eagle, with the beastliness of the Vulture.

7. **VON TSCHEUDT** (1840) **CHILI, PERU AND BOUVIA**: Condor of Chili can eat eighteen pounds of meat a day. A very large male Condor at Valparaiso, from tip to tip, measured fourteen feet and two inches, English, across wings.

Bolivian Condor: Full grown bird, from beak to end of tail, five feet, English; wings, from tip to tip, twelve to thirteen feet, English; very tenacious of life. One of them, partly tamed, attacked a man in Lima, and killed a child of three years old.

8. **O. DARWIN** (1834): Condor of Atlantic Patagonia; many found; stretch of wings, eight and one-half feet across; beak to tail, four feet. Condor requires perpendicular cliffs and heights.

The Chili Condor lays two eggs, white color; is a gregarious bird; always found on sale at Valparaiso; they will live five or six weeks without food.

9. **GILLIS' CHILI** (1852), **SANTIAGO TO TALCA**: They will attack wounded or young animals very suddenly; great numbers seen; measured two males; each of them measured eleven feet across the wings; except about wings, back, and neck, the male bird is of bright black color, with occasional grayish tinges; has a ruff, or circle, of milk-white or downy feathers, an inch in diameter. This was of some birds examined, but not of others.

The circle of white is a distinguishing mark of the true Condor; even young birds possess it, but the ruff is of light blue-black. Plumage of young Condors of light blue-black; the colors change with age; it is two years before the young leave the nest in search of food; the young of a year old retains its down. Males distinguished by a thick caruncle over the head and at insertion of bill; talons, or claws, as flat as a barn-door fowl; the eye lacks fire. A Bald Eagle is superior to them in courage and agility.

**CARRER'S NOTES** (in 1854) to **GILLIS' SPECIMENS** (six in number) at Washington. Those labeled as females bear a close resemblance to males; colors the same, though of somewhat duller shades; corroborates Padre Molina's account (about 1790) as to relative sizes of male and female. He repeats Gillis' remarks about caruncle (prominent as in domestic cock) and plumage of young. Two young were seen in Santiago, which had been there over a year and were still unable to fly. As the birds grow older, colors of plumage deepen, and the age may be known by the extent and brightness of the lighter colored plumage.

10. **THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR**—**ADURON** (in 1838) from **TOWNSEND'S** Note of 1836: Seen at the Columbia river, from sea to falls, but not very numerous; breeds on the ground, under pine forests, in the highest mountains, particularly in the Willamette country; very scary and shy; never saw the eggs; the iris of dark hazel ("color of the eye"); food principally dead fish, also dead animals; assimilates to the South American Condor in habits.

11. **DAVID DOUGLASS** (about 1827) in **ADURON'S** Note of 1838: Length of bird, measures fifty-six inches; around the body, forty inches; weight of bird, twenty-five to thirty-six pounds (old birds and gorged)—A. S. T.; beak, three and one-half inches long, of bright glossy yellow; head, nine inches round, and of deep orange, with a few scattered feathers; eyes, iris pale red, pupil light green; neck, eleven inches long and nine inches round, color brownish yellow with blue tints; body, twenty-four inches long, color black, or slightly brown; wing quills, thirty-four—the third quills largest; extent across wings, nine feet three inches; under covers white, upper covers also white at points; tarsal four and three-fourths inches long, color bluish-black; claws black, blunt, and little curved;

tall has fourteen feathers; tall fifteen inches long. In plumage, both sexes are alike; the female is somewhat larger in size; nests and eggs found in most inaccessible mountains—the nests of thorny sticks and grass. They are found as far as forty-nine degrees North. Very scary and shy; abundant on the Columbia river; lays two eggs in a year, nearly spherical and jet black, incubation twenty-nine or thirty-one days, and hatch about first of June; young covered with thick whitish down—can't leave the nest till the sixth week; feeds on dead fish, etc.; attacks no live animal, except when wounded. The soaring, voracity, and other habits, and appearances of the bird, the same as observed in California. (There may be two species long in California, and the old Oregon of 1830.—A. S. T.)

12. **ADURON'S DESCRIPTION** (in 1838, at Philadelphia) from **TOWNSEND'S** COLUMBIA RIVER (dried specimens?) A young individual (female?) Length from beak to end of tail, forty-eight inches; bill, four inches; wing from flexure, thirty-two inches; tail, sixteen inches; tarsus, four inches; middle toe, four inches; its claw one and nine-twelfth inches; says the "iris is hazel."

13. **ADURON** (in 5th vol. Ornith. Biog., 1839) from **SPECIMENS OF LONDON ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY**: Shot by Douglass in 1827—the original likely of his painted engraving; does not state sex. Measured from head to end of tail, fifty-five inches; bill, four and three-fourths inches; wing from flexure, thirty-four inches; tail, sixteen inches; tarsus, four and one-fourth inches; hind toe, one and one-half inches; its claw, one and one-half inches; middle toe, four and one-fourth inches; its claw, two inches.

14. **MALE AND FEMALE CONDOR**—DESCRIBED IN NOTES MADE BY THE WRITER (from specimens killed near Monterey, in November, 1854; July, 1855, and April, 1859): Male weighs twenty pounds; beak to end of tail feathers, measures four feet and six inches; wings stretched, measure eight feet and four inches; one wing, three feet and three inches; barrel of large wing feathers, four inches long by three-eighths of an inch diameter; tail feathers, twelve in number and fifteen inches long; from ruff, or base of neck, to vent, two feet and nine inches; thirty-two brachial feathers on each wing; the five outer wing feathers, two feet and nine inches long; breadth across the breast, eight inches; under the wings has a long triangular band of white feathers over the wing bones; the inner wing feathers are also white on the ends; head, from insertion of beak, of bright lemon color; across the crown, and in front of the eyes, and over the cheeks, has a triangular band of black feathers, like small, short camel's-hair pencils; these featherlets are inserted in a skin of white and not yellow. The female has not this crown band.

In the young, the head and neck have no featherlets. The beak is of horny white, one and six-eighths inches long, curved sharply, and over-laps lower beak by five-eighths of an inch, and toothed, very hard, sharp edges of one-sixteenth inch thick; under mandible perfect half cylinder, filled accurately with a tongue one and seven-eighths inches long, hollow and of same shape, toothed and spired very sharply—toothed edge inclining down the gullet; roof of mouth also sharply spined; ear one-half inch long, and one-half inch from the eye over the jointure of the mandibles; head seven inches long, across crown three inches; nostrils go through and through, oval, and one-half inch long by one-eighth inch broad; from edge of skull to edge of lower jaw-bone, three inches; neck bare of feathers, with skin of dirty flesh-color; length of neck, seven inches from the vertebrae joint at skull to ruff at the neck; ruff of stiff, broad, short, blackish feathers, with pinnated ends, into which its head is buried when at rest; legs, below knees, of dirty white and scaly, and feathered down to the knee-joint; legs of ten inches length, to end of claw of main toe; feet has four toes, with black, blunt claws; middle toe, five and one-half inches long, including claw, which is one and one-half inches long; the hind toe, with claw, only one and one-half inches long; breadth of foot, across palm, two and one-fourth inches; length of legs, from hip-joint to end of middle toe, fifteen inches. Egg (said to be), three inches diameter by five inches long; about one-fifth (?) larger than a goose-egg; weight (asserted to be), twelve ounces avoirdupois; color of pale blue, mottled brown; shell nearly as thick as an ostrich's egg; lays two eggs in a season, at the foot of trees on highest mountain peaks.

Egg one inch long, and one inch broad; weighs one-half ounce avoirdupois; iris of light pink; brain weighs an ounce; viscera the dimensions of a year old pig. Bird erect, stands four feet from the ground; when standing, the long wing feathers then will over-lap those of the tail by six inches; plumage, with exception of the white mentioned, of uniform smooth dusky brown-black color, flaked grayish white; outer skin of the body covered closely with compact bluish-black down; skin very thick; belly to breast, under the skin and over the viscera, with a heavy layer of bright yellow fat, of musky odor; meat of the bird of bright arterial red; large flakes of air cells over all the flesh and fat, immediately under the skin.

Mentioned by Viscaïno, as seen at the port of Monterey, in 1602.

Habits and characteristics precisely those of the Condor of Chili, and as observed by Townsend and Douglass on the Columbia river.

A bird killed near Carmel river, a few miles from Monterey, in 1854, measured eleven feet from tip to tip of wings, stretched.

Another Monterey (male) specimen, killed in July, 1855, weighed twenty pounds; measured eight feet across the wings, from tip to tip. Seen in numbers, between two and three hundreds, on the coast feeding on dead sea-lions.

Another bird killed in Santa Helena Valley, near Napa (sex not mentioned), in January, 1859, measuring, from tip to tip of wings, fourteen feet.

Female Condor—killed at Monterey, in July, 1855: Appears considerably larger when standing; weighs twenty pounds—as weighed in these specimens of females. Males weigh twenty pounds—in five specimens weighed. The whole exterior of plumage and head of female, when standing, of a dusky, brownish-black; no wing feathers with white ends;

head and neck covered with featherlets, like short nap of an old beaver hat, and colored of a copperish, dusky olive; has a white band of feathers, of five inches broad, on under side of wing, which band is mottled-black, over the wing bones; has no band of featherlets, nor high colors or spots on head or neck, like the male, except an olive-colored circle around the eye-lids; beak and bill horny and blackish; measures, standing, four feet to end of tail; circumference of body, across wings, twenty-five inches; eyes same as in male; one wing measured four feet and three inches; wings eighteen inches broad, longitudinally in the middle; largest wing feathers two feet long; tail feathers fifteen inches long, and twelve in number; the tongue and inside of mouth, similar to male; head six inches long by two and one-half inches broad; vertebrae of neck thirteen inches long and two and one-half inches in diameter; thigh two inches in diameter, near body; dimensions, features and color of legs, feet and claws, about same as in male. The entire skeleton of the bird, when dried, weighs only three pounds avoirdupois; the wing and leg bones are as hard and glossy as ivory, but very light; skull, across crown, is ten inches circumference; bones have very little marrow, but well braced with fine bony spines; the first wing bone is seventeen and one-half inches long and one-half of an inch diameter; the bones of the thigh are one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The three female birds had very little of the musky-smelling yellow fat over the chest and viscera. Male and female not often seen together, except at certain times of the year.

Eggs and young of the Condor described by the author in the S. F. Daily Herald, of 5 May, 1859; wood plate in Hutchings's California Magazine, for June, 1859, from nature: Egg dead dull white exterior; full weight, ten and one-half ounces; contents weighed eight and three-fourths ounces; egg-shell held nine ounces fluid of water; measured four and one-half inches long by two and three-eighths inches diameter, and eight and three-fourths circumference round the middle, equatorial; contents perfectly inodorous, clear and bright; surface of shell slightly roughened, not glossy; shell about three times thicker than that of a turkey's egg; form of egg elegant, nearly a perfect ellipse. The young Condor, of five to seven days old, weighs ten ounces; gullet filled with masticated meat; stomach with fragments of oats, acorns, earth, stone, etc.; entire skin ochreous-yellow, covered with whitish down; head and neck ochreous-yellow, and entirely bare of featherlets or down. Its size, and appearance of plumage, similar to a two months old gosling. A. S. T. MONTEREY, 7 MAY, 1859.

## ADDENDUM.

Note.—The Condor, or Vulture, was known in the different Indian languages of California, as far as we have been able to gather from vocabularies, by the following names—(the reader bearing in mind, its common terms among the Spanish-Californians as *Buitre*, *Auron*, and *Gallinazo*):

The Indians of the rancheria of Cas-cen, or Cascel, the site of Santa Ynez Mission, in Santa Barbara county, called it *Slok-ka-wa*.

Those of San Luis Rey Valley, in San Diego county, called it *Me-pa-va-roo*.

The Indians of Orleans Bar and vicinity, on the Klamath river, in Klamath county, called it (or the largest bird) *Chewee-Cami*.

The Indians of the Valley of San Miguel Mission, in Lower California, thirty miles below San Diego, who speak very nearly the same language as the Yumas of the Colorado, called it *Ihapa*.

The Indians of San Gabriel Mission, or its valley (the Tobis-Cangas), called it *Lo-wooo*.

The *Salones* of San Carlos de Carmelo, or those of Monterey, called it *Wa-sack-a*.

Those of Campo Seco and Dent's Ferry, in Calaveras county (the Tan-kins), called it *Bui-ick*.

Those of Petaluma and vicinity, in Sonoma county (the Yo-hios), called it *Ka-hay*.

The Condor, or Auron, is a bird of great celebrity and veneration among all the Indian tribes of California (as we have been informed), and its immense feathers used in their head and waist dresses for warriors, and in their dances and gala times.

**FATHER GERONIMO BOSCANO**, in his account of the Indians of the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles county, written between 1815 and 1831, and published in Alfred Robinson's "Life in California" (New York, 1840), has the following curious statement of the "Bird Feast" of the Indians of the *Acagehem* Nation, who comprised the principal portion of the converts of the Mission aforesaid:

"The most celebrated of all these feasts, and which was observed yearly, was the one called the 'Panzer,' signifying a 'Bird Feast.' Particular adoration was observed by them for a bird resembling much, in appearance, the common Buzzard, or Vulture, but of larger dimensions. The day selected for the feast was made known to the public on the evening previous to its celebration, and preparations were made immediately for the erection of their *vauquech*; into which, when completed, and on the opening of the festival, they carried the *Panes* in solemn procession, and placed it upon the altar erected for the purpose. Then immediately all the young females, married and unmarried, commenced running to and fro with great rapidity; some in one direction and some in another, more like distracted than rational beings; continuing thus racing, as it were, whilst the elder class of both sexes remained silent spectators of the scene. The *Puplem*, as has been heretofore described, looking like so many devils; in the mean time, dancing around their adored *Panes*. These ceremonies being concluded, they seized upon the bird, and carried it in procession to the principal *vauquech*, or temple; all the assembly uniting in the grand display; the *Puplem* preceding the same dancing and singing. Arriving there, they killed the bird, without losing a particle of its blood. The skin was removed entire, and preserved, with the feathers, as a relic, or for the purpose of making their festal garment, called *Pual*. The carcass they interred, within the temple, in a hole prepared previously, around which all the old women soon

collected, who, while weeping and moaning most bitterly, kept throwing upon it various kinds of seeds, or particles of food, and exclaiming at the same time: 'Why did you run away? Would you not have been better with us? You have made *pinole* as we do; and, if you had not run away, you would not have become a *Panes*!' Other expressions, equal in simplicity, were made use of; and, as the ceremony was concluding, dancing commenced again, and is carried on for three days and nights, accompanied with all the brutalities to which they were subject.

"The Indians state that said *Panes* was once a female, who ran off and retired to the mountains, when accidentally meeting with *Chingehneich*, she changed her into a bird; and their belief is, that notwithstanding they sacrificed it every year, she became animated and returned to her home among the mountains. But the ridiculous fable does not end here; for they believed, as often as the bird was killed it became multiplied, because every year all the different *Captaines* celebrated the same feast of *Panes*; and were firm in the opinion, that the birds sacrificed were but one and the same female."

## Interesting from Kentucky.

Lexington Races—Rarey, the Horse-tamer—Kentucky Association Trotting Course—Fishing—Amusements, etc.

We copy the following letter from the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, to show the interest manifested for the Turf at Lexington, Kentucky, a place famous for the growing and exhibition of some of the finest stock ever shown in the United States. Ashland, the home of the patriot and statesman Henry Clay, is and ever will be brought to mind in connection with Lexington, or in reference to fine stock, Mr. Clay having always been the friend and patron of Agriculture in all its interests. The letter is by "The Captain," dated Lexington, May 9, and says:

The notes of preparation for the Spring races over the Association Course are now ringing cheerily, and the work goes bravely on, promising a harvest of good sport. The track swarms with trainers, stable-boys, proud owners of the competitors for prizes, admiring amateurs, and "knowing ones" on the lookout for "points" by which to profit when the day of contest comes. There are so many thorough-bloods, descended from famous sires, now in training, that the judgment of even the shrewd Pope Clark himself is clouded as to which can prove the best.

Among the racing men who are gathering in, I may mention that staunch veteran of the turf, Joseph G. Boswell, Esq., who is fresh from the South; and he and others nightly assemble, as usual, at Clark's, to discuss past and future probable triumphs, with that hilariously of spirits that clear consciences alone can produce.

For the Association Stake, John M. Clay (who, by the way, I deem one of the best breeders and trainers in the Union), has two colts in training, who are both doing remarkably well—one of them by Lexington out of Magnolia by Glencoe; the other by Star Davis out of Rally by Trustee. I have great faith in the latter, and if he be selected for the contest, and proves not first or second in the race, I shall be disappointed. This, however, is a mere matter of speculation with me. But, aside from my confidence in Star Davis (than whom I believe there is not a finer stallion now in the stud), I place implicit trust in Mr. Clay's prowess as a trainer, just as I did in my boyish days in the Burbridges, when they swept everything before them. Mr. Clay, in his devotion to the turf, like Dr. E. Warfield, brings into the service a pride and ambition that would be worthy of any vocation, and which is eminently calculated to elevate any calling. I might furnish you with a complete list of the colts that are expected to start for the Association Stake, but as they will probably reach you from another source, I shall omit it.

Mr. W. H. Rarey, the horse-tamer, has a large class here, which he meets occasionally, on county court days. He has produced quite a sensation among horse-men and farmers, and is creating a formidable regiment of wild-colt tamers. One of his ardent pupils, it is said, in a county not far distant, while recently experimenting, killed a fine young animal. This, however, is not the fault of the system, as in Mr. Rarey's hands it succeeds to admiration. The impetuous and imprudent tyro in anything is necessarily destructive.

The new trotting course, near this city, is attracting much attention, as it is in the hands of gentlemen whose high social character and ample means will insure its success. The grounds of the course include about fifty acres, and a more beautiful location could not have been selected in all the "rich blue-grass region." Col. Wingate, whose management of the Association Race Course, has brought it to an unrivaled perfection, and a popularity as broad as the Union, has also the control of the trotting course. The officers are men of probity, and of such standing as to command not only the respect of the sporting circles, but the esteem and confidence of the community at large. This new course, located as it is, and conducted as it will be, cannot fail to be a popular resort, and will develop the powers of many a "fast one," whom else would never have a name honorably recorded in the trotting calendar.

The fishing season is full upon us, and the anglers are out daily in all directions. As the woodlands have put on their welcome garniture of green, and the buds are basking in blossoming beauty, and the song-bird has resumed his perch upon each familiar bough, the stream has become more inviting than the dust and turmoil of the town. So now, with the dawn of each bright morning, you find the fishermen seeking

"Some rock's protruded side,  
Scorped and hollowed by the tide,  
With baited hook and line in hand."

We have some fine accessible streams near by, and an abundance of private well stocked ponds, which are much resorted to, and afford agreeable and refreshing sport. The fashionable fish here are new-lights, a sort of spotted silver perch, derived doubtless from the lakes, though in the running streams we have fine black bass, which furnish greatly more sport in capturing. The bait used is altogether the minnow—small, round, black and plump, which are obtained in the smaller branches. I have already had rare sport in fishing this spring, and anticipate a vast deal more ere the summer solstice. The fall fishing, however, is far preferable to the spring.

We have had a variety of amusements during the past winter; some good, and some intolerable humbugs. Many of the strolling vagabonds who go about exhibiting themselves, and who have the vanity and impudence to set up claims to talent, and in blazing capitals are announced as celebrities from the Academy of Music, New York, Wallack's Theater, Niblo's Garden, and God knows where, seem to be ignorant that we are within half a day's travel of Cincinnati, and but a day or two from your own Gotham. They doubtless take us for the lineal descendants of the renowned Rip Van Winkle, and presume that we have inherited the trance-like sleeping propensities, and never read the Spirit. To one familiar with the columns of your popular sheet, headed "Things Theatrical," the pompous announcement of these brainless mountebanks and impostors read funny enough.

If anything occurs of an interesting character, that may not be noticed by your regular correspondent, you shall hear from THE CAPTAIN.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## AGRICULTURAL STORE.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
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Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

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Reapers &amp; Combined Machines,

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The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from  
6 1/2 to 7 1/2 feet swath.Burrall's, Manny's, Beloit's, Atkins', and all the  
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In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during  
the season, which we can afford, and  
WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,  
As any other similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call  
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McCormick's Chicago Reapers!



Three Sizes—5, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PAT-  
TERNS, from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the Manufactur-  
ers for the Pacific Coast.]2500 sold in 1853, 4000 sold in 1857,  
4000 sold in 1859, 4500 sold in 1859.

15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single Establishment in the world can truthfully claim  
to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number  
of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same  
time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my ma-  
chine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in  
their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more  
largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than  
ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not  
hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and  
Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, dura-  
bility and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers  
who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through-  
out the year, with any other, and keep and pay for the one pre-  
ferred. The position of the Reaper in my machine (as patent-  
ed), upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and  
where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the  
only right one. Other makers have to haul their Reapers on the  
platform, where he must, when he has to haul the Reapers, be  
his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over  
the clods by the little platform-wheel over which he rides,  
necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts  
in part, for the great durability of my Machines  
as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.  
Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.  
Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.  
Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in '57.  
Highest Prize of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in 1857.

## As the best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny  
machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Uni-  
versal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FAL-  
SE. The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is  
its highest praise; while the awards of Premiums, generally,  
all others, being of no consequence, and the fact that I have  
a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little Annual  
One-horse Premiums of the country. Although it may not be  
generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these ma-  
chines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and  
that for the boldness with which I have sold them, and sold  
thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufac-  
turers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from Farmers and  
others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and  
much more. I may further remark, that all of the Reaping  
Machines of my premises in the country are mere modifi-  
cations of my machine; all other manufacturers have neces-  
sarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer,  
that in point of durability, my machine is far superior to  
any other. It is a fact, however, that the Manny Reapers  
are the only ones in the country that are referred to in  
my regular Annual Circular in pamphlet form, which will  
be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing  
me, or any one of my Agents.

P. S.—To correct a misapprehension from recent news-  
paper reports, I may further remark, that the Commissioner  
of the PATENT of 1845, that of October, 1847, will  
not expire for several years to come, and that this has been my  
most important Patent; and further, that Reapers manufac-  
tured cannot copy more nearly my machine than they have  
done heretofore. They must still carry their Reapers on the  
back of the platform, and submit to other consequent im-  
perfections.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Thrashers and Separators,  
Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 32 and 36 inch  
cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. Patent Office, January 3, 1859.—Sirs: J. A. & H. A.  
U. S. Patent, dated June 30, 1857, for Thrashing and  
Pitts' Patent, dated June 30, 1857, for a term of seven years  
from June 30, 1857. It has consequently expired. Respec-  
tfully, yours,  
J. HOLT, Commissioner.

SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, California.

Pitts' Patent Double-Pinion 8 and 10 Horse-Powers.

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that we have  
a certificate of authority, of which the following is a true copy.  
A. GORDON & CO.

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that A. Gordon  
& Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved  
Patent Double-Pinion Horse-Power," in any of the States or  
Territories secured to me by letters patent. (Signed).  
Buffalo, October 20, 1858.  
JOHN A. PITTS.

We are this month shipping Horse-Powers of the above  
patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he  
is hereby authorized to sell.  
A. GORDON & CO.  
Rochester, N. Y., October 28, 1859.

A. Gordon & Co's Iron Planet Powers,  
8 and 10 Horse.

NOURSE, MASON & CO's  
IRON PLANET POWERS,  
8 and 10-Horse—with full Extras.

Forty Ketchum's Mowers—Iron Frame.  
Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

TWENTY NOYES' MILL-STONES,  
Different Sizes.

One Hundred Revolving Horse-Rakes,  
Eight, Ten and Twelve Feet.

200 dozen Hay-Rakes, 100 doz Hatchets, Hay-Forks, 100  
doz "Blood" Mirror-Blade Scythes, 20 doz "Harris" Silver  
doz "Blood" Scythes, 20 doz "Blood" Scythes, 20 doz "Blood"  
Churns, 1500 Piece Plows (to arrive for Fall Trade).  
Also, a general assortment of Agricultural Implements.  
Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing.



## THE FARMER'S SONG.

Awake and sing the song  
The farmer loved so well;  
Awake! the strain prolong  
With full and hearty swell.  
In Eden's soil our work began,  
And God the toil has blessed to man.  
Ye tribes of farmers, hail!  
Our country's pride and boast—  
From every hill and vale,  
Far inland, and the coast,  
Ye hearty throng of farmers strong  
With heart and voice lead off the song.  
Join, all ye farmers' wives,  
And take the treble parts,  
Ye blessings of our lives,  
And captors of our hearts;  
Ye lovely throngs of mothers dear,  
Join in the song with hearty cheer.  
Ye daughters of the land,  
The farmer's pride and joy,  
A choice and blooming band,  
So modest, fair and coy;  
Ye beauteous throng of country girls,  
Join in the song, with smiles and curls.  
Ye farmers' sons, arise—  
The future good and great,  
The learned and the wise,  
The future pillars of the State;  
Ye ardent throng of farmer's young,  
Join in the song with heart and tongue.  
Hark! how the rural choir,  
Their joyful anthems raise,  
While faith and hope inspire  
The harvest hymn of praise;  
The happy throng of farmer's strong,  
In chorus raise the choral song.

## Theoretical Farming.

[We present the following most admirable Essay, read before the Collegiate Institute at Benicia, by one of the pupils, G. M. FALL, son of J. C. Fall, Esq., of Marysville. This Essay will be found full of sound truths and worthy a careful study by our farmers. These are records worth preserving.]

Wise men of all nations and of all times, tell us that the cultivation of the soil is the source of all national prosperity. It is probably more especially true of our own country than of any other, that agriculture is the foundation of national wealth, and when that interest is neglected, all others feel the bad effects of it.

These truths being acknowledged, it would seem that the all important interest of agriculture should receive due attention from all governments. The benefits resulting from the application of science to the practical arts are very numerous and very great; and the question naturally arises, Has agriculture, the keystone of all other pursuits, received proper attention, and has it as freely drawn upon science as other arts? According to the census of 1850, there was about one-half of the free male population of the United States, over fifteen years of age, directly, and a large proportion of the rest indirectly, engaged in the cultivation of the soil; yet these large numbers, as everybody knows, are less instructed in the scientific branches connected with their pursuits than others are in their respective occupations. I do not think for a moment, that farmers as a class, are less intelligent than others, but I do think their lack of scientific information is owing to the difficulty of obtaining it. It is true that the teaching of agriculture as a science, is as yet, but little more than commenced in the United States. But in the old countries of Europe the establishment of schools for instruction in scientific farming is by no means an experiment; there such institutions have, for years, under the fostering care of government, been in successful operation. In the Russian empire are eight agricultural colleges of a high order. In France, the "National Agronomic Institute" was created in 1848, and by the same law, provision was made for the establishment of numerous agricultural schools throughout the empire. But in no other country is agricultural education so thoroughly incorporated with public instruction as in Prussia. That country has five agricultural colleges of a high order, twenty-eight of a lower grade, and a large number of special schools for instruction in particular branches of culture. Besides, there are seventy-two model and experimental farms in the kingdom. In these institutions are taught the various systems of husbandry, farm management, book-keeping, cultivation of arable and grass lands, horticultural and agricultural technology, mechanics, natural philosophy, agricultural botany, mineralogy, a knowledge of soils, agricultural chemistry, veterinary surgery, breeding, raising and management of animals; and, in fact, every branch of education necessary to the intelligent agriculturist. But, not only Prussia, but the smaller German States have also good agricultural schools, and their governments do a great deal for the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the farmers.

Some, perhaps, will say that this may be proper and necessary in the densely populated countries of Old Europe, but that we in the United States have rich lands enough, and can do without "book-farming." But, people must not forget that our country, vast as it is, has its limits, and the time will come when we will have no virgin soils to which we can resort for our supplies of bread-stuffs. Indeed, the attention of the people has already very strongly been turned to the subject of agricultural education, and in a few instances the State Legislatures have made partial provision for carrying out their wishes. Thus the State of Michigan has established an agricultural college. It was opened a year or two ago, and has, so far, been successful. The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania is to be opened within the current year. Buildings are in process of erection for the "Agricultural College of the State of New York." Scientific Departments and Professors for Agriculture have been established in connection with several of the Universities and colleges of the Atlantic States, to satisfy, at least in some degree, the demand of the age for better instruction in the arts and sciences that have a direct bearing upon the practical operations of men.

At last the voice of the people was heard in the

halls of Congress. One of the worthiest bills introduced during the last session, was for donating public lands to the several States and Territories, to aid them in building up Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. But, like most other good bills, it was lost. Agricultural schools would be of great benefit to our own State, California. But it may take us some time before we can succeed in having one established. We need not be ashamed to admit that our mode of farming is not in many cases conducted on correct principles. Our farmers have come from States and countries where the climate is very different from ours. It cannot be their former practice which they have to adopt, but a changed application of those principles on which their former practice was based. Therefore, it becomes necessary for them to understand those principles. A common farmer cannot be expected to be versed in sciences which he has never had an opportunity to study. But these things could be explained in an agricultural school, and science taught in such a way as would make it of less consequence to the farmer, where, or under what circumstances, he proceeded to cultivate the soil.

"Book-farming," as it is often sneeringly called, is then the intelligent application of science to agriculture. No farmer can always, and on every sort of land, produce good crops, unless he studies the truths that have been elicited by science. In this State, people are beginning to consider this matter an important one. Eventually all waste lands of California will be as greatly in demand as our valley soil is at present; and then people will see the necessity of agricultural chemistry. Farmers should know what stimulates their arable land requires: if they do not, their land will soon run out, and its productiveness be entirely lost. Farmers should better understand what their soils require. If the planters of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and other Southern States, had paid strict attention to restoring to the soil what was taken from it, those States would now rank among the first in the Union for productiveness.

Those farmers who think that, when their lands are worn out, they can move to some other part of Uncle Sam's domain, must bear in mind that Uncle Sam's farm, large though it is, contains many rocky hills and sandy plains, totally barren of shrub, bush and water. No, let the people harbor no such opinion as emigrating; let them cling to their old farms, and study closely the nature of the soil. The golden rule of the farmer is, to restore exactly to the soil what has been taken from it; and if he follows this rule, he will find his farming remunerative. By failing to heed this rule, thousands and tens of thousands of acres have been lost, and are in the way of being lost. I would not have you think that a farmer can be made at school; that theory can entirely take the place of practice; but what I particularly wish to urge is, that theory is too much neglected. I do not believe a farmer will hold his plow less skillfully, or give less attention to what is called the drudgery on a farm, on account of his understanding the analytical elements of his soil. While such a knowledge will open to him an abundant field for thought, he will work understandingly, appreciating, and consequently admiring the perfections of those laws which preside over the changes of matter in its passage from *inertness to life*. This understanding, while of practical utility, expands the mind, gives an importance and a charm to agricultural pursuits, which leads to a higher standard of education in those who pursue them, and induces a larger number to engage in them. And here let me say, that I would not wait the appropriations of large sums of money by our Legislature, or even the construction of model farms; but, to commence the work, I would introduce simple text books into all our schools, public and private; the simplest text books into the public schools, and the more advanced branches into our colleges. What would be the effect? The farmer would work understandingly. He need not be an analytical chemist, but he would know the composition of soils, and the various compositions of crops to be taken from those soils. If his wheat lodged, he would conclude that his soil was deficient in silica; if the straw was too small, it required carbonate of lime; the kernel shrunken, then phosphate of lime. He would understand why pruning the roots of a tree prevents an excessive growth of timber, but enlarges the crop of fruit; why lime, though of great benefit to most clay soils, might be equally injurious when plowed into his sandy loam; why lime and barn-yard manure, used separately and at different periods on the same soil, produced the desired effect, yet, when united, were almost valueless; he would understand why clay soils should be encouraged in a climate made up of a short wet season and a long dry season; why California with the soil of Ohio, would be a desert. Such facts with their causes form the theory of farming, or "book-farming," and the man who would neglect them, would throw away the experience of his father and commence the work anew.

**Ladies' Dress Trimmings,**  
**HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN,**  
**HOOP SKIRTS,**  
And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.  
MRS. D. NORCROSS,  
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

**Pacific Fringe Manufactory!!!**  
**DRESS TRIMMINGS CORDS,**  
**QUILDS, TASSELS, &**  
Constantly on hand and made to order.  
D. NORCROSS,  
144 Sacramento street above Mos.

**REMOVAL.**  
**DR. D. BURBANK,**  
**DENTIST,**  
**HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE**

**No. 125 Montgomery Street,**  
(Over J. W. Tucker's Jewelry Store),  
Where he will be glad to see his friends and former patrons, and all those who wish to have

**THEIR WORK WELL DONE.**

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

## GENESSEE VALLEY NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.



## Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &amp;c. Suitable for Shipment to California.

WE the undersigned desire to inform our patrons and the public generally in California, that our stock of FRUIT TREES, &c., for sale the coming fall, is very extensive, far exceeding in quantity and quality any that we have ever offered before. We have given special attention to the cultivation of improved and reliable varieties of Fruit, &c., suited to the climate and circumstances of California. To those not acquainted with the extent of our business and the facilities which we possess, to fulfill our engagements as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain over Three Hundred acres of land, wholly devoted to the cultivation of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, etc., in all branches, and we give employment to upwards of two hundred persons.

**OF STANDARD FRUIT TREES,**  
we have an unrivaled collection of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., in Bud, One year old from bud or graft, and Two years old.  
An immense stock of **DWARF FRUIT TREES,** in Bud, and one year old from bud or graft, comprising Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plums.

**SMALL FRUITS, &c.,** in great quantities, such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes (both Native and Foreign sorts), Strawberries, &c., including all of the new varieties of the above species introduced up to the present time, which have been found to be an acquisition.

**In the Ornamental Department,**  
our assortment and stock is very extensive, including both the deciduous and evergreen Trees, Shrubs, &c., as well as a large collection of new and rare species in the Greenhouse Department.

Our stock of **ROSES** is unsurpassed in quantity and variety, occupying over six acres, and embracing more than 500 distinct sorts, including Hybrid Perpetuals, Bourbons, Teas, Noisettes, Bengals, Summer, Climbing Roses, &c.

**HARDY BULBS** furnished of every description, including the finest variety of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c., and a large stock of the most beautiful and reliable of the most flowering bulbs from Holland, so that we can fill any orders however extensive or choice.

**FRUIT-TREE STOCKS**  
we have in large quantities, which promise to be unusually early and reliable. We have given special attention to the growing of Stocks of every description, and can furnish in large quantities SEEDLING PEARS, APPLES, CHERRIES, PLUMS one and two years old; also, QUINCE and MAHALED STOCK, for dwarfing the Pear and Cherry respectively, one and two years old.

**PACKING, &c.**  
The greatest care and caution are given by us to the packing of Plants, the labor of which is performed by men who have had many years' experience in the business; so that parties can depend upon receiving the articles in good order. The result of our experience in packing plants for California the past season, has been such that our customers have UNIVERALLY expressed themselves very much pleased with the condition in which the plants reached them.  
**N.B.—ORDERS** should be sent as EARLY IN THE SEASON AS POSSIBLE, so that we may have time to select and prepare the plants for so long a journey; and with a few exceptions, NO orders can be filled satisfactorily to ourselves, which are not received by us PRIOR to the 15th of November.

**Catalogues.**  
A WHOLESALE CATALOGUE, No. 6, is published in July of each year, expressly for the California trade, containing our lowest rate for trees in quantities, of such sizes and ages as are desirable to be shipped to California from the Atlantic States, copies of which will be mailed free to all applicants.  
For more full and complete information, we would refer to the following full set of Catalogues, which we publish annually for circulation at home; copies of all will be mailed free to all applicants.  
No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit.  
No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., &c.  
No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green-house Plants, &c.  
No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue of Trade list.  
No. 5—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, &c.

**A. Frost & Co.,**  
Genesee Valley Nurseries,  
Rochester, N. Y.

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS  
REFINED POLAR OIL,  
In Barrels and Cases,

FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES  
Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our establishment, before laying in their winter stock.  
We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.  
**LARD OIL**  
Is also offered at greatly reduced rates.  
**WINTER SPERM OIL**  
Is warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.  
**BURNING OIL**  
Is warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.  
**CAMPENE**  
Distilled fresh every day.  
**ALCOHOL**  
In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent.  
**BURNING FLUID**  
Of superior quality.

**STANFORD BROTHERS,**  
**PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPENE WORKS,**  
48 Front street, near California.

## SALT!! SALT!!!

**WASHINGTON MILLS,**  
Corner Market and Beale streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO CALL PUBLIC attention to the SALT now prepared and furnished from these MILLS. Particular attention is paid to furnishing

**SALT**  
Of a superior quality, for Table Use.  
Merchants, Traders, Hotel-keepers, and all purchasers, are invited to give us a call, as we shall deal with them on the most favorable terms.

Also, this SALT will be found of great value, as it is prepared with reference to PURITY from all deleterious substances.

**PROVISION PACKERS**  
will find our SALT very excellent for packing Provisions

In order that the REAL VALUE of our SALT may be known, we invite Purchasers to visit the MANUFACTORY, where we shall be happy to show them the various qualities.  
**B. T. CHACE & CO.,**  
Corner of Market and Beale streets.

## FARMERS, BEWARE

CALIFORNIA  
COMBINED REAPER and MOWER,  
AND  
PECK'S SANTA CLARA  
HEADER and HARVESTER!

HAVING LEARNED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, that Treadwell & Co., of this city, are endeavoring to produce the impression in the Farming community that I am manufacturing the "Manny Machine," I am once more in the field, to assert, that all such representations are UNWARRANTED FALSHOODS.  
I am now building the "Manny Machine," nor intending on the "Manny Patent," nor do I intend to do either; on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly unlike the "Manny Machine," except in the use of the Knife, on which there is not now, nor has there ever been, a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too much experience as a Practical Mechanic, and have spent too much money in obtaining Drawings and Specifications on the Patent Office, of the various kinds of Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore obtained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions, and that the Farmers who will buy of me will be prosecuted. This is the old "Manny Game," and has been pretty well played out. For two years the combined force have been playing upon me, not openly, but MEANLY and COWARDLY, behind masked batteries, with a view to the breaking up of "Home Manufacture," that they might the more securely and successfully continue to monopolize the

AGRICULTURAL TRADE, and keep up prices at rates ruinous to the Farmer. But thus far, their means have been entirely without success, and will continue harmless if I am sustained by the farmer, for whose interest I am steadily at work.

The great secret of their unscrupulous and extraordinary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that as the season for selling has commenced, they begin to feel as well as see, that my

CALIFORNIA  
Combined Reaper and Mower,  
IS A DECIDED SUCCESS; and

and unless they can intimidate the farmer, and force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machines much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a large stock over for next year—an unpleasant task, truly, but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!" Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hirelings and secret circulars and letters throughout the country, to poison the public mind with stories known to be FALSE.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers alone? They know full well that they can maintain no action. As I said above, they find the "Manny Game" more successful with the farmer than with me, and consequently the scene of their operations this year has been transferred from this city to the farmer in the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

California Combined Reaper and Mower,  
(and not the "Manny"),

and I have Purchased the Invention called

"PECK'S SANTA CLARA  
HEADER and HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall continue to do so, until my own number of machines equal to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required, receive a written GUARANTEE of INDEMNITY.

Forward your orders, and they shall be filled. With this I am done. I am now, and ever have been, ready for the fight whenever the fight opens!

THOS. OGG SHAW,  
No. 33 Sacramento street.

**BELTING! BELTING! HOSE! HOSE!**

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
Fulton's California Oak-tanned  
**MACHINE-BELTING**

AND  
**FIRE AND HYDRAULIC HOSE.**

WE are prepared to furnish Mill Owners, Miners and Fire Companies with the above articles of a better quality than ever before offered in this market, and at a LESS PRICE. The superior tanning qualities of the California Oak Bark, and the compact fibrous nature of the California Hide, combine to produce the best leather made for sustaining continuous strain and tension.

Both Belting and Hose are made from the solid part of hides, which are selected expressly for the purpose, in the most careful manner by Workmen of long experience in Eastern Manufactories; cold liquors only used in the tanning process. The Belting is three times stretched by Power Machines, before expressly for the purpose, and is warranted to run evenly on the pulleys. We especially call the attention of Fire Companies and Miners to the Hose. We offer to subject to every required test before sale.

In buying of us, parties may be assured that they will get the real Oak-tanned article, and will not have palmed off upon them an inferior article of Hemlock Belting and Hose. We defy competition either in price or quality. The above articles constantly on hand or made to order, of the required size, at short notice.

THOS. OGG SHAW & CO.,  
33 Sacramento street.

N. B.—We subjoin the following certificates:  
**CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Fire Department,**  
City of San Francisco, May 1st, 1859.  
J. J. FULTON, Esq.: Sir: From the same tests, to which the two sections of Hose (100 feet) furnished to this Department by you, have been subjected, and from a careful inspection of the same, I am prepared to say that in my opinion, your Hose is fully equal to the best quality of Eastern Manufacture, far superior to that usually obtained. I shall recommend the purchase of future supplies of Hose for this Department, of your manufacture, at the prices and upon the terms offered. It is with pleasure I make this statement. Very truly yours,  
F. E. L. WHITNEY, Chief Engineer of S. F. F. D.  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 10th, 1859.

J. J. FULTON, Esq.: Sir: I have examined your California-tanned and manufactured Belting, and am convinced that it is of quality of leather and thoroughness of Manufacture, unsurpassed if not unequalled by any Belting made. I shall recommend it to my customers, and shall purchase for my own use as fast as required. Wishing you success in your Pioneer enterprise. I remain yours, &c., PETER DONAHUE,  
21-3m Proprietor of Union Foundry and Machine Shops.

**CALIFORNIA TUBS,**  
AND

**California Pails!**  
**CALIFORNIA WINES,**  
AND

**California Ales!**

**COLLINS WADHAMS,**  
WOULD SAY to those interested in the welfare of California, which is no more than self-interest, to call at

**112 Battery Street,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO,**

And see what "Can be done in California," before sending their millions to some far-off country, never to return.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER and CALIFORNIA PILLS are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well. 74f

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**A. L. EDWARDS & CO.,**  
NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

**GROCERIES,**  
At 81 Clay street, above Front,

**A. L. EDWARDS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED**  
a fine assortment of

**Choice Family Groceries,**

which they offer at the lowest rates:

FLOUR—Superior brands of domestic.  
CORN-MEAL—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50-lb sacks.  
BUCKWHEAT-MEAL—Hominy, coarse and fine,  
Corn-starch.

COFFEE—Old Government and Green Java, and superior Rio.

TEAS—Superior Fresh Green and Black, in 5, 12, and 30-lb boxes.

CANDLES—Chemical, Sperm, Wax, and best quality Adamantine.

SUGAR—Crushed, Powdered and Brown.

CHEESE—California and Durham Farm.

PICKLES—English and California Pickles, in plate and quart.

Pis-Fruits—English and American Pis-Fruits, in glass and tins.

Oil—China Nut-Oil, in tins and jars.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's, Hope Mills and California.

MUSTARD—California, English and French.

OSTRERS—The most desirable brands.

Cocoa—Paste, Shells, and cracked Cocoa, Broma, Chocolate, &c.

STARCH—Glennfield Patent.

Mince Meat—in quarts and half-gallon jars.

cream Tartar and Soda.

Preserves—all kinds Jams, Jellies, Sauces, &c., in glass and tin.

Our customers may rely upon every article sold by us.

The Prices, in every respect, Low.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

A. L. EDWARDS & CO.,  
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**FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.,**  
**GROCERS,**

**Steamboat Block,**  
Corner Front and Jackson streets,

**IMPORTERS JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,**  
And Dealers in

**FLOUR, PROVISIONS,**  
**FINE WINES, TEAS,**

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**and Ranchers' Stores,**  
Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.

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**J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,**  
COMMISSION DEALERS IN

**FRUITS, BUTTER,**

**CHEESE,**

**POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC.**

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(Opposite Washington Market),

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

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DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

ALSO,

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,**

No. 26 Battery Street (near the corner of Pine),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Advances made on consignments of Country Produce and Merchandise. 13-3m

**FOR SALE, BY LEWIS GIBSON, 26 Battery street—**

600 bags Oats, 100 bags Haid Barley,  
10 barrels of Extra Flour;

Together with a general assortment of Wines and Liquors,  
Groceries and Provisions. 13-4f

**CHEENEY'S**

**IMPROVED FIELD FENCE.**

PATENTED JANUARY 25, 1859.

PERMANENT OR PORTABLE.

IT is made of boards or rails in the following manner: Take two sticks or posts of timber 2 1/2 inches square, and about 5 1/2 feet long, either sawed or split—their length may be varied according to the height intended for the fence. Lay them across each other in such a manner that the ends which rest on the ground, will be about 3 1/2 or 6 feet apart, leaving about 18 or 20 inches of each post above the point of intersection to receive the top-rail, board, or pole. They may be fastened at the point of intersection by halving and nailing; or if the posts are split, by bolt and screw. A meter box may be used to saw and bore the posts. Next take two cleats about 1 inch thick and 3 inches wide; nail the short cleat across from one post to the other, so as to leave a triangular space large enough to receive the rail or board. Then nail the long cleat to the point of intersection; this is to stand perpendicular, and the boards are to be nailed to it. For rails, two perpendicular strips of board about 2 inches wide should be nailed to the cleats to keep the rails in place; or a loop of wire attached to the posts or hung on the second rail in which the lower rail may be suspended, &c. A meter box may be used to saw and bore the posts. Now take up two posts and nail the rails or boards, nail the boards on; place the top rail in the cross-ings of the post. Lock-rails may be used by placing one end in the crossing of the post, the other end on the ground. These serve to keep the top-rails in place, and brace the posts; thus enabling the fence to withstand the effects of wind, and preventing it from being thrown down by animals, and making it stronger. Where fencing timber is scarce, the bottom rails may be dispensed with by substituting a low mound of sod or turf, or stone wall.

Expenses per 12 feet: lumber \$10 per 1,000; rails, \$2 per 100; posts, including lumber (8 feet) nails and making, 14 cents each; five rails at 3 cents each, 15 cents. Cost per 12 feet, 30 cents; or if two boards, six inches wide, and three rails are used, the cost will be about 35 cents per twelve feet. Cost per rod, from 30 to 50 cents.

The superior method of hanging a gate to one of these posts is worthy of special notice.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1893.

**A Special Agent in the Eastern States.**  
Mr. E. A. HAW, who left here in the steamer of the 5th April, on a visit to his kindred, to carry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.  
We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.  
We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

**The Farmer—Our City Carrier.**  
Having employed Mr. J. F. LARABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, as they may desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the Farmer into the family as a friend to all "home industry," it will be left wherever desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

**SEND THE FARMER ABOARD.**—Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the FARMER. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**—In consequence of frequent mistakes occurring, we desire to inform those who are not aware of the fact, that Col. Warren, editor of the Farmer, is not J. Q. A. Warren, and that the latter has no connection with this journal. Those communicating with us will please address, Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.

**AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT** is not the agent of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, nor authorized to receive money on account of this journal.

**LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.**—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

**A Wicked Act.**  
We give in another column a letter containing an expose of an act which has been committed by an unworthy person to injure the influence of our journal. We alluded to it in our last. We have often met those, who, envious of the good influence which this journal exerts toward the building up of the industrial interests of our State, and of our influence in behalf of the cause of education, and of social life and home blessings, leave no means untold to check its constantly increasing power to do good. We have often had the vile schemes of the assassin plotter laid bare before us even by the very persons whom they had designed to array against our journal, but we did not think it necessary to waste time upon such worthless persons then. Could all such plotters and slanderers but see the estimation in which they are held by those to whom they carry their venom, they would desist from their folly, for it is folly of the worst kind. Who does not fear and hate a venomous snake? And the persons that listen to the venomous slanderer should always reflect that if they hold converse, give credence, or make friendship with such, their own words may be the means of bringing back the fangs of the venomous reptile again upon themselves, for if we listen to the slanderer we shall be the subject of his sting.

We are called upon to give this letter from the fact that it originated from a valued correspondent who had seen the path of the slimy reptile. He was trusted in confidence, had been nourished into life, and like the figure often used, turned to sting the breast that had brought him to light and life; but he has lost his power; his fangs hold no venom now; he has sounded his rattle, and the "seed of the woman shall bruise his head." We regret to use our journal for this subject, but we have many letters of similar character to the one we now give, showing a concerted plan by most unworthy means, to secretly attempt to injure this paper. We regret also, to find it emanate from one now an agent of our contemporary, the Cultivist. We have in our possession, his own letters too unworthy, too unfit to be published, addressed to other parties. He had been discharged from our service for good and sufficient reasons. We found another agent of our contemporary, also, meddling and pretending to act for us. Our friends can see at once that we are now compelled to speak. We could give facts and letters to show a series of acts most shameful and unworthy, all of which are known to us, and will assuredly recoil on the heads of those who are striving to injure us. We pity such. We owe them no malice. We will not strike back. We rather aid them; if hungry, we would feed them; if sick we would minister cheerfully. Such acts as those of which we speak, only show that those who practice them are unhappy, and therefore we pity them. They may cast a shade briefly on our sun-light, but they cannot hinder our onward progress. The shadow is for a moment only. The sun with a brighter ray immediately follows; and so with those true friends in whose pathway the thing would crash. We know our friends, and know them true. The "flashing eye" and "crimsoned brow" will tell this and all others of like character who would assail us, where this reptile would go, of the scorn and indignation that they will meet in all such efforts.

Our journal will soon begin its Twelfth Volume. We have only to ask the friends of our State to go back and examine its teaching, read its records, and look at its results. We are now willing to appeal to every honest mind, and ask them if the CALIFORNIA FARMER has not done good, and that continually. Shall such efforts as the one alluded to, injure us in the estimation of a single honest mind? No! No! No! Rather it will do us good, we believe, in the true hearts of those who know how to appreciate our labors, and we feel assured that this wicked, unjust and unwise effort will bring to our columns a glorious host of contributors and a cheering list of new subscribers.

## Gardens in San Jose.

Visitors to San Jose should not fail to ride to the several Gardens in and around San Jose. There are several of considerable extent, and containing much of interest in each department of culture.

**Prevost's Garden** is one of the places of public resort. It covers a large area of ground, laid out in walks and carriage drives, and with arbors and groves; and is worthy a visit.

**Delmas' French Garden** is the Vineyard Garden, and contains many very fine squares of grapes, upon the "trellis system." These are kept in very fine order, and give promise of a great crop.

**Major S. J. Hensley's** private Garden is one of the "beauty spots" of this great valley. No garden or grounds have been designed, or laid out, in better taste; and none kept in so high a state of cultivation. Mr. Hensley has some of the finest ornamental trees in the State; ornamental shrubs and vines adorn his grounds in profusion. A complete system of furnishing water by underground pipes, with hydrants attached, render every facility to completely shower the entire grounds. We noticed one of J. S. Paxon's garden engines, which is found to work admirably, keeping the garden fresh and pure all the time. The Orchard part of this Garden is very fine; some of the finest favored and best size pear trees in the State. In fact, every part of these grounds is in fine order. The whole forming a picture of neatness, taste, and beauty.

**William O'Donnell's Nursery and Garden** is a place that must not be forgotten. A couple of years since, and it was almost a wild; now it is a "gem of a spot." A very handsome cottage, completely embowered in rich climbing flowers; over the entrance is the finest formed arch of the house-suckle and rose that can be conceived of. Mr. O'Donnell has a "home" that he can well be proud of, as it is the work of his own hands.

**Mr. Lowe**, the excellent landscape gardener, has a fine Garden and Nursery, which is well worth seeing—including some of the finest nursery trees in the valley. Mr. Lowe will have one hundred thousand trees for sale next autumn.

**Judge Daniels**, one of the old pioneers, has a "Pet Garden," of his own designing—the trees being all planted with his own hands. Judge D. is an experienced man with fruit trees, and to him much is owing for a rapid building up of the agricultural interest in that quarter. Judge D. has been one of the most efficient friends and patrons of the New County Society, the pavilion and grounds, and he is now earnestly at work, with many others, in perfecting this association.

Mr. Daniels has been quite successful in raising some fine evergreen trees to a large size; many fruit trees, in his garden, also being of very large size. He has been very successful, as well, with the Honey Bee in his garden.

**Judge Divine** has also a very neat Garden and Orchard, near the residence of Mr. Daniels.

**The Nursery of D. T. Adams** we found in excellent condition. Here are some of the best apple trees in this valley, uniform in size and of very thrifty and beautiful growth. By close personal application, Mr. Adams will exhibit a stock of trees this year that will do him great honor. He obtained much credit, even last year, for his skill. Mr. Adams has, we think, the largest and best lot of pear on the quince that can be found in our State, some twenty thousand trees. His pyramidal are really very fine, and many of them are in bearing the present year.

**Dr. China Smith** has a Nursery under way that is very promising, containing a large and valuable lot of the best varieties of trees. His Nursery, though recently commenced, shows industry and application. His standard trees are in bearing order—many of fine size.

**H. H. Winchell**, formerly of Smith & Winchell, has a New Nursery, and one that bids fair to reach great excellence. We noticed several squares of young apple trees, of the present year's growth, of remarkable size and beauty, and also the cherry and pear. The peach does not flourish in this locality, and nurserymen are turning their attention to other species of fruit trees in preference. The frosts this year have done so much injury to the peach, that many are discouraged from growing them even in orchards, except in small quantities. We are satisfied this loss of the peach now, will result in a better system ere long. This variety of fruit, as well as the vine and the fig, will soon be cultivated more on the foot-hills and hill-sides, and with greater success. We attribute the loss of the peach also, in many cases, to the too free irrigation during the summer, thus forcing them beyond a natural growth. Those orchards that have had the least water, will have the best chance when cold nights come; in fact, it is the immense quantity of water upon the surface that increases the cold, and even produces the cold in a measure. Have the friends of the artemisia wells and irrigation, not noticed a difference in the temperature since their introduction?

**FLORAL FAIR BALL.**—We omitted to do justice to the ball given at the Pavilion at Oakland on the 20th, in behalf of the Floral Fair. The arrangements were well designed, and everything well planned; but there was wanting that spirit of co-operation that would have given success to the affair. Very few of those citizens who were engaged in the Fair patronized the ball, thus throwing the onus of an expensive preparation against a sale of a few tickets, and consequently trifling income from it. We think there was a want of that courteous attention to strangers, on the part of the managers, which should ever characterize those who conduct such affairs. A ball to be a successful and pleasant one must have good managers—those who understand the etiquette of the ball room. The music was excellent. There was said to have been very great disappointment and vexation, by reason of no boat from Oakland to San Francisco, as promised, at 2 A. M. They were advertised. If these promises are not kept good, visitors will not cross the ferry at all. The number present was about one hundred and twenty, and the daylight dawned before the music ceased; so says our reporter.

## The Fourth of July.

THE roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the shouts of millions of freemen will again soon usher in a day fraught with more momentous interest than any other day upon the record of human history, save that day which gave birth to the Savior of the World. The 25th of December gave a Savior to the world to free man from the bondage of sin and shame; the Fourth of July gave freedom to our nation from human tyranny, and lit the flame upon the altar of human liberty that will continue to burn brighter and brighter until upon every mountain and hill-top, in every nation over all this earth, its light shall proclaim liberty to man. While we shall be thus celebrating this day the present year, in the full fruition of the glorious hopes entertained by our fore-fathers when they fought and bled that we might this enjoy, let us keep their memories in holy remembrance for the rich inheritance they have bequeathed to us, purchased at so costly a price. And while we are thus enjoying these rich blessings of liberty and peace ourselves, in a land so highly favored by heaven—while we are thus reveling, as it were, in the richest gifts ever vouchsafed to man, let us not forget that other nations are now in the midst of battle, contending for the cause of liberty, and while we celebrate this day with grateful hearts, let us pray that our nation may not by any fatal error of our government, be drawn into the bloody strife with other nations, but live in peace with all the world, and ever have an asylum to offer to the oppressed of all nations.

Let, then, the cannon roar! Let the bells send out the merry peal. Let the people join in the shout, and be glad, for "the people are free! the people are free!" Let bonfires light up our mountains and hill-tops, from the place where the morning light ushers in the rising sun, to the Rocky Mountains, and let the ringing shouts of millions of true freemen on the Atlantic and on the Pacific shores attest to the value of human liberty. Thus should this day be kept. Thus should it be consecrated not only by outward signs, but by the hearts of freemen. Let every heart be glad and rejoice, remembering that not only to man do we owe the liberties we are enjoying, but to him who is the God of battles.

## Editors Harvesting.

Just think of it—editors at work! and in right earnest too. At the trial of reapers and mowers at the Oakland Fair, a suggestion was made that certain editors then present should be put on their trial too, to see if they "knew a thing or two." The editor of the Cultivist and the editor of this journal being present, it was suggested they have an opportunity to try their hand at raking off the reapers. Believing it would be uncourteous to slight the President of the Society, before whom the trial was to be made, we suggested that Rev. Mr. Myers should lead off, which he very cheerfully consented to do, and thus several freshmen were set to work. We noticed J. D. Arthur, of Arthur & Son, one of the contestants, upon his mower, and he handled the fork very well, giving him, however, a little excitement and perspiration. J. M. Horner, Esq., also an old harvester, handled the fork with ease and spirit. Mr. Horner, it will be recollected, is one of the earliest pioneers and farmers of our State, having raised in the year 1853 over twenty million pounds of potatoes. After Mr. Horner, Rev. Mr. Myers took the machine, and performed his round with much credit, both as President and as a workman; a gentle perspiration being evidence he had worked. The editor of the Farmer being next called, performed his duty upon the harvester, we think, acceptably to those present, who seemed desirous to know if editors could work. Mr. Wadsworth, editor of the Cultivist, came in turn, and went his round very satisfactorily and performed his work well.

This we think is the first record made where the President of a Society, owners of a machine, and editors have been called to work of this kind. We highly approve of it, however, and we should hope that in trials of this kind all committees and judges should be put on trial, and see if they know how to work with a machine upon which they are to judge. If this rule could only be understood and applied at all our fairs, we think we should have better and more appropriate Committees. Make Committees work when they are to judge. We want working Committees, not honorary Committees only; that has caused much of the dissatisfaction in times past; we hope it will be remedied in future.

**COLLEGIATE SCHOOL AT OAKLAND.**—The public examination of the students of this excellent college took place on the 16th ultimo, and was highly honorable to the college, gratifying to the parents and friends of the students, and honorable in the highest degree to the students themselves. About twenty students declaimed before the audience in a manner most acceptable, and reflecting great credit upon the institution that had advanced them so rapidly forward into good scholarship. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Williams, after which the Salutatory Poem was delivered by Master Frederick William Clarke, in a style and manner most honorable to himself and the theme so appropriately selected by a gifted mother, who, though confined to a sick bed, yet had by the spirit and influence of strong maternal duty and love, prepared a poem for the occasion. It will be found in another column.

**JOHNSON'S NEW COUNTY MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.**—This new illustrated and embellished County Map of the Republics of North America, with the adjacent islands and countries, is the most comprehensive and complete of any map we have ever seen. It is made up from official surveys and other reliable sources, by A. J. Johnson. It is sold very reasonable for its immense size, and is a valuable work for all to have. Mr. G. F. Kelly is agent for the sale of the map.

**OK Mr. W. Ortmann's farm**, in Alameda county, it is said, there were grown the present season, from one kernel of wheat, one hundred and fifty-seven stalks, all well headed, and averaging five feet in height. Mr. Ortmann has sixty acres of "the same sort," and expects a yield of 4000 bushels.

## Santa Clara College, S. J.

This College, under the charge of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, held its annual exercises on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. The whole series of exercises, during the two days, were of the most interesting character, and a large audience, varying from three hundred to one thousand or more, were in attendance; on the last evening, we should think there were nearly fifteen hundred persons present.

This College has about one hundred students, and the whole series of exercises, from the lower to the higher classes, evinced a degree of close study and good scholarship that cannot be surpassed. Many distinguished persons were present from our city; parents from all parts of the State. The scholars in the higher classes, and those who graduated, did themselves great honor; in fact, even to the very youngest, was due much credit. The exhibitions were held three times a day, for the two days, with full attendance.

Santa Clara county is famous for its interest in schools; and it reflects the highest honor on its citizens, the interest they take, and the liberal support they afford, to Schools and Colleges.

Nothing could exceed the order and perfect system adopted at this College. It is very remarkable; and we shall take pleasure in giving a full sketch of the proceedings, with some of the very excellent essays in full, in future numbers of our journal; for we love to show the good everywhere. We know no sect or party; no line of demarcation shuts out from our vision what we feel will do good. Music was a remarkable feature of this exhibition. The College Band discoursed very fine music, day and evening; and the performances on the piano, viol, and flute, were all excellent. This, too, all by pupils; although the Fathers joined in the vocal music in good earnest, and with fine effect.

The whole scene and examination was most honorable. The President, Vice President, and Faculty, were most courteous and attentive to strangers and guests—making the occasion a happy one. To them we owe much for the enjoyment of the occasion. We have never seen such large audiences at any College on the Pacific Coast.

The exercises of a dramatic character were held in the evening; and the students evinced talent, skill, and wit, of no ordinary kind. On the last evening, an audience of some fifteen hundred persons were present.

At the close of all the exercises, the premiums were awarded. Three students graduated—two are sons of Judge Burnett. After this, Judge Burnett delivered an address to the graduates and students. This address was a most happy one, pointing out, in a clear and forcible manner, the duties and trials of the student as he goes forth in the world. This address of Judge Burnett we hope to see in print.

Thus closed a most happy and interesting affair; particulars of which, we shall give hereafter more in detail.

**ST. JOHN'S DAY AT SAN LEANDRO.**—This celebrated festival day of the Masonic order was duly and admirably observed at San Leandro, by an oration by Rev. S. B. Bell, a procession, dinner, and ball. We regret we could not witness the pageant by daylight, for we learn it was most highly creditable to the Masonic order, who turned out in goodly numbers and in rich regalia. The oration was, as was expected, eloquent and instructive; the day was fine; the dinner at the Estudillo was one of Pixley's *au fait* dinners, and the day closed in glory and pleasant feelings. The ball in the evening was one of the finest affairs that has been seen on the sunny side of the Bay for years. Being present, by the urgent kindness of mine host Pixley, we can truly attest, that a lighter, happier, or more joyous assemblage of choice spirits has not been convened for many a day. We profess to be something of a judge, and we aver that fairer Castilian maids and matrons, or more lovely American belles, have not graced a ball-room on the Pacific coast, in any ball outside of San Francisco or Sacramento. The music could not be surpassed, and the supper of the host was a proof of his ability to preside over so fine a hotel as the one named. We confess we have never seen happier spirits, nor none more unwilling to break away from the music and the dance; but the day was breaking, and that seemed determined to break up the festivities, which were joyous and harmonious to the last.

**SALE OF THE LOCKWOOD ESTATE.**—This farm and buildings with standing crop of grain, cattle, horses, etc., was sold at auction on Saturday last, at San Antonio, by Henry S. Fitch, Esq., Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, and brought very good prices. To Mr. Fitch, as a good salesman, we attribute the spirit and the success of the sale. Persons having farms and farming stock for sale, should call on Mr. Fitch, on Montgomery street, for aid and counsel (not forgetting to advertise in the FARMER also, if they want a good company and good prices). The first lot of one hundred acres of land brought fifty dollars an acre. The fifty-acre lot, with house, barns, shed, etc., brought five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; one horse, \$185; one mule, 170; one cow, \$127 50; one do, \$76; mare and colt, \$65. The standing grain, consisting of one hundred acres of wheat, and thirty acres of barley, sold for \$15 an acre. The entire sale amounted to about \$12,000. This we think an excellent price.

**THE TULARE RECORD.**—We have received the first number of the paper with this title, issued on the 25th June, at Visalia, Tulare county.—Mr. I. W. Carpenter, proprietor. An article describing the county, and setting forth its resources, we have copied in another place. The Record announces that it is to be devoted to "news, miscellany, agriculture, and to the local interests of Tulare and Fresno counties." It is well got up; the figure-head being a view of the town, with the Overland Mail passing through, and a post marked "240 miles to S. F." The proprietor having graduated from this office, and being an old *typo*, who "has been through the wars," we are confident of his ability to make the publication of interest and value to that section. Success to it!

## A Slanderer Rebuked.

**COL. WARREN:** I would fain stifle the indignation that swells the soul, while my pen portrays a deed of darkness from one, who, while he offers an insult to age, would attempt to screen himself under the sacred name of friend. In a desire to injure your paper, has this been done to one of your correspondents of the "Ladies' Department." A man who was, and still is, a stranger, brought himself to her notice at her own residence; having the recommendation of a correspondent of the FARMER going before him, he was received kindly beneath her roof, as she does all who are not known to be vicious; for she has a soul large enough, and a heart for a spot of kindness for all. She thought she saw that he possessed talents sufficient, if properly directed, to wield an influence; she respected his talents and his educational power, as far as she is capable of seeing it wielded for the good of the race. But, alas! he descends to so low a position as make use of secret insinuations to assassinate the character of another. After several calls in a friendly way at the house, he dropped a few lines, eliciting a reply. It was given in her own guileless manner. He requested it as an autograph. A few days ago she received a second missive, wherein he states to her that she had been misled by one whom he does not name; but, as Nathan said unto David, "Thou art the man;" and hints at her extreme verandacy as a writer, or she would see the grand and lofty tumble you had caused her in the literary world. Is he the trumpet of said literary world? We should like to know. If not, he is presumptuous, to say the least of it. The article referred to, was "Domestic Inamorata" of "N. B. H." And he further advises her relative to a certain publication (which shall be nameless), by which she could see certain facts and influences portrayed. But why should she seek such papers? Is it to read the venom of others, of the same stamp as this slanderer? No matter whose name should greet her eye; no matter what was attached to that name; whether false or true; no matter if her own name should be found there, it would move her not from the position she has taken, as an advocate for Woman; her purification, and her exaltation to a mental life; above man's power; where she may learn her own true nature and her destiny, when released from the thralldom of ignorance where man has placed her, and put, as it were, his foot of authority upon her to keep her there. But to return: I wish you could have witnessed the change in the calm serenity of a woman's countenance. Her brow crimsoned; her eye flashing, lit up with an earnestness of expression of one not easily intimidated by secret insinuation, or secret plotting, to stab the character of another; or to inflame or incite her to dislike one whom she had never seen. No! She knows that there are still in the world Mordecais, and that they sit in the king's gate, and there are, also, Hamans; and, thank Heaven! there are some Esthers in the world also.

Colonel, a paper of moral tone, like yours, one fit for the fireside, is above price, and there are those in California who know how to appreciate it as a virtuous literature, a pure one for families. N. B. H., I think, is a woman who will defend herself from any attempt to bribe or threaten her into silence on the subjects she has written about. She loves that and those who seek not darkness to cover their acts. She has lived almost her lifetime mentally free. She intends to labor where she has opportunity, for the good of her sex and coming generations. No matter what others are seeking to accomplish, she follows where truth guides. She labors where Providence opens a pure channel for thought and expression—one not purchased by base cringing or falsehood, but open and free to those who advocate correct principles, exalted destinies to be filled by human beings, instead of stooping to crush the efforts or militate against the honorable occupations of others—who choose the beautiful parts of humanity for contemplation, rather than to hunt up its deformities or perversions, to caricature to the world in pictures of depravity. No; she will never affiliate in thought with those who are envious or malicious; she has no thought in common with them; she will not assimilate with those who love to linger upon and cultivate acquaintance with such characters or productions as would lead her to a constant contemplation of perfidy and selfishness in its devious windings, or under its various cloaks. No; she has affinity with none such; therefore, none need seek to injure another through hints or taunts, for she needs it not. If any wish to befriend her by information, or touching the character of others, it must be in an honorable manner, not covertly.

And now, Col. Warren, I have done a duty due to yourself as a public journalist, to your correspondent and myself, in thus giving you information of efforts to stop the writing of many of your correspondents, perhaps, beside this one, and to injure you as a man. The letter spoken of is only slightly touched upon; it is laid away, and it is the only one of such a character as it possesses, among all the silent characters where it is locked up. It will be preserved too, as a "sign manual," but not of one who meant that it should do good, but it will, notwithstanding. The time has now come for detraction to begin to hide itself from the social sphere—to be purged out of the social fabric as a disturber of peace—out of the human heart as a leper affecting those it touches. Time now is, when everything like deceit or hypocrisy should be fearlessly met by the advocates of truth, for thus it is to be overcome and banished from the world. Let man say to his brother man that which he has in his heart to say boldly, or hold his peace till he has moral courage to do so. I hope you will pardon me for taking up your attention by so long an article. I add no more.

JUSTICE, ANON.

**SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.**—The examination at the college under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, at San José, took place on Tuesday last. One of the largest audiences ever present at these exhibitions, attended. We noticed parents from all parts of our State. The young ladies numbered about one hundred and twenty-five, all robed in white, and as they were seated in the fine hall for exhibition, presented a scene of beauty that we rarely meet, and the many hundreds of our citizens fully appreciated it. The exercises were highly creditable to the Institution, giving assurance that those to whom had been entrusted the care of the young ladies had been faithful as instructors. The whole exercises were conducted in the most perfect order, even to a minute of time. Several of the essays and compositions were of a very high order, and we shall hereafter give an evidence of their worth by publication, having received the manuscript. The exhibition room for embroidery, painting, and needle-work, presented an array of taste and skill never before equaled by any exhibition in our State. We have notice of some prepared for future publication, and regret we cannot say all we desire in this week's issue. All the exhibition was highly honorable to the college.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A lot of young American cows was sold at Jackson, on Tuesday last. Ten of them brought \$62 a head, and nine of them, with one steer, brought \$50 a head.

A tree at Santa Rosa, says the Democrat, which was set out a little more than a year ago, this year produced a little more than a pound of ripe, good cherries.

The crickets in Siskiyou are said to be moving down every green thing. They exhibit a partiality for onions, and consume both tops and roots. They are also cutting grain fields clear, and barking fruit trees.

The new survey of Weber's grant has been commenced, by Duncan Beaumont, Esq., County Surveyor, who acts for United States California Surveyor General Manderville. The starting point will be in the vicinity of Searles' Ranch.

A correspondent of the Petaluma Journal compares the Geysers to a vast laboratory, wherein thousands of chemists are at work with all the known chemicals. Among other productions he was able to discover sulphur, epsom salts, alum, magnesia, soda, and tartaric acid. Clouds of steam issued from a thousand openings in the earth, and boiling hot water is thrown out in all directions.

The old man, aged 60 years, named Griffith, who had undertaken to show the Yreka people how easily an old codger like him could clean the boys out in the way of physical endurance in walking, the news comes to us, has actually accomplished the task of walking 100 consecutive hours! The cream of the story is, that Griffith is a consumptive, and for months past has been upon the very brink of the grave with that disease.

The foundation of the Agricultural Pavilion, at Sacramento, is actually commenced, says the Bee, nearly one half of it being laid, and the work is progressing rapidly. The corner stone was to be laid to-day, July 1st, at 6 o'clock, p. m., with appropriate ceremonies.

The gathering of the golden grain is now being commenced by the farmers in San Mateo, says the Gazette of June 25. The crops will be, on the whole, pretty good, but will not turn out as large as was expected a few weeks since. Smut is very prevalent, we observe, in nearly all the fields of wheat in this vicinity.

In Oroville, a fire broke out June 27th. Some twenty buildings were entirely consumed, of which four or five were occupied as stores. Loss between \$18,000 and \$20,000. Part of the burnt district has been ravaged three times within a year. Most of the buildings were occupied by Chinese.

The town of Tehama was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. A dispatch says, the fire broke out about 3 o'clock, a. m., in the National Hotel, owned by Messrs. Betts & Deput. The wind blowing a strong gale from the north, the fire spread with fearful rapidity on both sides of D street, till it reached the river, consuming the entire business portion of the town, with the exception of the buildings of Riggs & Co. and Chard & Harvey. Most of the citizens are heavy losers, and many have lost their last dollar. Loss \$100,000.

Several boxes of speckled trout from Gold Lake recently passed through North San Juan, per Langton's Express, on the way to the valley below. The Hydraulic Press says the catching and transportation of them to the lower country may yet become a considerable business, as the catching of the famous whitefish is in Lake Superior. The summit lakes of the Sierra Nevada have other attractions beside the presence of this delicious specimen of the finny tribe. They are already becoming favorite places of summer resort, and hereafter, when art steps in to assist nature and develop the charms she only hints, will be sought by tourists and health seekers from all parts of the State. On the head of Calkin's ravine, about three miles this side of Nevada, Mr. Parlier has struck a quartz lode which pays \$20 to the ton. The lode crops out at the foot of Lone Mountain, is very thick and extensive, and may be struck in other places.

If any one desires to see what skill, patience, and perseverance can achieve, says the Columbia News, let him pay a visit to the City Mill, on Silver street. He will there find that the proprietor, Alden Sears, Esq., has fitted up, and has in good working condition, a grist mill, with which he grinds a large quantity of barley, &c., a mowing machine, a lath cutting ditto, a jig, and several circular saws, a boring machine, and numerous other labor-saving contrivances; the whole of which he has made and fitted up himself; the whole being set in motion by the water running through the town dume, affording an excellent illustration of Yankee contrivance and ingenuity.

Improvement in quartz mining is being made by the Alameda Company, near Jamestown, says the Columbia News. They have erected two new mills on their claim. The quartz, after being crushed in the usual manner in their old mill, will be conveyed through about 200 feet of fluming into their new mills, where it will be ground through rollers, as fine as flour, and then pass off through other flumes, in which are fixed some 3000 of the new patent riffles or amalgamators. It is calculated that nearly all the gold will be saved by the new process, which is very simple in all its details, and requires absolutely no attendance, and machinery performing all the work by itself.

Of the forty-two prisoners who escaped from the State prison in the outbreak on Saturday, the 25th, but thirteen had been captured alive at last accounts, and two killed, leaving twenty-seven still at large. Some four or five are wounded, and two not expected to survive. The outbreak was doubtless caused by scant allowance of food and brutal treatment of the prisoners by the overseers. Gov. Weller and other State officers have visited the prison during the week, to examine into its condition, and having become satisfied of great mismanagement, the Governor has taken steps to wrest the institution from its incompetent managers, and place it in proper hands. May be successful.

The weather of the week ending June 25th is generally conceded to have been the warmest ever known in this State. The following from our exchanges we publish as matter of record, to show the state of the weather at different places. At Placerville, the weather was warmer than ever before since the settlement of Americans on this coast. The Observer says the thermometer usually indicated from 98° to 106° at midday, and at Upper Placerville on Wednesday, June 23d, it actually rose to 115° in the shade. Another notable circumstance is that, contrary to all precedent, the air remained warm long after nightfall. At La Porte, the Messenger says it was the warmest weather ever known in that part of the Sierra Nevada—in fact it was hot as thunder. In Auburn, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the thermometer, in brick buildings, was up to 102°; at

night, it seldom fell below 96°. On Wednesday it reached 104°. The same day, at Ophir, it was up to 114°; at Gold Hill, 116°; at Mountain Spring, 110°; and at Mono Lake, on the American river, the mercury rose to 120°, and all in the shade. At Mokelumne Hill and vicinity, the range was, in the heat of the day, from 100° to 112°. At Jackson, the range was from 102° to 116°; at Marysville, 96° to 104°; at Napa, 95° to 106°; at Timbuctoo, 112° to 126°; at Oroville, 110° to 114°; at Stockton, 95° to 102°; at Suisun City, from 90° to 104°; in Shasta, 100° to 118°; in San Andreas, 94° to 112°; at San Jose, 64° to 102°; at Sacramento, 95° to 102°; at San Francisco, 70° to 90°.

A sirocco is reported to have visited portions of the southern country on the 17th of June. Nothing in comparison to it had been known for thirty years. The Santa Barbara Gazette says at 2 o'clock, p. m., suddenly a blast of heated air swept through our streets, followed quickly by others, and shortly afterwards the atmosphere became so intensely heated that no human being could withstand its force—all sought their dwellings, and had to shut doors and windows, and remain for hours confined to their houses. The effects of such intense and unparalleled heat was demonstrated by the death of calves, rabbits, birds, etc. The trees were all blasted, and the fruit (such as pears and apples) literally roasted on the trees as they fell to the ground, and the same as if they had been cast in live coals. But, strange to say, they were only burned on one side—the direction whence came the wind. All kinds of metal became so heated, that for hours nothing of the kind could be touched with the naked hands. The thermometer rose nearly to fever heat, in the shade. Near an open door, and during the prevalence of this properly called sirocco, the streets were filled with impenetrable clouds of fine dust, or pulverized clay. Speculation has been rife since to ascertain the cause of such a terrible phenomenon, and the belief is that there has been a volcanic eruption in the southern portion of this State.

## Great Race at Union Course, L. I.

The N. Y. Spirit of the Times of May 21, gives us a report of the great race between Ethan Allen and Lantieri, for \$10,000, which took place May 18, on the Union Course, Long Island. We copy:

Wednesday, May 18.—Match for \$10,000, Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to win.  
S. McLaughlin's Ethan Allen and mate... 0 1 1 0 1  
H. Jones's Lantieri and mate... 0 2 2 0 2  
Time, 2:24 1/2—2:27 1/2—2:40—2:35—2:35. Raining, and track heavy after first heat.

An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the trot, the lane from the plank road to the course being perfectly filled with vehicles of all kinds, a double row in the pastures on each side, and a single or quadruple row from the main gate to the railroad station. Probably five thousand people were upon the course, all eager for the contest to begin; and half an hour after the time appointed the horses received the word, and the rain poured down; the latter event would have caused a rush for shelter on ordinary occasions, but on this every man stood firm at his post, as firmly as if his country's salvation depended upon his individual honesty and patriotism, until the judges declared that Ethan Allen won the heat in 2:24 1/2.

## From the Sandwich Islands.

We are indebted to the Pacific Commercial Advertiser (Honolulu), of May 12th, for some interesting information, including extracts from a letter to the editor of that paper, dated Waimea, Hawaii, May 3, 1859, which we append:

"The volcano continues still in action. A considerable stream of liquid lava is nightly visible from Waimea, on its descent towards the sea, near the track of the former flow. The head of the stream has now arrived to within about fifteen miles distance of the shore. Its progress is slow; and, judging by its rate during the past week, a fortnight or three weeks will elapse before it quenches its redness in the waters of the ocean. If nothing happens to arrest or divert its course, it will probably reach the water at a point a little to the southward of Wainanali—the spot where the old stream entered the sea. Probably a length of fifteen miles of the glowing red-hot stream is visible, in the night, from Waimea; the fire extending from the head or front of the flow up the mountain, about half way to the old craters. The two upper craters continue to send up immense volumes of smoke, and on the night of April 29th, one of the lower craters was distinctly observed to throw up considerable jets of lava into the air; thus showing, conclusively, that old Pele 'still lives.'"

"The weather of late, in this elevated region, has been quite cool and rainy. On Friday last the summit of Manna Kea was the scene of a violent snow-storm, which wrapped a large portion of the mountain in a robe of shining white. The storm was accompanied, as is frequently the case, by thunder and lightning."

"Besides volcanoes and snow-storms, the Island of Hawaii possesses, as is well known, many other natural curiosities, among which, its waterfalls are not the least interesting. In Northern Hawaii there are scattered here and there, many remarkable falls and cataracts, some of which, for beauty and sublimity of surrounding scenery, possess few parallels in the world. The Valley of Waipio, which, in itself, forms one of the most interesting natural wonders of the Island, possesses two of these waterfalls. One of them, near the mouth of the valley, visible from the sea, and said to be twenty-five hundred feet high, possesses a world-wide reputation. The other, one, situated at the head of Waipio Valley, at a distance of some eight or ten miles from the sea, is, although not its rival in height, by far the most beautiful and perfect fall. At this point, the precipitous sides of the valley, assuming a perpendicular position, approach each other in a regular curve, and join, so that the valley suddenly terminates in a large basin, surrounded by smooth, perpendicular and overhanging rocks, rising to a height of fifteen hundred feet, and forming a sort of huge chimney, over the top of which pours the main body of the Waipio river. The water rushes over the brow of the rock in one broad, rapid stream, and falls in an unintermitted sheet to the bottom, and thence, flowing forth from the deep, round pool that receives it, dashes and roars away, down the valley, among the rocks. The huge precipices, the thundering waters, the dancing rainbows, the blackness of the great cave, beyond the pool and behind the fall, and the many varieties of bright-colored ferns above and on either side, form a rare combination of attractions. An artist would seldom meet a more glorious subject for a pencil."

"This beautiful fall is, unfortunately, very difficult of access. The route up the valley is rough, and in some places dangerous. The traveler will be up to his waist in water a great portion of the time, and, in one place, for a brief distance, swimming is the only method of progression. Probably few whites have ever visited the spot. The lover of natural beauties, however, if he is stout enough of limb to overcome intervening obstacles, will be richly rewarded for his labors by a visit to the head of Waipio Valley."

STRAWBERRIES.—During the past week or two this delicious fruit has been quite plenty about town [Honolulu], though mostly secured in advance by private families. Mr. Holstein, of the Agricultural Society's Garden, has about an acre of plants now in full bearing. The fruit are large and well flavored and bring readily seventy-five cents per quart.

NATIVE WINE.—We have received two bottles of choice native wine, made by Knudsen, which we shall label and call "Sparkling Kauai." We intend [says the editor of the Commercial Advertiser], to keep one bottle as a sample for future comparisons, to see what improvement years may effect in our domestic manufacture.

## Mountain Scenery.

A party of gentlemen citizens of North San Juan, says the Hydraulic Press, lately made a trip to the summit lakes, above Eureka South. In spite of much toilsome climbing, they speak enthusiastically of the invigorating atmosphere, cold sweet water, and beautiful scenery. They found the snow in some localities forty feet deep, and packed so hard that it can be traveled over with ease. Streams are bridged by it, in some places, the water flowing under an arch of solid snow. The scenery in those regions is sublime. Lofty peaks, rugged and bare of trees, rising island-like above green concavities of forest tops, afford vistas of circling mountains, azure and snow-spotted; of the looming prairies, streaked with timber-belts; of the pyramidal Buttes, blue as heaven and as soft; and of the far distant Coast Range, whose wavy line melts along the horizon. Close around the gazer, the clear still lakes are lifted up, like mirrors, framed in dripping, mossy rock, with here and there a shrub or flower. Some of these lakes, small as they are, have a depth of several hundred feet, and are tenanted by gay speckled trout. Streamlets ripple along musically from them; waterfalls weave misty shrouds among adjacent cliffs, and

"The cataract blows its trumpet from the steep."

The grand scenery of the Sierra Nevada is yet unknown to fame, and it lacks the thousand associations—personal, historic, and traditional—that give beauty and celebrity to regions of less intrinsic interest. But the day must come when these mountains will be sought by tourists and lovers of the picturesque; when the pen and pencil of genius shall illustrate their charms, and poetry link them to human song to be household memories for ever. A native race may yet grow up amongst them, imbued with all noble traits; with the clinging affection of the Swiss, the brave devotion of the Tyrolese, the warmth of the Italian, and the intellect and freedom of the Americans. This race will have its traditions and its songs. Every canon and peak, now nameless, will have a place in the vocabulary of history and romance. The roar of pines and the voice of many waters will be echoed in its music, the blue of heaven be reflected in the love-darting eyes of its daughters, and the tall cedars emulated by the forms of its sons.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Fort Kearny, Nebraska, on 17th of May, says: "On the road between Atchison and this place we have met more than two thousand wagons and teams, and at least five thousand men, returning from Pike's Peak. I, this morning, met a party of eight; one of the number, an intelligent gentleman, told me that they had all been working in the mines for several weeks, and the average amount of dust taken, to the man, was about fifty cents a day. He says that in another month there will not be a hundred men left in the mines. This Pike's Peak humbug will cast another great wave of immigration to California, for about one-fifth of those who have no hope of finding gold at the Peak, are going on until they do find it. The emigration across the Plains is this spring greater than it has ever before been. We are scarcely ever out of sight of trains, either merchant or emigrant, and we pass numerous and immense droves of cattle going to California."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWARMS OF BEES.—Very full and excellent Swarms of Bees, now ready for delivery, can be had on application at the Office of the FARMER. These Swarms are of a very extra quality, and such as are not to be had very often. Persons in want of Bees will do well to make early application, as good Swarms are not plenty.

## To Nurserymen.

We would call the attention of Nurserymen and others in California and Oregon, who purpose to plant largely, to our

California Wholesale Catalogue, No. 6, for 1859, which will be published on the 15th of June. This Catalogue will give the prices and description of

Seedling Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum, as well as QUINCE AND MAHALEB STOCKS,

which we can furnish in any quantity. Also, STANDARD AND DWARF

Fruit Trees in bud, or one year from bud or graft.

## SMALL FRUITS

In great variety, as well as an extensive stock of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ETC.,

of small size, suitable for transplanting. For further information concerning our stock, etc., would refer parties to our general advertisement in another portion of this issue.

The above Catalogue will be mailed FREE, upon application, as well as our more general Catalogue Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

A. FROST & CO., Proprietors of the Genesee Valley Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Ladies' Electro-Chemical Baths.—Exactly so—as a suite of Baths, with a well furnished reception room, has been assigned exclusively to the ladies who patronize the institution, by Dr. BOWMAN, on Sansome street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where order, neatness and cleanliness predominate in every department. A skillful, kind and attentive lady has charge of this department of the Doctor's business, and our lady friends assure us that we cannot too highly praise nor too highly recommend these baths to universal use by our lady readers, whether as aids to cure scurvy, rheumatism, and the other 'fish' is held to, as for the purpose of promoting comfort, enjoyment, and the continuance of good health. They are indeed a luxury; and to one suffering from disease, sweeter far than 'sugar-coated pills,' and how much better, those can most truly tell who have 'thrown physic to the dogs,' and cleave to these health-giving baths.

MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing. We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the State, and at all the Fairs been awarded the highest Premium, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 118 Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best style of the art.

BOLTING CLOTHS prepared for Flouring Mills, with neatness and dispatch.

THE GENUINE PITTS' MACHINE. T. OGG SHAW, is the ONLY PLACE where the Genuine PITTS' MACHINE, made by John A. Pitts, can be had. Farmers will please note the above, and call at my Agricultural Implement Manufactory, corner of Davis and Sacramento streets. [13] T. OGG SHAW.

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerotypes. We have documents to prove it, the white-washing of a war-rigged committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose lauds, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of 'Sera.' My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brags so much about, and it will need the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles.

R. H. VANCE, Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Budding Knives.—Those who desire a very superior Budding Knife, can secure one by sending \$1.50 to our Office.

SUMMER PRUNING.—Now look to the grape-vines and young fruit trees. Thumb prune all you can. Form a good head to your fruit-trees, and watch your grape-vines; take off the laterals early, so as to give all the strength to the fruit, but do not stop the leaders. Watch these so as to make good canes. The system of cutting off all shoots roughly, after they have grown as big as the finger, is bad. It injures the vine, as does the stripping off leaves; bear in mind, the leaf is the lung of the plant.

The wife of a sea captain, in England, lately died from joy, in consequence of the return of her husband, after an absence of seven years.

## BUCKS FOR SALE.

YEARLING BUCKS, the produce of the splendid FRENCH MERINO BUCKS "SAMSON" and "NAPOLEON," out of first-class American Ewes. The Sires were bred by J. D. PATTERSON, and imported into this State by Seale & Wynn. For sale by JOHN SEARLE, Rancho Arroyos, six miles from San Juan, Monterey county. N. B.—The 224, in Fleece of "Samson" may be seen at the Farmer's office.

## ESTUDIO HOUSE, SAN LEANDRO.

THIS Hotel is established at the county seat of Alameda. It is only forty minutes drive in carriage from the steamboat landing, over one of the best and most pleasant routes in this State. This section of country is esteemed one of the most beautiful and healthy on this coast, and is resorted to by many for the benefit of health as well as for rural pursuits.

The Estudillo House can offer as fine accommodations as any country house can afford, having large, airy and well-furnished rooms, with ample conveniences for weddings, dinner parties, balls, etc.

THE TABLE will be supplied with all the season's afford, and in the best variety.

Good Stables for heavy, easy Carriages and good Horses always at call.

The proprietor only asks of visitors to call on him, to ensure satisfaction to them.

SAN LEANDRO, July 1, 1859. S. PIXLEY, Proprietor.

## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

This Magnificent Work of Art, NOW COMPLETED.

According to the most perfect style of architecture, as described in Sacred History, will be opened for the approval of the public, on

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30th,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The proprietors believe they can claim from the public their deserved approval and support.

When it shall be remembered that this great enterprise commenced amid many doubts respecting the ability of our State to furnish all the requisite workmen and materials, and when it is known that the cost of the Temple has amounted to THREE TIMES the first HIGHEST ESTIMATE, a just appreciation will be accorded to the energy, perseverance, and public spirit manifested by the proprietors, who, from the moment of its commencement, have labored to see that it should be completed whatever the amount of labor it should require, or the cost it should involve. And faithfully has that resolution been kept; and to that public the proprietors believe they can confidently appeal for their appreciation for a generous support. The TEMPLE will be

## EXHIBITED IN THE PAVILION

Recently occupied by the MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE,

On Montgomery street, near Market street.

The whole interior of the Pavilion has been handsomely fitted up with

## SKETCHES OF THE HOLY LAND

which will give to the visitors an additional interest, and carry them back to the time and place when, by the mighty genius of Solomon, the original Temple was built. These views have been designed and painted by Mr. C. Rogers, and comprise twenty scenes of the most interesting character, covering over

## TEN THOUSAND FEET OF CANVAS.

The proprietors cannot give a full description of this great work of art, in the limited space of a newspaper, but they will furnish all the details in appropriate hand-bills describing minutely this temple. Suffice it to say that all

## EVERYTHING RECORDED IN THE BIBLE

will be found completed in this Temple perfectly, and in accordance with its size.

The Temple has been commenced and completed under the superintendence of A. Sluithour, as master builder, competent artists for carved work. A. Moore glider and soldier, together with about forty of the best mechanics that could be employed.

The prices of admission will be as follows: Season Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady... \$5 00 Single Tickets..... 50 Children under 12 years, half price.

The Pavilion will be open from 10 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m.

P. S.—Tickets can be had at Tyler's Bookstore, Washington street; Kirby & Hyne's, Clay street, and at the Pavilion.

Appropriate lectures or addresses will be had at the opening, and on all suitable occasions.

17-3m MRS. C. SHADE, Proprietress.

## THRASHING MACHINES, HALL &amp; WOODBURY'S SEPARATORS,

With Hall's Improved 10-Horse IRON-POWER.

THESE MACHINES HAVE been enlarged and many valuable improvements added to them the past season. They are now as they always have been, THE BEST Machines Improved.

Purchasers will do well to call and see these Machines before purchasing, as they will be sold low.

EXTRA CASTINGS, of all Descriptions, for repairs.

For prices and particulars, apply to or address

WM. LYNE,

118 Front street, corner of Oregon, SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE APIARIST.

The undersigned, Agent for the sale of the Harbison Hive, would take this means of informing the citizens of Santa Clara Valley, that he is prepared to sell rights to persons to use this very best Hive. He is also prepared to give full and complete directions relative to the care of bees and the use of these Hives. Having given much study to the nature and habits of the bee, he is able to give such directions for their care, and their propagation, as will be of great service to the grower of bees.

The undersigned will visit, professionally, all who desire his aid in this country. Hives for Sale.

H. HAMILTON, near the College, Santa Clara, Santa Clara county.

## The Genuine Dry PULU

IS IMPORTED FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,

AND SOLD ONLY BY

JACOB SCHRIEBER,

150 Jackson street,

Next door to International Hotel.

DRY PULU is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest, and most Durable material for Bedding now in use.

Fleas will not live in Pulu Bedding. 25 3m

## Greatest Labor-Saving Machines of the Age!

## CALIFORNIA INVENTIONS!

## PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER AND HARVESTER!!

## THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED OF

## Edmund Peck,

All his right title and interest in and to his newly-invented PATENT HEADER AND HARVESTER, to which was awarded, at the County Fair, held at San Jose, September, 1858, the FIRST PREMIUM, over the Illinois (or Haines) Harvester, and all other Machines on exhibition. We shall manufacture for the present harvest 50 Machines of the above description, and are ready to receive orders for the same. Parties wishing to purchase Clippers or Headers, will please give us their orders. We design making the best Machine of the kind ever offered to the public. This Machine combines many useful improvements, and was pronounced by the Committee the greatest invention of the kind. One of the above machines cut, last season, OVER ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF GRAIN, and the expense of repairs did not exceed TWENTY DOLLARS.

So soon as this great labor-saving machine is known, it cannot fail to take the place of all other machines of the kind. Mr. Peck has displayed great ingenuity and judgment, the advantages of which every farmer should avail himself, and we believe the community at large would be benefited. We have already received, through Mr. Peck, from those who saw them in operation last season, orders for nine machines.

The above machine cuts TEN FEET, and last season in THREE DAYS, one machine cut EIGHTY-ONE ACRES OF Grain, which is more than has ever before been cut in the State of California, by one machine, in the same time.

Send in your orders. We mean what we say. Recollect the place:

33 Sacramento street.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

GEO. H. MONROE.

The advantages we claim the Peck Header or Harvester possesses over any other MACHINE of the kind in the State, are:

1st. Its being a California invention, and got up by a practical farmer, and well adapted to the wants of this country.

2d. The wheels of this machine being iron, and not liable to shrink or swell.

3d. It is the principle of raising or lowering. As the machine is evenly balanced, a child can raise and lower it with perfect ease while in operation, requiring no delay.

4th. It cuts as low as any Reaper in use, and can be raised to a height of three feet, in one minute.

5th. It is the manner in which the machine is guided, it being so constructed that a boy of ten years can guide it.

6th. It has no side draft, as both wheels are of a size, and the weight is equally divided.

7th. It has two elevators, one for carrying the grain back from the sickle, while the other receives it and delivers it in a wagon alongside.

8th. It takes less team to propel it.

9th. It is more simple and is easily understood.

10th. More substantial and less liable to get out of order.

11th. We can cut and stack with this machine, grain in good condition, for \$2.50 per acre, while in the old manner of cutting, it costs at least \$3.00, leaving you to judge as to the saving this machine has over any other.

12th. This machine is so constructed as to save all the grain.

13th. You can cut with four horses, from twenty to thirty acres per day.

14th. The greatest advantage of all, that this is a California-made Machine, and it can be repaired on short notice, and at a great deal less expense than any imported Machine.

## Report of the Committee on Reapers, Mowers, and Thrashers.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon Reapers, Thrashers, and Mowers, and Agricultural Implements, report that we have examined the GRAIN CLIPPER INVENTED BY MR. E. PECK, of Santa







**THE HOUSE-FLY CORREL WITH MAN.**—The history of the fly leads our thoughts back into the obscure past, even to the earliest period of creation; and here again it testifies to the wisdom and goodness of the Creator. That the insect and its congeners were found long before man, is evident from the circumstance that traces of its fragile remains have been discovered far down in geological formations. Then, as now, each mechanical portion of its structure was suited to the element upon which it operated, or that entered the body of which it was to become a constituent part. Then, too, its wings propelled it rapidly through the limpid atmosphere, and its spiracles sifted the self-same atmosphere before admitting it into the circulating tubes. The insects that formerly existed were chiefly such as were suited to a life in the vast woods and forests, and their larvae were developed in the earth itself; but when man received possession of the earth, then the Creator altered the nature even of the human fly, and brought into existence new races, adapted in their structure and habits to the changed surface, or produced in the greater abundance the requisite forms, that had before been but sparingly distributed. These revealed among sweet-scented flowers and herbs, and their young were reared upon decaying vegetation. Even in the past history of the insignificant fly, therefore, and in the links that have connected it with creation, do we read of steadfast unity of purpose, eternal wisdom in design, and boundless power in execution.—[Samuelson's Humble Creatures.

**"El Dorado."**—These words have become very familiar, and though there is a general appreciation of their meaning, there is by no means a knowledge of their origin. In 1541, Gonzalo Pizarro, brother to the conqueror of Peru, marched from Quito to seek the fabled kingdom of gold, which, according to the traditions of the aborigines, existed somewhere east of the Andes.

"The monarch of this fabulous kingdom," was said, in order to wear a more magnificent attire than any other king in the world, to be adorned in a daily coating of gold. His body was annointed every morning with rare and fragrant gum, and gold dust was blown over him from a tube. Thus attired, the Spaniards called him El Dorado (the Gilded King). He was said to reside generally in the superb city of Maoua, in one street of which there was said to be no less than 3,000 silversmiths or silver-workers. The columns of his palace were affirmed to be porphyry and alabaster; his throne ivory, and his steps gold; the body of the palace was of white stone, ornamented with golden suns and silver moons; living lions, fastened by chains of gold, guarded its entrance."

**ASTROLOGUE OF JOHN HANCOCK.**—"Byles" letter in the New York Tribune gives an anecdote of John Hancock's hospitality, apropos of the purchase of the Hancock estate: "There were not less than fifty or sixty at table, but the host did not sit at meat with them. He ate at a little side-table, and sat on a wheel-chair, in which he wheeled himself about the general table to speak with his guests. This was because of his gout, of which he made a political as well as social excuse for doing as he pleased. On the occasion in question, when the guests were in the height of animated conversation, and just as the cloth was drawn, they were interrupted by a tremendous crash. A servant, in removing a cut-glass *aperogre*, which formed the central ornament of the table, let it fall, and it was dashed into a thousand pieces. An awkward silence fell upon the company, who hardly knew how to treat the accident, when Hancock relieved their embarrassment by cheerfully exclaiming: 'James, break as much as you like, but don't make such a confounded noise about it!' And under cover of the laugh this excited, the fragments were removed, and the talk went on as if nothing had happened. This, it strikes us, was the presence of mind of true good breeding."

**AUSTRALIAN FORESTS.**—In no part of the world did I even see such absolute mid-day darkness as occurred in many spots of this forest. Not a ray pierced the dense shade, and the eye ranged through the melancholy colonnades of tall black stems, and along the roof of gloomy foliage, until it was lost in the night of the woods—midnight with an Australian sun at its meridian! We were perhaps the more struck with its peculiarity, because the reverse is the character of the Australian bush; for the foliage of the gum-tree is so thin and so pendulous, that when the sun is overhead, one rides almost as though there were no trees. If there is such a thing as a sinistral tree—a Peter Schlemmer of the woods—it is the gum-tree. It was a singular and pretty and pretty sight to see, as we did this day, during one or two momentary bursts of sunshine, large flocks of parrots dart across our path, like a shower of rubies, emeralds and sapphires, glittering for an instant in the watery beam, and vanishing as quickly in the gloom of the wilderness.—[Travels Abroad.

**THE BRIDE.**—I know of no sight more charming and touching than that of a young and tender bride, in her robes of virgin white, led up trembling to the altar. When I thus behold a lovely girl, in the tenderness of her years forsake the house of her childhood—and the implicit confidence and self-abandonment which belongs to women, giving up all the world for the man of their choice; when I hear, in the good old language of the ritual, yielding herself to him, "for better or for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, honor and obey, till death us do part," it brings to mind the beautiful and affecting devotion of Ruth: "Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge—thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."—[Washington Irving.

**AS OLD RELIGION.**—The Zend Avesta, the bible of the Parsees, is said to contain intrinsic evidence of its being composed more than 2,500 years ago. The Parsees adore one God only, eternal and almighty; they reverence the heavenly bodies and fire, as visible images of the invisible Deity, but emphatically repudiate their worship. They acknowledge in Ormuzd the Principle of all Highness; in Ahriman, the author of all evil. They believe that the most acceptable sacrifices to God are good actions; that the best court of equity is a pure conscience; that truth is the basis of all excellence; that truth is the efficacy of prayer, in the doctrine of the resurrection and the judgment, in the existence of a heaven and a hell. Their whole religion thus affords a close parallel to that of the Christians.

**ABOUT GIRLS.**—The best thing about a girl is cheerfulness. We do not care how ruddy her cheeks may be, or how velvety her lips; if she wears a scowl, even her friends will consider her ill-looking. Will not the same rule apply to grown up girls?

**CHARLES II.** when dining off a loin of beef, asked the name of it; and being told it was the loin, he said: "For its excellence I will knight it, and henceforth it shall be called *So-loin*," and so it is still called.

**NO WARDEN.**—So many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried "found wanting," that an invalid loses all faith in specifics. We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Buy none unless it has the written signature of "J. B. Wistar" on the wrapper.

## SLEEP! SLEEP! SLEEP!

"To each and all, a fair good night,  
And rosy dreams and slumbers light!"

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Who is the man who doth keep  
A mattress the finest and best?

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
The rest that, while sleeping, our health doth renew,  
Is found on a mattress that's made of PULU!

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
Rest! Rest! Rest!  
Economy tells us to buy and to keep  
The mattress that is cheapest and best.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!  
On the mattress from JACOB SCHRIEBER!  
If bachelors lie single, then life will not jingle  
Till they're married and purchase one wider!

So come to J. SCHRIEBER's, they go where, where,  
Those famous mattresses made out of PULU!

J. SCHRIEBER,  
Jackson street, near Hotel International.

**The Oxygenated Bitters.**—For the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Costive ness, loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Acidity, Sea Sickness, Scoury, Nausea, Headache, Ennui, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion.

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers, and others, testify are the only safe, certain and powerful *remedy* for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race.

These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Green, and in their formula differ largely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drug; in their nature tonic, not stimulating; retaining their virtues in any climate; they are a "combination and a form indeed" of Medicine which knows no rate in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or however induced or chronic in its character the disease may be; no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and resisted the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is had to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.

For sale by—WALTER MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and READINGTON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. A. CLARK, and R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere. 23

## HOTELS.

## ST. GEORGE HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,"

## SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY  
RENOVATED,  
RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,  
IS NOW OPEN  
FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,  
Proprietor.

## MAMMOTH GROVE HOTEL.

(Museum Building), Boston, Mass.

## BIG TREES. BIG TREES.

## CALAVERAS COUNTY.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have recently purchased the above premises, and have renovated and refurnished the hotel in such a style as to merit the patronage of

## A FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

By reason of experience and strict attention to business, they hope to be able to please all who may favor them with a call.

The proprietors intend to render the Mammoth Grove what nature designed it should be one of the

## Most Desirable and Pleasant Places

of resort for spring, summer and autumn, pleasure seekers in the State. We need hardly add that the Big-Tree Grove is among the grandest wonders of the world.

## GOOD FISHING AND SPORTING

within five miles of the hotel.

Distance from Marysville fifteen miles; from Cave City, twelve miles; from San Andreas, via Murphy's, thirty-five miles; via Cave City on horseback, twenty-seven miles. By Murphy's, good roads for carriages.

By SPERRY & PERRY.

## UNION HOTEL,

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

JOHN H. CAMERON, Proprietor.

VISITORS to this Great Valley will find this House what the Traveler so much needs, a comfortable Home, as well as a General Hotel and Stage House. The Table is supplied with the very best the market affords, in all seasons. Every attention has been given to have the Red Rooms and Apartments prepared for the convenience and comfort of all the patrons of this House.

Santa Clara is a great center of travel: to the Springs, the Quicksilver Mines, and the institutions of Learning near by. Stages, from all direct stops at this House.

Good Stables, connected with this Hotel, furnish Carriage and Saddle Horses, Carriages, etc., and take the very best care of all kinds of Stock.

Families, and all Travelers, will find this Hotel a pleasant place for a Summer Retreat.

A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. 12 3m

## CITY HOTEL,

OAKLAND.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO THE

editors of Oakland and the Traveling Public, and will be conducted in the AMERICAN

STYLE. The Manager, from his long experience in Hotel-keeping in this State, flatters himself that he will be able to render entire satisfaction. He pledges himself to devote his whole time to the comfort of his patrons. THE HOTEL is the same as NEW, having been handsomely Plastered, Painted, and NEWLY

FURNISHED.

The BAR will be always kept stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Breakfast will be served in time for persons leaving on the first boat.

Particular attention paid to the ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES.

11-3m R. J. MURRAY, Manager.

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,  
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,  
No. 68 HALLECK STREET  
(Near of American Exchange),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
BRASS ZINC,  
And Anti-Friction or  
Bells

Metal Castings,  
Cylinders and  
Steamboat Hells,  
FORCE  
LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,  
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles  
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v10-93m

## GRAVES &amp; WILLIAMS,

James Graves, H. P. Williams.

FRUIT DEPOT.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS.

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AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,  
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

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## BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail which arrived here Wednesday night, brought St. Louis papers to the 6th of June, and dates from Europe to the 25th of May by the steamer Washington.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, June 4.—The city was startled yesterday by the intelligence that Joseph Charles, one of its oldest and most valued citizens, had been shot down upon the street by Joseph W. Thornton, at one time a book-keeper in the Bortman's Savings Association in that city. Charles died this morning at 7 o'clock.

A breach of promise suit had been pending before the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas, wherein the plaintiff, Miss Carstang, placed her damages at the unusually large sum of \$100,000. On the 3d of June the jury handed in their verdict, which awarded to the injured lady the full damages she had asked for. The defendant, Mr. Shaw, is a very wealthy man, and owns estates in St. Louis alone to the value of some \$500,000. A good deal of surprise was expressed at the liberality of the jury. The action of the defendant, in attempting wantonly to blacken the lady's character, doubtless excited the sympathy of the jury and reacted against himself.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—Richmond, Va., June 1.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth has official returns from 107 counties. Letcher's majority, so far, is 4696. There are 44 counties yet to be officially heard from. The counties officially reported include most of the Opposition strongholds. It is now believed that the Democratic majority will be 6000 or more.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—The exclusive right to the patent of this apparatus has been purchased of the patentee, and it is expected that the improved system of telegraphing will be introduced upon the line of the Alta Telegraph Company, between San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville, at the earliest possible moment.

New York, June 2.—The Tribune says that Flora Temple, who came out victor in the race with Ethan Allen, a few days since, has been matched again by the mare Princess, formerly owned in Chicago, where her name was Topsey, and subsequently successful as a racer in California. The time for the contest has not been fixed upon.

Washington, June 4.—Indian Superintendent Collins, of New Mexico, announces to the Indian Bureau the perfect safety of the Southern Overland Mail route. No fear of an attack need be entertained in that quarter.

Cincinnati, June 3.—A fire occurred in Covington, Ky., yesterday afternoon, in the bagging factory of Roberts & Co., which was entirely destroyed. Loss \$25,000. Insurance small. One hundred and twenty men and women are thrown out of employment. The fire extended to the Covington Locomotive Works, which was damaged to the extent of \$5000.

St. Louis, June 6.—Last night Wm. Gruen and John Montague died from the effects of overdoses of colchicum, which they supposed to be a remedy for ague.

The steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Dupont, had arrived at Boston from China, via the Cape of Good Hope. The ship is reported to be in excellent condition. Her voyage from Cape Town was remarkable for its expedition, and greatly pleased her officers, who say she has not met her equal during the cruise. At Cape Town, Capt. Dupont collected some very fine furs from the mountains in the interior, and was also presented with a specimen which will be interesting to American naturalists, viz: the stuffed head of the new variety of antelope discovered by Dr. Livingstone in Central Africa. The specimen was one of two that Dr. Livingstone secured and gave to the Governor of Cape Colony, by whom it was presented to Capt. Dupont. Dr. Sheldon, also, has added to our knowledge of the natural history of that part of the world, by bringing home the preserved skins of many birds hitherto unknown to ornithologists. The Postmaster General received the executed bond of Mr. Johnson, the Nicaragua-California mail contractor, on the 2d of June. The bondsmen were Hiram Grimes, George W. White, and George Irvin. The contractor asserts that he can and will fulfill the obligations he has assumed.

A flash ring lately picked a lady's pocket in a New York omnibus of a purse containing a few dollars, and in so doing dropped in the said pocket a diamond ring from his finger worth \$500, which the lady found when she got home.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the prize offered for the best dissertation on Bronchitis, was awarded to Dr. Daniel E. Slade.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

BATTLE OF MONTIBELLO.—The first collision between the antagonistic armies, entitled to the dignity of being called a battle, took place at Montibello, a town in Lombardy, on the 21st of May. All details of the engagement are evidently from French and Sardinian sources, and are probably somewhat exaggerated.

The allied French and Sardinian forces and the Austrians had met, when the latter were defeated. The battle took place at Montibello, a town in Austrian Italy. The Austrians were over 15,000 strong. They made the attack, and after a severe engagement, were obliged to retreat. The allied army lost 700, among whom were many officers, while the Austrian loss was estimated at 2000. The Austrians, who were commanded by Gen. Stadion, attacked the post of Gen. Baragary d'Billiers, and were driven back by Gen. Forey's division, after a furious combat which lasted four hours. The allies carried Montibello, but did not pursue the Austrians. Two hundred Austrians, including a Colonel, were captured and taken to Mantua. The Austrian account of the battle differs widely from the above. The actual force of the French is not stated, but it is reported that it numbered 6000 men, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

A bulletin issued by the Sardinian Government announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under Gen. Baldini, had forced a passage over the river Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight. Gen. Giribaldi had entered Pavia with 6000 men, for a revolutionary purpose.

It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic Sea.

A revolutionary movement was reported in Lombardy.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis II. has assumed the government of the country.

The British Admiralty had formally invited tenders for the carriage of a monthly mail to and from Australia via Panama.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph had been called, to sanction the agreement with the Government, and to issue \$2,000,000 of new capital.

The Paris Monitor had announced that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and that a neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.

The Paris Bourse closed firm.

Consols closed at 91 1/2 @ 92 for money and account.

It is said that a contract for one of the great iron ram steam vessels, to be built for the English Government, has been obtained by the Thames Iron Works Company. She will be of 6000 tons burden, with an expected speed of fourteen knots, and will cost nearly four times as much as a first-rate man-of-war.

The elections of England for members of the House of Commons were concluded, and the ministerial papers claim that the Derby party has been strengthened by the addition of twenty-three members.

The Queen's speech to the new Parliament was not expected to be delivered before the 10th of June.

The London News says that the Liberals will insist on taking up the Reform question where it stood at the dissolution.

The eight steamers of the European and American Company have been bought on speculation by Lewis & Howard, of Manchester.

Twenty thousand men have been enrolled in the British navy.

Messrs. Burton & Specke, the African travelers, had arrived at Aden, from Zanzibar. They penetrated into the country about 700 miles from the coast, and surveyed the famous Lake Unyamwezi, and several other lakes in the same longitude. Their researches tend, in some degree, to dispel the doubts which have so long hung over the sources of the Nile.

The sun shone brilliantly into the room where Humboldt died, and it is reported that his last words, addressed to his niece, were: *Wie herrlich diese Strahlen; sie scheinen die Erde zum Himmel zu rufen!* How grand these rays! they seem to beckon from earth to heaven.

The Liverpool Post, in its article declaring that the passage of the Tincio by the French and Sardinian armies would be the signal for an European alliance, and the march of the Austrian troops on Paris, says also that Russia is to join Austria, and his reward for what looks like treachery is to be the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The French government had received information that four Russian corps d'armée had moved to the Austrian frontier.

The digging of the Isthmus of Suez Canal commenced on the 26th April, and the first sod was turned by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in the presence of the contractor of the works.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

July 1.					
Wheat, # cwt.	\$2.30 @ \$2.40	Potatoes, # cwt.	\$2.50 @ \$3.00		
Barley, # cwt.	1.30 @ 1.37	do new, # cwt.	2.25 @ 2.35		
Oats, # cwt.	2.50 @ 2.75	do sweet, # cwt.	2.50 @ 2.60		
Corn, # cwt.	2.25 @ 2.50	do do Carolina, # cwt.	1.50 @ 1.60		
Flour, # cwt.	5.00 @ 6.00	Onions, # cwt.	1.50 @ 1.60		
Letts, # cwt.	7.50 @ 8.00	Squash, # cwt.	40 @ 50		
Broccoli, # cwt.	6.00 @ 8.00	Pumpkins, # cwt.	2 @ 3		
Hay, # cwt.	15.00 @ 20.00	Beets, # cwt.	14 @ 15		
Galls, # cwt.	3 @ 4	Carrots, # cwt.	14 @ 15		
Turnips, # cwt.	14 @ 15	Cabbages, # cwt.	10 @ 12		

## HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Dry Hides, each	3 @ 30 @ 35	Sheepskins, wool on	18 @ 25
Common coarse wool	6 @ 8	do plain	12 @ 15
Best quality do	16 @ 18	Goat skins, each	3 @ 7
Extra Merino do	25 @ 30	Rough Tallow, # lb.	4 @ 6

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

June 29.  
There has been a steady increase in the demand for Beef Cattle during the past week, in consequence of which prices have slightly advanced. Sheep have still further declined, the number coming in being much larger than the demand. Pork remains about the same.

We quote slaughterers' prices as follows:  
BEEF—American, 1st quality, 12c @ 13c. Spanish, 1st quality, 9c @ 10c; 2d quality, 7c @ 8c; 3d quality, 4c @ 5c @ 10c.

MUTTON—Choice, 10c @ 11c.  
LAMB—At 10c @ 11c.  
PORK—Un-dressed, 9c @ 10c; dressed, 14c @ 15c.  
VEAL—6c @ 10c @ 11c.—Bulletin.

## Retail Prices at Washington Market—July 1.

VEGETABLES.					
Potatoes, old, # lb.	2 @ 5	Cauliflower, # doz.	\$1.50 @ \$2.00		
do new, # lb.	2 @ 5	Crabapples, # doz.	1 @ 25		
Sweet Potatoes, # lb.	2 @ 5	Homeridish, # doz.	1 @ 25		
Letts, # lb.	2 @ 5	do in jars	2 @ 5		
Radishes, # lb.	2 @ 5	Pumpkins, # doz.	1 @ 25		
do yellow, # lb.	2 @ 5	Onions, # lb.	7 @ 8		
do black, # lb.	2 @ 5	do small, # lb.	7 @ 8		
Cucumbers, each	2 @ 5	Marrowfat Squash, # lb.	2 @ 3		
Carrots, # lb.	2 @ 5	Mushrooms, open grth	2 @ 3		
do black, # lb.	2 @ 5	do cultivated	2 @ 3		
Beans, # lb.	2 @ 5	Parsnips, # doz. bunches	5 @ 6		
Green Peas, # lb.	2 @ 5	Parsley, # lb.	5 @ 6		
Green Beans, # lb.	2 @ 5	Spinage, # lb.	5 @ 6		
Beets, # lb.	2 @ 5	Salsify, # lb.	5 @ 6		
Carrots, # lb.	2 @ 5	Summer Squash, # lb.	5 @ 6		
Artichokes, # dozen	75 @ 80	Cress, # lb.	5 @ 6		
Garlic, # lb.	2 @ 5	Red Peppers, # lb.	none		
Asparagus, # lb.	15 @ 25	Green Peppers, # lb.	7 @ 8		
Dry Onions, # lb.	2 @ 5	Dried Herbs, # lb.	5 @ 6		
Broccoli, # doz.	1 @ 50	Green Corn, # lb.	5 @ 6		
Egg Plant, # lb.	2 @ 5	Celery, # bunch.	12 @ 15		

MEATS.					
Beef—Sliced, tenderloin, # lb.	2 @ 5	Mutton, # lb.	20 @ 25		
do rib, # lb.	2 @ 5	Hares, each	1 @ 10		
Pork—rib, # lb.	2 @ 5	Pige Tongues, # lb.	2 @ 5		
do large, # lb.	2 @ 5	Bacon, imported, # lb.	20 @ 25		
Chicken, # lb.	2 @ 5	do California, # lb.	25 @ 30		
Southern Beef, # lb.	2 @ 5	do Oregon, # lb.	25 @ 30		
Pork Chops, # lb.	2 @ 5	Hams—1st and Oregon, # lb.	25 @ 30		
Mutton Chops, # lb.	2 @ 5	do imported, # lb.	25 @ 30		
		Tongues, each	75 @ 80		
		do smoked	1 @ 25		

POULTRY—GAME.					
Ducks, pair	50 @ 75	Salp., # doz.	\$3.50 @ \$4.00		
Geese, pair	25 @ 30	Hares, each	1 @ 10		
do large, # lb.	2 @ 5	Venison, # lb.	20 @ 25		
Chicken, # lb.	2 @ 5	Quails, # doz.	1 @ 25		
Turkeys, # lb.	2 @ 5	Rabbit, each, tame	75 @ 80		
Hens, each	1 @ 50	Squirrels, # pair	37 @ 40		
		Rabbits, wild	2 @ 5		

FISH.					
Salmon, # lb.	12 @ 15	Crabs, large, # doz.	75 @ 80		
Smelts, # lb.	2 @ 5	do small, # doz.	25 @ 30		
Perch, # lb.	2 @ 5	Soft Crabs, # doz.	50 @ 60		
Rock, # lb.	2 @ 5	Mackerel, pickled, each 15 @ 18			
Codfish, # lb.	2 @ 5	do fresh	2 @ 3		
Smoked salmon, new, # lb.	2 @ 5	Shrimps, # lb.	2 @ 3		
do terring, # lb.	2 @ 5	Flounders, # lb.	10 @ 12		
Tomcod, # lb.	2 @ 5	Sea Bass, # lb.	25 @ 30		
Oysters, # 100	1 @ 50	Halibut, rare, # lb.	25 @ 30		

DIARY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.					
Cal's Butter, # lb.	37 @ 40	Cheese, # lb.	25 @ 30		
Cal's Butter, in cans, # lb.	35 @ 38	Lard, California, # lb.	25 @ 30		
Butter, # lb.	25 @ 28	do Eastern, # lb.	20 @ 25		
Eggs, Cal # doz.	25 @ 28	Honey, in comb	75 @ 80		
Duck-eggs, # doz.	25 @ 28	Maple Sugar, # lb.	50 @ 60		

FRUIT.					
Apples, # lb.	1 @ 15	Fine Apples, each	50 @ 60		
Pears, # lb.	2 @ 5	Bananas, # lb.	4 @ 12		
Limes, # lb.	2 @ 5	do bunch, # lb.	25 @ 30		
Oranges, # lb.	2 @ 5	Grapes, white, # lb.	2 @ 3		
Strawberries, # lb.	37 @ 40	Grapes, Hamburg, # lb.	2 @ 3		
Peaches, # lb.	2 @ 5	Grapes, Cal, # lb.	2 @ 3		
English Walnuts, # lb.	1 @ 15	Almonds, # lb.	2 @ 3		
Raspberries, # lb.	2 @ 3	Cal Apples, # lb.	2 @ 3		
Green Apples (cooking), # lb.	2 @ 3	Pears, 50c—(from the Southern Coast); Pears, "Madeline" (from Oak Knoll), for which 75c is asked at wholesale.			

## BANKERS, ETC.

**MARK BAGMAGIM & CO., BANKERS,**  
No. 100 Montgomery street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

## Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston.  
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,  
Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canada.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so at a reduced rate by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium.

MARK BAGMAGIM & CO.,  
103

## STOCK HORSES.

The Fine Thorough-bred Stallion  
**Prince Morgan,**  
WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON,  
AT  
**MOORE'S RANCH,**  
San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa County,  
At the following low Rates:  
To insure.....\$30.00  
For the season.....25.00  
Single Service.....15.00

**PRINCE MORGAN**  
Is grandson of Green Mountain Morgan, and sired by the celebrated Plover Morgan. His dam is descendant of Prince Majesty and Tiger Whip. He is four years old, this spring; fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1075 pounds. For references as to his qualities, and speed, inquire at Mr. J. S. TAYLOR'S Stable, on Market street, opposite Second.

**Wm. Moore,**  
San Francisco, April 5th, 1859. 10-3m

The Celebrated Trotting Stallion  
**"GENERAL TAYLOR,"**

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, commencing the 1st of April, 1859, at HUNTER'S POINT RANCH, four miles from the city, on the San Bruno Road. Terms—\$30 for the season; \$10 for a single service.

**GOOD PASTURE AND STABLING** can be had, if required. One thousand acres in grass, wet and low lands, with abundance of water and feed for brood mares, all of the year. The fields are well fenced, and every care taken for the security and health of stock; but all animals are at the risk of the owners. Pasturing, \$3 a month; Stabling, with grain and hay, \$1 per day.

P. S. HUNTER, Agent,  
Hunter's Point Ranch, San Francisco county.  
N. B.—ORDERS left at the Grocery Store, south-west corner of Mission and Third streets, will be promptly attended to. 12-3m

The Imported Thorough-bred English  
**RACE HORSE**  
**"LAWYER,"**

WILL STAND THIS SEASON (TILL THE 1st of September), at  
**TWELVE-MILE FARM,**  
SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Terms—\$100 for the season; \$50 the single leap.

Good pasturing and stabling, at the Twelve-mile Farm. Pasturing.....\$5.00 per month.  
Stabling.....1.00 per day.  
Well-fenced fields, and every reasonable care taken, but all animals are at the risk of their owners; and all charges must be paid before mares leave the stable, except a lot is offered. For pedigree, or further particulars, apply to

**WILLIAM HOOD,**  
"Los Gullucos," Sonoma county;  
Or, JOHN CUMMING, Twelve-mile Farm,  
or 141 Clay street, San Francisco. 13-4

The Celebrated Trotting Stallion  
**Black Hawk General Scott,**

WILL STAND AT THE STABLES OF  
**F. K. SHATTUCK & CO.,**  
OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

At Fifty Dollars the Season, commencing April 1st, and ending September 1st, 1859—payable in advance.

**GENERAL SCOTT**  
Was imported by F. K. Shattuck & Co. in 1856; was sired by Vermont Black Hawk "Young Prince," his sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, and dam by Lady Messenger. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned.

**F. K. SHATTUCK & CO.**  
OAKLAND, April, 1859. 12-3m

**Regular Dispatch Line FOR HONOLULU.**  
THE CLIPPER BARKS  
YANKEE.

**CAPTAIN C. J. LOVETT,**  
**FRANCES PALMER,**  
**CAPTAIN JOHN PATY,**  
and **ADELAIDE,**

Have regular dispatch.....for Honolulu.  
For Passage—having superior accommodations—  
Freight, apply to

**McRUE & MERRILL,**  
Agents,  
47 and 49 California street,  
San Francisco. 15-3m

**THE AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY.**  
WHAT THEY MANUFACTURE:

**The American Smoker.**  
CONSISTING of a great variety of unique and beautiful patterns of CIGAR TUBES; also, several varieties of PIPE TUBES. The peculiarity about the article is that each one is arranged so as to receive a damp sponge, through which the smoke of the burning cigar or tobacco has to pass on its way to the mouth. The damp sponge not only cools the smoke, but extracts from the nicotine oil the poisonous property of the tobacco, which renders the breath less offensive. Smokers will find in the use of these Tubes a luxury never before attained except by using the Turkish water jar. Their use will also greatly promote the health of the habitual smoker and preserve the sweetness of the breath.

**The American Carpet Hook.**  
Is a little contrivance for putting down carpets without tacks. It is a new article, which has never before been upon the market. But it possesses the merit of enabling a person to put down or take up a carpet of the largest size in general use in fifteen minutes, without any injury to the floor or carpet. It is a very cheap, cheaper in the long run than tacks, and the great facility with which even a servant can take up and put down carpets, without the possibility of a mistake, renders it invaluable to the housekeeper. 15

**WILLIAM THURNAUER,**  
Importer of French and German  
**FANCY BASKETS,**  
English and American Willow-ware,  
Cane and Willow Chairs, Ladies' Work-stands  
**TOYS, ETC.**

No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay,  
San Francisco. 13-3m

**Table and Pocket Cutlery.**  
**THOMAS DAY,**  
No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

**HAS ON HAND,** a large assortment of Fine IVORY TABLE CUTLERY; also common Table Cutlery with a variety of Bone and Stag Handles, etc., suitable for the country trade. Also, a large stock of Building and Grating Lumber, also Bowls, Knives, etc.; received by every steamer, of Wootenholm & Sons, Alexander's, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.

For sale, wholesale. 23-3m

**RICE AND CORN DRILLS,**  
**THRASHING MACHINERY,** Wheat and Rice CRADLES, our celebrated two and four horse cylindrical Straw and Fodder Cutters, Corn and Cuck Crushers, Plantation Mills, Plows, Cultivators, etc. For other Implements, see our Descriptive and Illustrative Catalogue, to be had gratuitously on application.

Planters wishing to procure supplies of greater strength and capacity than the Eastern Mills, will do well to examine our stock.

**ROBERT SINCLAIR & CO.,**  
Manufacturers, Baltimore, Maryland.

**Gas Fixtures.**  
**THOMAS DAY,** Importer, is constantly receiving GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail.

All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted.

**THOMAS DAY,**  
188 Montgomery street (near Jackson street),  
San Francisco. 23-3m

**Rags Wanted.**  
**THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR PAPER** Rags at the Office of the Pioneer Paper-mill, No. 25 California street. Our friends in the country are invited to send in their Rags, and send them to us. Printers, publishers, book-binders, etc., can be supplied with extra sized Paper, at short notice.

**TAYLOR & POST**



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XI.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

#### Fruits and the Culture of Fruits.

[The following are the remarks of that distinguished friend of Horticulture, Hon. M. P. Wilder, before the fourth Agricultural Meeting of the Massachusetts Legislature, last winter. The facts here presented are important, as the facts from our own State and Oregon are being felt and appreciated by Col. Wilder and others, as will be seen by his remarks. We are pleased to see him urge the raising of seedlings. Our readers will bear in mind our oft-repeated articles on that point.]

Is an interesting discussion at the fourth Legislative Agricultural Meeting, in the Representative Hall, Boston, the subject "Fruits and the Culture of Fruit-Trees," the Chairman, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, said it gave him great pleasure to make a few remarks on the subject of discussion, which was one of the most important that could be debated. Fruits, as articles of market value, were among the most important of the products of the farm, and as much so to the country as to the Commonwealth. Their cultivation had made great progress among us within the past fifteen years. The crop in Massachusetts, in 1845, was valued at \$700,000. In 1855, its value was \$1,300,000. In 1859, it could not be less than two millions of dollars—more than the value of the wheat, oats, rye, and barley, in the State. Such had been the result of pomological science in Massachusetts, that her exhibitions sustained the highest rank. One gentleman, who had had opportunity of judging, said that he saw more choice fruit at one of our exhibitions here, than he saw at twenty in Europe, where, as in Germany, the greatest encouragement had been given to pomology by the Government. But great as was our credit here, it was eclipsed by that of California and Oregon, correspondence from which region showed that they were blessed with wonderful natural facilities for the growth of fruits of all kinds. Col. Wilder read a letter from a correspondent at Monroe, Oregon, stating that he had forwarded a box containing an apple forty ounces in weight, and twelve others, averaging a pound-and-a-half each! Another correspondent from the same region informed him, that ten millions of nursery trees had been sold in Willamette Valley; and Col. W. added that at Washington, a few days ago, he saw a pear from that place which weighed four pounds! Grapes, when their value was considered, either as an article of luxury or commerce, had important claims on our attention, in respect to the best sorts to cultivate, and best modes of cultivating them. The pear crop in this State was valued at \$100,000 per annum, and also demanded a full share of attention, with respect to kinds best suited to our soil, and to the most approved manner of cultivation. We had among us many varieties of pears adapted to our climate and soil, and of these varieties the Bartlett, Vicar of Winkfield, and others, which he named, were well adapted.

The following were recommended as the six best varieties of Apples: The Williams, Early Bough, Gravenstein, Fameuse, Hubbardston Nonsuch, and Baldwin; and if sweet varieties were desired, the Red Astrachan, Rhode Island Greening, Ladies' Sweet, Porter, and Talman Sweet, might be added. For pears, on their own roots, the following were recommended:

Best six Pears on their own roots: Bartlett, Urbaniste, Vicar of Winkfield, Buffum, Beurre d'Anjou, and Lawrence.

For the best *tree*, add: Rostiezer, Merriam, Doyenne Boussock, Belle Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, and Onondaga.

Best six on Quince roots: The Louise Bonne de Jersey, Urbaniste, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre d'Anjou, and the Gloat Moreau.

With regard to the conditions of proper cultivation of fruits, no great success could ever attend the labor of producing them, unless it was conducted with a care equal or superior to what was spent on any other kind of production. One of the primary and most essential conditions had proved itself to be thorough drainage, as through its operation the more troublesome diseases and parasitic affections were obviated. This thorough drainage, Col. Wilder insisted, was an absolute associate of success. He then made a few remarks on the great necessity of keeping the soils of orchards in a rich condition, by manuring, and of planting the various descriptions of trees in the soils best suited to them. He repudiated the fashion of adopting too many foreign trees; for, as a general principle, trees and plants flourished better on the soil of their origin, than they did in localities foreign to them. Col. W. recommended raising seedlings, as on them we would ultimately have our surest dependence for good, reliable fruit-trees. We had, doubtless, a number of fine fruits already native to the soil; at the head of which stood the Baldwin apple, of which fifty thousand barrels were last fall exported from Boston. At a late meeting at Rochester, N. Y., the Baldwin had two marks of merit to one for any other kind, and the others which received the next highest commendations were the Rhode Island Greening, the Russet, and the Tompkins' County King. Col. Wilder went on to give the statistics of apple and peach culture in the West and South, showing that it was much more extensive than was generally believed. He concluded by saying, that he hailed with pleasure the

wide-spread interest now manifested in relation to the cultivation of the grape. The time, he said, was within the recollection of some present, when the Catawba and the Isabella were first brought into notice. Hundreds of cultivators were now raising seedlings, and the day would soon come when our markets would vie with those of Italy, Sicily, and other grape-growing countries, where this luscious fruit is not only a luxury to the opulent, but the food of the humblest peasant. Our native vines were attracting attention in Europe, and, at a late convention in Belgium, our Catawba was pronounced superior to the best varieties of Rhine wine. Our own Concord grape, also, had attained great estimation among wine-growers. We have been compelled to give merely the substance of Col. Wilder's remarks.

#### All around the House.

WERE we always to judge by appearances we should make sad mistakes. The good book tells us not to judge by appearances, but judge righteous judgment. When we ride into the country and see a beautiful location for a "home"—a place really lovely, with fertile soil, and find a plain and simple residence only, and that perhaps not guarded by a fence, no trees, no garden, nothing to break the dreary barren look that is found, to a barn for stock, we sometimes feel angry that any man (except batchelors) should or could live in this way; and when we think of the wife and children growing up without anything to give them a love of the beautiful, we almost feel angry and ready to condemn such a husband, such a father; but often we find upon inquiry that there is sometimes the foundation for an excuse. *Home and the homestead* are dear words, and those spots are dearer still; and if the sentence that says: "Home is where the heart is," be true, then that home will not only be the centre of all our hopes, but of all our efforts, and we shall love it and love to protect, cherish and beautify it.

There are, however, scattered all over our State so many places called homes, that are anything but beautiful, that we are constrained sometimes to doubt whether the residents understand the science of life. We find they eat, drink, and sleep, and that is about all. They do work a little, and that is all; they only stay. Again, there are those whose appearances are the same outside, but within far different. They eat, drink, and sleep, but it is to live. Ever industrious, they prosper, yet they cannot, dare not improve the homestead, for they have no title. They have paid enough to have owned it several times, yet have no title. Fraud and wrong have almost discouraged them, and taken away the heart to beautify or adorn; but we hope the time is not far distant when these trials and troubles will be done away and the hard working and industrious farmer may be able to sit "under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make afraid." There are, however, a vast number of homes where there is no excuse whatever on the part of the owner, for their desolate and barren appearance. If improvements cannot be made, neatness and cleanliness at least can prevail. The yard "round about the house" can be kept neat and tidy, and this will add to the appearance so much that other improvements will follow until the spirit of beauty shall be aroused, and that which was once so barren and desolate "shall blossom with the rose." We hope a far better attention will be given to this subject, for all should beautify home.

#### Pruning Melons, other Vines, and Vegetables.

ALL Melon vines, Cucumber, Squashes, etc., are much improved by carefully selecting the strong vines for bearing, cutting out all others, and also nipping off the ends of these leading vines, after they have made a moderate growth. By this process, the vines are brought into a vigorous bearing condition, and their product will be larger, fairer, and better, in every respect; they will also mature with more of the rich natural juices which make them valuable, whether as a table luxury, in their natural state, or as a culinary vegetable.

These rules apply not only to the vines that we have named, but to the Tomato; the fruit of which is vastly improved in size, in flavor, and in beauty, by shortening the vines and a better care of them. The Lima Bean, also, instead of being allowed to run eight to ten feet high, and make vines, should be nipped off and forced to make the pod. This system will add much to the flavor of the bean, by making them more vigorous, and therefore richer in their flavor.

By such a procedure, and by studying the nature of the plant, its season and capability, the product of almost the whole vegetable kingdom can be increased in quantity, quality, and flavor.

The scientific plan that is adopted by those who raise melons, and vines of other kinds, for seed-fruit, is to nip off the runner after the third to the fifth leaf; and thus force out an extra number of vines near the root of the vine; keeping these vines short, they fruit near the root, and thus produce larger, and better, than if more distant from the root. Those who desire to raise seed, should always select the fruit nearest the root, and removing others on the vine, give the entire nutrition of the vine to this one specially, which has been reserved for future propagation. A little reflection will show the wisdom of such a plan.

#### Vegetable-Wax Tree—Japan.

Is the N. Y. Ag. Society's Journal, the Secretary notices the receipt of specimens of the wax and seeds of the tree from which the wax is made, from Hon. P. M. Wetmore of New York, and says: We have placed the seeds in the care of one of our best nurserymen, in hopes they may be made to grow. The importance of this acquisition, as will be seen from the annexed article from the American Consul, London, to the Secretary of State, can scarcely be too highly appreciated:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, London, April 9, 1859.  
Sir: I am pleased to be able to add another evidence of the forecast, energy, and enterprise, of our commercial marine, in the arrival of the ship Florence, of Boston, Captain Dumaresq, at this port, from Nagasaki, in Japan, from whence she sailed on the seventeenth of December last, with a cargo consisting chiefly of vegetable-wax. This arrival from Japan is the first that has ever occurred in any English port, and it is gratifying to state that there is every probability of Captain Dumaresq realizing cent per cent upon the whole of his outlay. The wax, and the berry or fruit producing it, being previously unknown in this country, and deemed it probable that it would be an equal novelty at your department, I take the liberty of sending to your address, under separate covers, specimens of the wax and berry; the latter growing in clusters, similar to grape clusters, on trees varying from fifteen to twenty-five feet in height. The cost of the wax delivered in London is about eight dollars the hundred weight. The experience of Captain Dumaresq proves that the vegetable wax bears without softening a greater degree of atmospheric heat than any other wax he has experience of. The Japanese mode of preparation of the wax is said to be very rude; the berries being first washed by rude appliances, then boiled, when it is formed into cakes of thirty pounds, and subsequently dried in the sun. Should the labor not be too costly, there is every probability that the tree might be successfully raised and the wax manufactured in the Southern States. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. ROBERT G. CAMPBELL.  
Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

#### Look to Your Fruit Trees.

Now is the time to aid many varieties of fruits in maturing, and, in so caring for them, as to produce larger, fairer and richer fruits. The operation of pruning should be such, that the bearing shoots should proceed immediately from the principal branches; and the consequences would be, that the fruit would receive more sap directly from the roots of the tree. The shortening of fruit-bearing branches by thumb-pruning is of great importance; thus checking woody growth, and throwing the whole sap into the fruit. All fruit grown on the main stems, near the body of the tree, is much finer than that grown upon the ends of the limbs. And orchardists should observe that the quality and quantity deteriorates upon every tree that is permitted to thus run out; for trees that are long neglected, and permitted thus to bear, will run to wood and not to fruit, become diseased and worthless, and die out—the same as humans who grow up in fashion's way, they show leaves and blossoms, but bear no fruit; and the order was, and should be: "Cut them down; why cumber they the ground?"

#### Summer Fallow—Dry Planting.

WE were much gratified to meet with a clear and practical proof of the excellence of the system of "summer fallow," and early or dry planting, which we examined near the Mission of San Jose the last week, at the ranch of Sanford Taylor, Esq. The land was plowed and planted at the time of harvest, last season, and a finer piece of wheat we have never seen. Mr. Taylor approves heartily of the "summer fallow," and assures us that the mountain-sides produced the best grain, and the best proof we had of his opinion, was his practice, as his fields were, in part, on the very high ground. A piece of "volunteer" wheat, that was plowed dry, was also very heavy, and would yield about forty bushels per acre. As a proof of the value of high land, and the faith of Mr. Taylor—his cottage, orchard, vineyard, and garden, were all upon the top of a high, rolling knoll; and he assured us, his trees, vines, and all, were in better condition, and less injured by the frosts, than any garden or orchard on the low ground around him. We ask our farmers and gardeners to note these facts.

#### Strawberries.

I AM opposed to all stimulating manures for the Strawberry, or land over-enriched, as some portions of the gardens are, but I have always preferred land in the best possible condition for a crop, says S. G. Pardee, in the *Cincinnati*, published at College Hill, Ohio. Then apply (continues the same authority) a moderate coating of unleached ashes, lime, and salt; say three bushels of ashes, one of lime, and four or six quarts of salt, and, if need be, prepared muck, or leaf-mold, or turf. Always keep them clean, and not only uniform large crops may be expected, but superior fruit; and all at cost of less than fifty cents per bushel for the mere cultivation, as my own and others observation and experience abundantly attest. If you mulch your beds with tan, the mulch will keep down the growth of weeds near the plant. I would let runners grow, and in the Fall take a fine rake and pull up the weak plants of the runners. This is cheaper than any plan of cutting off the runners, and does not injure the plants. In setting plants, use the plants from the first end of the runners, as the roots are stronger than at the little end of the vine.

#### More Good Horses.

WHEREVER we go we find fine horses, and a large increase of fine young colts. While at San Jose, recently, we called on Mr. Williamson, the owner of "Belmont," one of the fine horses now used as a stock horse for our State. "Belmont" is a splendid bay, twelve years old, of uncommon fine action and grace of movement; he stands fifteen hands and two inches high; weighs 1000 pounds, and may be well classed as among the handsomest horses of the State. We saw some of his colts, one and two years old, that give great promise. "Dashaway," a two-year-old, from "Belmont," owned by Peter Quivey, Esq., is a very fine creature. "Belmont" will show some of his colts this autumn that would astonish the old States. Several other of his colts give great promise. He stands at Quivey's stables, San Jose.

"State of Maine," of which we spoke two weeks ago, is of the old "Messenger" stock, true descent, and not of the horse "Messenger" now here, as might have been inferred by our remarks in that article. "State of Maine," now at Santa Clara, was brought to California by the present owner, Mr. E. W. Grover, together with the "American Hunter," now owned by Mr. Grover's father, at Stockton. "American Hunter" is a dark chestnut, fifteen hands high, weighing 1010 pounds. "Hunter" is a very fine horse. "The State of Maine," a very superior gray, was sired by the "Stone Messenger," a horse of high rank. "American Hunter" was sired by "Royal Oak," and promises to be a fine animal.

#### Horse-Racing at Fairs.

WE are glad to notice the following resolution, introduced and passed by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, at its last annual meeting, viz:

Resolved, That paying premiums by Agricultural Societies for speed of horses, simply as such, without due reference to qualifications for purposes of general utility, is a perversion of the original design.

Resolved, That such trials of speed have a great tendency to divert attention from everything else; and, what seem to be their inseparable accompaniments, are defrauding and demoralizing; and, therefore, we will not offer such premiums, and will discourage their being offered by County and District Societies.

This is a move in the right direction (remarks the American Agriculturist), and is the more gratifying from having been introduced and warmly advocated by a breeder of fast horses, who, rather than encourage such exhibitions (turning our Fairs into horse-races) would sacrifice his entire stable. [We say, "Amen!"]

#### Thorough Tillage.

At an agricultural meeting in Ireland, one of the speakers remarked—a truth that may be well applied here:

"What brought out the immense agricultural wealth of Scotland? and what enabled the small farmer in Belgium, who, on seven or eight acres of light, sandy land, was able to do better for himself and his family than we can do on twenty or thirty acres of land in this country? It was not by allowing three-fourths of a light tillage farm to remain in poor herbage, and making the other quarter pay the rent. It was because the farmers, in those countries he alluded to, made agriculture a study, a duty, and a pleasure, and because no man there would keep one single acre of land more in his possession, than his capital and his means would enable him to cultivate."

We wish the farmers and cultivators, orchardists and nurserymen, and all connected with agriculture in its various branches, would read and reflect upon the above. We know of some cultivators whose lands are not all in the highest state of cultivation.

A NEW AND DELICIOUS SALAD.—We desire to call into notice a valuable medicinal root used very much by the Italians as a salad, and which is found in many gardens as an ornamental plant, but which we think will soon come into notice and use, being by far superior in many respects to celery, which is now in universal demand. We allude to the *sweet fennel*, called by the Italians "finocchio." It is not common and only grown as a pretty plant in a garden; it has deep green tasseled foliage, used heretofore only as an herb, having a pleasant fragrance. We saw this plant on the table of the students of the College of Santa Clara, and the avidity with which they sought it interested us. We again saw it upon the table of the "Fathers," and had an opportunity to try it. It is a superior salad, and we call attention particularly to it. It is raised from seed and planted like celery, only upon the surface of the earth, instead of in trenches, and grown like beets or carrots, the root being the part eaten. It is white, savory, and very palatable. Eaten with salt, when once tasted, it becomes a favorite. We hope our Italian and French gardeners will soon introduce it into our market.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGES.—The successful exhibitions of several Collegiate Institutes which have recently taken place in San Jose and Santa Clara, which we had the pleasure of attending, have given great credit to the officers of each institution, and we regret we are obliged to postpone several articles intended for this week, but we cannot avoid, by reason of other and important matter.

#### Letter from "Down East."

BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 4, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: I must skip our very pleasant trip on the Northern Light, from Aspinwall to New York, our fortnight's stay in Harlem, and take you to the Horticultural Exhibition in Boston.

On the morning of May 21st, B. P. Shillaber, Esq. (Mrs. Partington), called on me and kindly invited me to visit the Exhibition, where he introduced me to many of the eminent horticulturists of Boston and its vicinity, and where I saw a display of Fuchsias, Verbenas, Geraniums, Roses, Early Fruits, etc., etc., that perfectly enchanted me. I must defer particular notice of them; but as the Exhibition proved to be the finest they have had for years, a future reference will not be an *iss*. At the Hall I met many old friends of yours, who heard of you with much pleasure. Among those who wished to be particularly remembered to you was Bowen Harrington, Esq., whose father fought in the memorable battle of Lexington. On these sacred grounds Mr. Harrington now cultivates flowers—fit emblems of the glorious fruits of the mighty struggle there begun. E. S. Rand, of Dedham; Mr. Galvin, of Somerville; Gustav Evers, of Brighton; Hovey & Co., of Boston; Jos. Breck & Co.; J. Fiske Allen, of Salem, and many others, contributed to beautify the exhibition; and although the weather was quite unfavorable, the attendance was large. Mrs. Partington being well acquainted, made me perfectly at home; and being herself an ardent lover of flowers, the call was very interesting. I regretted not meeting Eben. Wright, Esq., who was not present at the time I called, but shall call upon him at a future time.

Madame Biscaccianti gave our good Portsmouth people one of her delightful concerts on Friday evening, May 26th; and although nearly seven years have passed since she sung in San Francisco, I could not detect any change in the sweetness and melody of her fine voice. She intends visiting California some time in the Fall, and I doubt not will receive a cordial welcome.

On my arrival in New York, a month since, the same kind of trees which were in full blossom a month before I left California, were just putting out. Last year the fruit yield in the Atlantic States was very slim, but this year an abundant return is anticipated. Everything in the rural districts I have visited is promising and delightful; and, as the weather is every day becoming warmer, Nature is continually expanding into new forms of beauty.

I wish some of our good New England nurserymen and farmers could have some of our fine California ranches to cultivate, and would spend the care and attention they bestow upon their contracted inclosures upon their broad acres; they could then be able to appreciate California.

In a short time I hope to be able to tell you of many pleasant places in Massachusetts and New York I intend visiting. Excuse this meagre letter and hope for better things. Yours, E.

[We are pleased to hear from Mrs. Partington, via our correspondent; and the more so from it recalling pleasant associations and the days when our own exhibitions at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society were evidence of our own labor as a practical worker in the cause. We are pleased to hear from our old friends and co-workers in this grand cause, and to know of the pleasant interview our correspondent had with such spirits as those named; each and all are earnest workers in the cause of Flora and Pomona. We anticipate many pleasing letters from our correspondent from that quarter.]

#### Food of Bees.

The great increase of the honey bee, and the various plans which are now adopted to increase them, we fear has caused many to lose sight of the means of their support. Bees must be fed, and the food of bees suddenly disappears in many places. The localities of San Jose and Santa Clara, now the greatest places for the stocks of bees, are or were famous for the wild mustard. This is probably the best food of the bee, and lasts the longest. We find that the first and earliest food of the bee is the blossom of the Native Willow; wherever this is found bees thrive. This continues from January to March. Next comes the Fillarea, which continues for a month or six weeks. The Mustard continues till July, which is a hard dry month for the bee, and food should be planted so as to supply this deficiency. Buckwheat, English Beans, the flowery running bean, are all good. August, September and October are good months for the bees to work, for melons, squashes and other vegetables give them abundance of food. Great care should be had to see that bees do not starve for want of water. Although this little worker is truly industrious, but a little check and disease and death ensue. We have fears for those who have practiced the dividing system. We think Nature is the great teacher, and natural swarms do best. A few months, and we shall see the result of many experiments. Many apiarists who are largely engaged, will move their swarms, to pasture them, as with our dairy stock. We shall be glad to hear from all apiarists on the subject of their success. Persons desirous of good swarms, by addressing us can learn of those who have them for sale.







## Horace Greeley's Letters.

We believe the letters of this distinguished editor and traveler will be read with deep interest by every farmer and cultivator in our land. It will be perceived that Mr. Greeley makes particular observations relative to the soil and climate, as well as the productions of the country, through which he passes. This is the best evidence that his journey to California is one of observation as to the character of the country, its resources, and its ability to sustain a population, which, in all human probability, will cover the line of the Pacific Railroad, which will, ere long, unite the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. Let the farmers of our State and Oregon read the facts recorded of the country and its ability for cultivation, and they will see the settling up of this section of country by means of overland travel, and an opening for our produce along the entire line; and, if they would secure a good trade for a vast amount of the products of this coast, let them aid by every means in their power the building of the Railroad. Then will cities and villages spring up along the entire route, and millions of wealth be poured into the laps of the farmers of the Pacific coast. The valuable facts thus presented us in the letters of Mr. Greeley, induces us to publish his letters almost entire, leaving out only such portions as relate to matters in which we have neither the disposition nor taste to meddle. But to the initial letter:

FROM NEW YORK TO KANSAS.

ATLANTON, KANSAS, May 15, 1859.

I LEFT New York by Erie Railroad on Monday evening, 9th inst., just as our fortnight of bright, hot, glowing weather was closing. Two hours later, the gathered clouds burst upon us in a rain, which continued through the night, though the City was not refreshed by it till some hours later. We had a glimpse of sunshine as we skirted the southern shore of Lake Erie on Wednesday, and some more after a heavy shower at Chicago on Thursday; beside these, cloudy skies, easterly winds and occasional rain, have been my portion since I bade adieu to the hot, dusty streets of New York. But it is breaking away as I write, and I hope to see Kansas for the first time under skies which image her sunny future rather than her stormy past.

Coming up the Erie Road, I tried a "sleeping car" for the third time, and not very successfully. We all "retired" at 10 o'clock, with a fair allowance of open windows and virtuous resolutions; but the rain poured, the night was chill and damp; and soon every orifice for the admission of external air, save the two or three humbug ventilators over-head, was shut, and a mephitic atmosphere produced in which the soul of John G. Saxe might have disported and fancied it daisyland. After gasping a while, like a netted fish on a hot sand-bank, I rose to enter my solemn protest against all sleeping cars not provided with abundant and indefatigable means of ventilation. I tried one, two nights later, on the Michigan Southern road, which served much better, though still far from perfect. It is very true that no arrangement can secure a healthy circulation of air by night in any passenger-car, while the popular ignorance is so dense that the great majority imagine any atmosphere healthful which is neither too cold nor too hot, and rather laugh at the wit than pity the blindness of Saxe in holding up to ridicule a woman who knows (and does) better than to sit all night in a close car with thirty or forty other human beings, all breathing an atmosphere which they in twenty minutes render absolutely poisonous; but the builders of cars have no right to be ignorant of the laws of life with which they tamper; and two or three presentments by Grand Jurors of the makers of unventilated cars, especially sleeping-cars, as guilty of manslaughter, would exert a most salutary influence. I commend this public duty to the immediate consideration of jurors and prosecutors.

Stopping at Hornellsville, at 7 A. M., I took the train for Buffalo thence at noon, and halted at Canisteo to fulfill an engagement to speak at Pike, formerly in Allegany, now in Wyoming county. Here is the substance of the information I gathered with regard to Farming in Southwestern New York: Wheat was moderately sown last Fall and this Spring; but was looking very well until the late hot, dry weather, which caused it to spindly instead of spreading, and would have seriously damaged the fall-sown but for the recent change from a hot to a cold, moist temperature. Of Rye, but little was sown, and that little is doing fairly. Oats have been pretty extensively sown, and promise a good yield. Of Corn, a large area has been and will be planted. Grass would have suffered seriously had the rains, which began last Sunday or Monday in Western New York, been withheld a few days longer. Now, the prospect is good.

I left Pike for Canisteo at 5 on Wednesday morning; took the cars to Buffalo at 7; was in ample season for the Lake Shore train at 10; ran into Cleveland a little after 5; left at 6 for Toledo, where we changed cars between 10 and 11, and were in Chicago at 7 next morning as aforesaid. It was quite dry along the south shore of Lake Erie, but is probably wet enough since. There, as before in our own State, it was plain that the area plowed on or before the 11th of May was greater this year than ever before. With a good season henceforth, the growth of Indian Corn this year in the Old as well as the New States must be far beyond all precedent. And well it may be; for the country was hardly ever so bare of food for man and beast as in this same May of 1859. Flour is higher and Wheat and Corn scarcely lower in Chicago than in New York or Liverpool. Oats nearly the same. Thousands of cattle throughout the Prairie States have died of starvation this Spring, though prairie hay might almost anywhere have been put up last Fall at a cost of less than two dollars per ton; Minnesota, with perhaps the best soil for Winter Wheat in America, is buying Flour in Chicago by the thousand barrels; and I hear from different sections of this great Granary of whole neighborhoods destitute alike of bread and of the wherewithal to buy it. Unpropitious as last season was, it does not fully explain this scarcity, especially of fodder. I trust the like will never occur to need explanation again.

Coming down through Illinois from Chicago, southwestwardly, to Quincy (268 miles), it was gratifying to see how general are the effort and obvious resolve to look starvation out of countenance this year. Though the breadth of Winter Wheat was but moderate, owing to the incessant rains of last Autumn, it is plain that the farmers began to plow and sow as early as possible this Spring—putting in, first Spring Wheat; then Oats; latterly Corn; and they mean to keep putting in Corn and Oats for a month yet. In the Northern part of the State, owing to the dry, warm weather, Spring work was never before so forward; further South it has been delayed by rains; but every hour is diligently improved. If Illinois and Iowa do not grow far more Grain this year than ever before, it will hardly be the fault of the cultivators, for they are bent on doing their utmost. Considering their bad fortune last year, this resolute industry does them credit; but they are generally in debt, out of money and almost out of credit, and are making a final stand against the sheriff. I heartily wish them a good deliverance.

And, despite the hard times, Illinois is growing. There are new blocks in her cities, new dwellings

in her every village, new breakings on this or that edge of almost every prairie. The short, young grass is being cropped by large herds of cattle, whose improved appearance within the last fortnight is said, by those who have observed them from day to day, to be beyond credence on any testimony but that of eye-sight. Here, every horse or ox that can pull is hitched to a plow or harrow, whenever darkness or rain does not forbid; and, by plowing the driest ridges first and seeding them; then taking the next dry day and serving them just so, nearly every cultivator can keep putting in seed, at least four days per week from March till June. Many will plant corn this year till the middle of June, and even later, unless compelling sooner to plant. Then cultivating will require every hour till harvesting begins; and this (including haying) will last till it is full time to plow for Winter Wheat. No busier season was ever seen than this is to be; from the Hudson to the Mississippi, you see four horses or oxen at work to one in pasture; and there are thousands of farmers who would plant or sow a quarter more, if they had grain to feed their teams, than they will now be able to do. There are few traveling in the cars, few idling about stores or taverns, but many in the fields. May a bounteous Heaven smile on their labors!

Illinois is just beginning to be cultivated. I presume she has no railroad along which half the land, within a mile, has ever been touched by a plow. Back from the roads, there is, of course, still less cultivation; probably, less than a tenth of her soil has ever yet been broken. Possibly, one fourth of her spontaneous product of Grass may now be eaten by animals that contribute to the sustenance or comfort of man, though I think one-sixth would be nearer the mark. She has far more Coal than Great Britain; far more than any other State; but has hardly yet begun to mine it. Her Timber is not so excellent; she lacks pine and all the evergreens, but she is bountifully and cheaply supplied with these from Michigan and Wisconsin. Boards are sent through her canal from Chicago to the Illinois, and thence around by St. Louis and up the Missouri, to build houses in Kansas and Nebraska. Her Timber, such as it is, palpably increases from year to year, and will increase still more rapidly, as roads and plowings check the sweep of prairie fires. If her prairies were more rolling, they would be drier and could be worked earlier; but then they would wash more, and probably have less depth and richness of soil. Doubtless the child is born who will see her a State of ten millions of people—one million of them inhabiting her commercial emporium.

I stopped over night at Quincy, and took the steamboat Pike at 7 1/2 next morning for Hannibal, twenty miles below. I had repeatedly crossed the Mississippi, but this was my first passage on it. The river is very high, so that its banks are submerged, and the water flows under the trees which line either shore. Islands covered with trees and shrubbery abound; the bluffs recede some miles on either hand, and are softened to the view by the deep green of the young foliage; hardly a clearing breaks the uniformity of the almost tropical prospect; though here and there a miserable little hut, in the last stages of decay, tells where a chopper of steamboat wood held on, until whisky or the ague took him off. In flood, as it is, the river is turbid, not muddy, and pursues its course with a deliberation and gravity befitting the majestic Father of Waters, to whom, with head bare and reverent spirit, I wave a respectful adieu.

For our good boat has reached Hannibal, the first point below Quincy at which the Missouri bluff approaches the river, and whence the valley of a streamlet makes up through the hills to the broad, level prairie. Hannibal is pleasantly situated on the interval of the creek and up the side of the bluff, so as to be entirely commanded by a steamboat passing up the river. It is a bustling, growing village of some 4000 inhabitants, which the new Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has suddenly raised from local to general importance. Like most villages on the Great Western rivers, it has no wharf, and the river is now threatening to eat away a part of the bank on which railroad and steamboat freight is heaped in wild disorder. Its new consequence must soon work a change. I look for a wharf and a great storehouse when I next land or embark here.

The Pike rounded to, and sent us ashore; the train backed down to within forty feet of her; the passengers got aboard the cars and were followed by their baggage, and in half an hour we were steaming up through the woody ravine to emerge on one of the largest prairies on Northern Missouri. Across this—or, rather, along it—we took our course westward almost as the crow flies to St. Joseph on the Missouri, 206 miles distant, which we reached in a little more than twelve hours, or at half past ten last evening. The road was completed in hot haste last winter, in order to profit by the "Pike's Peak" migration this spring; no gravel is found on its line, unless in the immediate vicinity of the Mississippi; and it was raining pitilessly for the second day nearly throughout, so that the road-bed was a causeway of mortar or ooze, into which the passing trains pressed the ties, first on one side, then on the other, making the track as bad as track could well be. A year hence, it must be better, even with the frost just coming out of the ground; after a dry week, it will probably be quite fair; but yesterday it afforded more exercise to the mile than any other road I ever traveled. About one-third of the way from Hannibal, it is intersected by the "North Missouri Railroad" from St. Louis, which city is about 100 miles further from St. Joseph than Hannibal is; the train from St. Louis starting at 5 A. M. to connect with ours, which ought to have left Hannibal at 9. Each road is completed, so that St. Louis as well as Hannibal is within a day's ride by rail of St. Joseph, which faces Kansas almost up to the Nebraska line.

Though the day was dreary, I noted with deep interest the country through which we passed, which disappointed me in these respects: 1. The land is better than I had supposed; 2. It is of more uniform grade—hardly anything worth calling a hill being seen after rising the bluff from the Mississippi till we came in sight of those which inclose the Missouri; 3. There is more prairie and less timber than I had expected; and 4. There is infinitely less population and improvement. Of course, this road was run so as to avoid the more settled districts, and thus to secure a larger allotment of the public lands, whereof the alternate sections for a width of five or six miles were granted to the State in aid of its construction; but I had not believed it possible to run a road through Northern Missouri so as to strike so few settlements. Palmyra, near the Mississippi, and Chillicothe, a hundred miles further west, are county seats and villages of perhaps a hundred dwellings each; beside these, there is no village of any size, unless it be one of those we passed in rain and darkness as we neared the Missouri. For some fifty miles after passing Palmyra, we traversed a level prairie, admirably grassed, but scarcely broken, save where the needs of the railroad had called up two to half a dozen petty buildings. Yet for most of the way timber was in sight on one side or on both, often within a mile; and the soil, though but a thin black mold resting on a heavy clay, therefore not so well adapted to grain as prairie soils are apt to be, is admirably fitted for stock-growing. It seems incredible that such land, in a State forty years old, could have remained unsettled till now. We traversed other prairies fire to twenty miles long, separated by the richest intervals skirting Grand River and sundry smaller streams, well timbered with elm, hickory, &c. Miles on miles of gently rolling ridges, thinly

covered with white oak, and forming "oak openings" or "timbered openings," with a thick growth of young wood, now that the annual fires are somewhat checked by roads and cultivation, coming forward under the full-grown oaks, are interspersed between the prairies, the whole forming one of the most beautiful and inviting regions I ever passed over. They tell me that the rolling prairies near St. Joseph are richer and finer than those I saw; but they surely need not be. With such soil and timber, the Mississippi on one side, the Missouri on the other, and a railroad connecting them, it must be that Northern Missouri is destined to increase its population speedily and rapidly. I am sure beef can be made there at less cost per pound than in any other region I ever visited.

St. Joseph is a busy, growing town of some 10,000 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on a bend of the Missouri, partly on the interval (which the river is gouging out and carrying away), and partly on the southward slope of the bluff, which rises directly from the river bank at the north end of the town. Other towns on the Missouri may have a grander future; I doubt that any has a finer location. The river bank must be fortified against the boiling current, which sets against the town site with fearful power and effect.

I believe this is further west than any other point reached by a railroad connecting eastward with the Atlantic ports. At all events, the travel, and part of the trade of the vast wilderness watered by the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, seem to center here. At the City Hotel, where I stopped (kept by two New-Yorkers—J. & J. Hunter—from Auburn), some of the guests were of and from Salt Lake; one, an Indian trader from the head waters of the Columbia, who came down the Yellow Stone from the Rocky Mountains last fall in a canoe. Army officers and soldiers for the forts far up the Missouri and its tributaries are constantly arriving and departing. I may never see St. Joseph again, but she will long be to me a pleasant recollection. Elwood, in Kansas, opposite, is a small place, which must grow with the country behind it. The up-river trade is not for her.

I took passage for this place at eight this morning on the good steamer Platte Valley, Capt. Coursey, and defied the chill east wind and damp cold atmosphere, to take my first lesson in Missouri navigation. The distance by water is some forty miles; by land considerably less; the river being here as everywhere crooked and capricious. I regretted to note that it tends, if unchecked, to grow worse and worse; the swift current rapidly forming a bank below every projecting point, and thus setting the stream with ever-increasing force against the yielding, crumbling mold or silt of the interval which forms the opposite shore, which is thus rapidly undermined and falls in, to be mingled with and borne away by the resistless flood. The banks are almost always nearly perpendicular, and are seldom more than two or three feet above the surface of the water at its present high stage, so that the work of devastation is constantly going on. The river is at once deep, swift, and generally narrow—hardly so wide in the average as the Hudson below Albany, though carrying the water of thirty Hudsons. It cannot be half a mile wide opposite the city. Its muddiness is beyond all description; its color and consistency are those of milk porridge; you could not discern an egg in a glass of it. A fly floating in a tea-cup of this dubious fluid an eighth of an inch below the surface would be quite invisible. With its usually bold bluffs, two or three hundred feet high, now opposing a rocky barrier to its sweep, now receding to a distance of two or three miles, giving place to an interval, many feet deep, of the richest mold, usually covered by a thrifty growth of elm, cotton-wood, &c., its deep, rapid, boiling, eddying current, its drifting logs and trees, often torn from its banks by its floods, the Missouri stands alone among the rivers of the earth, unless China can show its fellow.

I have not yet learned to like it.

Atchison gives me my first foothold on Kansas. \* \* \* For the last year, its growth has been quite rapid; of its four or five hundred dwellings, I think, two-thirds have been built within that period. The Missouri at this point runs further to the west than elsewhere in Kansas; its citizens tell me that the great roads westward to Utah, &c., from St. Joseph on the north and from Leavenworth on the south, pass within a few miles of Atchison when thence as far from their respective starting-points. Hence the Salt Lake Mail, though made up at St. Joseph, is brought hither by steamboat and starts overland from this place; hence many trains are made up here for Utah, Green River, Fort Hall, and I hear even for Santa Fé. I have seen several twelve-oxteams, drawing heavily-laden wagons, start for Salt Lake, &c., to-day; there are others camped just outside the corporate limits, which have just come in; while a large number of wagons form a corral (inclosure or encampment) some two miles westward. A little further away, the tents and wagons of parties of gold-seekers, with faces set for Pike's Peak, dot the prairie; one of them in charge of a gray-head who is surely old enough to know better. Teamsters from Salt Lake and teamsters about to start lounge on every corner; I went out three or four miles on the high prairie this afternoon, and the furthest thing I could see was the white canvas of a moving train. I have long been looking for the West, and here it is at last. But I must break off somewhere to prepare for an early start for Leavenworth and Lawrence to-morrow, in order to reach Osawatimiss next day.

## THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius from thy hand  
What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
When warms thy potent, mystic wand  
To people oceans, earth, and skies!"

What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—live to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle,  
And here our gods;  
But they are mortal.  
Around these festooned halls  
The good, the great, the living and the dead;  
And yet they speak—speak all!  
"We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Fain would hold sweet converse."  
But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
We know that they are silent  
While they speak, and gaze on us.  
Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
And gather round us who we stand  
Within these halls, a living throng;  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who act the noble part;  
And tribute give to every art.

Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall wordings thousands come;  
Thou spend a season free from care,  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For is it not a freeman's duty,  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty?  
Behold these flowers that gem the land  
Thou little children in groups they stand,  
While here and there, like angels, eke  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand they're linked together;  
Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
They, hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or paired, like jewels rare,  
Are gathered round the gorgeous Hall,  
This Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O let him stand  
Before us; him who all the beauty planned.  
Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!  
Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

Daguerrean Gallery,  
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

## FARMERS, BEWARE

CALIFORNIA

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

AND

PECK'S SANTA CLARA

HEADER AND HARVESTER!

HAVING LEARNED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, that Treadwell & Co., of this city, are endeavoring to produce the impression in the Farming community that I am manufacturing the "Manny Machine," I am once more in the field, to assert, that all such representations are UNMITIGATED FALSHOODS.

I am not building the "Manny Machine," nor infringing on the "Manny Patent," nor do I intend to do either; on the other hand, I am building a MACHINE OF MY OWN INVENTION, called the

California Combined Reaper and Mower,

Wholly UNLIKE the "Manny Machine," except in the use of the Reel, on which there is not now, nor has there ever been, a PATENT.

I think I know what I am about. I have had too much experience as a *Practical Mechanic*, and have spent too much money in obtaining Drawings and Specifications from the *Patent Office*, of the various kinds of Reapers which I now have in my possession, not to know precisely the line occupied by Patents heretofore obtained and now in force.

I also learn that I am threatened with prosecutions, and that the Farmers who will buy of me will be prosecuted. This is the old "Manny Game," and has been pretty well "played out" for two years the combined force have been playing upon me, not openly, but secretly and cowardly, behind masked batteries, with a view to the breaking up of "Home Manufacture," that they might the more securely and successfully continue to monopolize the

## AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

and keep up prices at rates ruinous to the Farmer. But thus far, their efforts have been entirely without success, and will continue harmless if I am sustained by the farmer, for whose interest I am steadily at work.

The great secret of their unscrupulous and extraordinary warfare upon me at this particular time, is, that as the season for selling has commenced, they begin to feel as well as see, that my

CALIFORNIA

Combined Reaper and Mower,

IS A DECIDED SUCCESS; AND

and unless that they can intimidate the farmer, and force him to buy from them at a greater cost, Machines much inferior to mine, they will be obliged to hold a large stock over for next year—an unpleasant fix, truly but Fate decrees that they must "grin and bear it!"

Persons who threaten prosecutions, would be much better employed in actually prosecuting and establishing the truth of their assertions, than by sending their hirelings and secret clerks and letters throughout the country, to poison the public mind with stories known to be FALSE.

Why don't they prosecute me, and let the farmers alone? They know full well that they can maintain no action. As I said above, they find the "BUFF-GAME" more successful with the farmer than with me, and consequently the scene of their operations this year has been transferred from this city to the farmer in the country.

I repeat, that I am MANUFACTURING the

California Combined Reaper and Mower, (and not the "Manny").

and I have Purchased the Invention called

"PECK'S SANTA CLARA HEADER AND HARVESTER,"

which I am also MANUFACTURING, and shall continue to do so, many years, both in numbers equal to the demand. And I now say, that persons who may buy either of the above Machines of me, will, if required, receive a written GUARANTEE OF INDEMNITY.

Forward your orders, and they shall be filled. With this I am done. I am now, and ever have been, "ready for the fight whenever the fight opens!"

THOS. OGG SHAW,

No. 33 Sacramento street.

12-3m

BELTING! BELTING! HOSE! HOSE!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Fulton's California Oak-tanned

MACHINE-BELTING

AND

FIRE AND HYDRAULIC HOSE.

WE are prepared to furnish Mill Owners, Miners and Fire Companies with the above articles of a better quality than ever before offered in this market, and at a LESS PRICE.

The superior tanning qualities of the California Oak Bark, and the compact fibrous nature of the California Hide, combine to produce the best leather made for sustaining continued strain and tension.

Both Belting and Hose are made from the solid part of hides, which are selected expressly for the purpose, in the most careful manner by Workmen of long experience in Eastern Manufactories; cold liquors only used in the tanning process.

The Belting is three times stretched by Power Machines, built expressly for the purpose, and is warranted to perfectly conform to the pulleys. We especially call the attention of Fire Companies and Miners to the Hose. We offer to subject it to every required test before sale.

In buying of us, parties may be assured that they will get the real Oak-tanned article, and will not be palmed off upon them an inferior article of Hemlock Belting and Hose.

We defy competition either in price or quality. The above articles constantly on hand or made to order, of the required size, at short notice. THOS. OGG SHAW & CO., 33 Sacramento street.

N. B.—We subjoin the following certificates: CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Fire Department, City of San Francisco, May 1st, 1859.

J. J. FULTON, Esq: Sir: From the same tests, to which the two sections of Hose (100 feet) furnished to this Department by you, have been subjected, and from a careful inspection of the same, I am prepared to say that in my opinion, your Hose is fully equal to the best quality of Eastern Manufacture, far superior to that usually obtained. I shall recommend the purchase of future supplies of Hose for this Department, of your manufacture, at the price and upon the terms offered. It is with pleasure I make this statement. Very truly yours, F. E. IL WHITNEY, Chief Engineer of S. F. F. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10th, 1859. J. J. FULTON, Esq: Sir: I have examined your California-tanned and manufactured Belting, and am convinced that it is of quality of leather and thoroughness of Manufacture, unsurpassed if not unequalled by any belting made. I shall recommend it to my customers, and shall purchase for my own use as far as required. Wishing you success in your Pioneer enterprise, I remain yours, &c., PETER DONAHUE.

413m Proprietor of Union Foundry and Machine Shop.

CALIFORNIA TUBS, AND

California Pails! CALIFORNIA WINES, AND

California Ales! COLLINS WADHAMS,

WOULD SAY to those interested in the welfare of California, which is no more than self-interest, to call at

112 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO,

And see what "can be done in California," before sending their millions to some far-off country, never to return.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER and CALIFORNIA PAIRS are better and cheaper, in the end. Consider it well. 74c

## NURSERY BUSINESS.

GENESSEE VALLEY NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. Suitable for Shipment to California.

WE the undersigned desire to inform our patrons and the public generally in California, that our stock of FRUIT TREES, &c., for sale the coming fall, is very extensive, far exceeding in quantity and quality, any that we have ever offered before. We have given special attention to the cultivation of improved and reliable varieties of Fruit, &c., suited to the climate and circumstances of California. To those not acquainted with the extent of our business and the facilities which we possess, to fulfill our engagements, as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain over Three Hundred acres of land, wholly devoted to the cultivation of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, etc., in all branches, and we give employment to upwards of two hundred persons.

## OF STANDARD FRUIT TREES,

we have an unrivaled collection of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., in Bud, One year old from bud or graft, and Two years old.

An immense stock of DWARF FRUIT TREES, in Bud, and one year old from bud or graft, comprising Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plums.

SMALL FRUITS, &c., in great quantities, such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes (both Native and Foreign sorts), Strawberries, &c., &c., including all of the new varieties of Fruit, &c., introduced up to the present time, which have been found to be an acquisition.

## In the Ornamental Department,

our assortment and stock is very extensive, including both the Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, &c., as well as a large collection of new and rare species in the Greenhouse Department.

Our Stock of ROSES is unsurpassed in quantity and variety, occupying over six acres, and embracing more than 500 distinct sorts, including Hybrid Perpetuals, Bourbons, Teas, Noisettes, Bengals, Summer, Climbing Roses, &c.

HARDY BULBS furnished of every description, including the finest variety of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, &c. Every season we make large importations of the finest flowering bulbs from Holland, so that we can fill any orders however extensive or choice.

## FRUIT-TREE STOCKS

we have in large quantities, which promise to be unusually fine the coming autumn. We have given special attention to the growing of Stocks of every description, and can furnish in large quantities SEEDLING PEARS, APPLES, CHERRIES, PLUMS one and two years old; also, QUINCE and MAHALED STOCK, for dwarfing the Pear and Cherry respectively, one and two years old.

## PACKING, &amp;c.

The greatest care and caution are given by us to the packing of Plants, the labor of which is performed by men who have had many years' experience in the business; so that parties can depend upon receiving the articles in good order. The result of our experience in packing plants for California the past season, has been such that our customers have UNIVERALLY expressed themselves very much pleased with the condition in which the plants reached them.

N. B.—ORDERS should be sent as EARLY IN THE SEASON AS POSSIBLE, to be received by us as early as the first of October, that we may have time to select and prepare the plants for so long a journey; and with a few exceptions, NO orders can be filled satisfactorily to ourselves, which are not received by us PRIOR to the 15th of November.

## Catalogues.

A WHOLESALE CATALOGUE, No. 6, is published in July of each year, expressly for the California trade, containing our lowest rates for trees in quantities, of such size and area as are desirable to be shipped to California from the Atlantic States, copies of which will be mailed free to all applicants.

For more full and complete information, we would refer to the following full set of Catalogues, which we publish annually for circulation at home; copies of all will be mailed free to all applicants.

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit.

No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., &c.

No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green-house Plants, &c.

No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List.

No. 5—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, &c.

A. Frost & Co.,

Genessee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

18-3m

POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

REFINED POLAR OIL,

In Barrels and Cases,

FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever before offered in California.

Purchasers of Oils would do well to visit our

establishment, before laying in their winter stock.

We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

LARD OIL, is also offered at greatly reduced rates.

WINTER Sperm OIL, Warranted to stand the test of the coldest weather.

BINKALE OIL, Warranted to burn a lamp dry without trimming.

CAMPENE, Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL, In Barrels and Cases, 95 per cent.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1889.

**A Special Agent in the Eastern States.**  
Mr. E. A. HAW, who left here in the steamer of the 5th April, on a visit to his kindred, to carry a few months, in various places, will act as our Special Agent, to visit Nurseries, Farms, Gardens, Stock-Farms, etc.  
We commend our young friend to the kind courtesy of our friends there, and hope they will send us a goodly lot of subscribers and a host of new advertisements, and they will give us a pleasure and themselves a profit.  
We invite the special attention of Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Inventors and Book Publishers, to our journal, as a medium for their advertisements by which they can be widely known.

**The Farmer—Our City Carrier.**  
HAWK employed Mr. J. F. LARABEE as a Carrier for this city, we shall hereafter send our paper to the places of business, or residences of our subscribers, at the places they desire. We now cordially invite our friends and fellow citizens to receive the FARMER into the family as a friend to all "home industry." It will be left to the friends desired, at the low price of fifty cents a month. Persons desirous of having the paper left, will please send their address to our office, and they will be supplied.

**SEND THE FARMER AHEAD.**—Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the FARMER. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

**Direct our Letters and Exchanges.**  
Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us?

**OUR BILLS DUE.**—We will feel very thankful to our friends and patrons if they will make prompt remittances for dues to this office, as we soon commence our Twelfth Volume, and desire to make still greater improvements in the Farmer every volume.

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**—In consequence of frequent mistakes occurring, we desire to inform those who are not aware of the fact, that Col. Warren, editor of the Farmer, is not J. Q. A. Warren, and that the latter has no connection with this journal. Those communicating with us will please address, Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.

**AUGUST ELLIOTT** is not the agent of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, nor authorized to receive money on account of this journal.

**LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.**—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

### Hook Farm.

"He entered in his house—his home, no more,  
For without hearts there is no home, and felt  
The solitude of passing his own door  
Without a welcome."

The journals of the day announce the fact that "Hook Farm" has passed from the "Old Pioneer," Gen. Sutter, into the hands of his son, W. Alphonse, and that it is to be converted into a public tavern. To us, this seems like desecration, and deeply do we deplore any circumstance that may have led to it. If misfortune has fallen with its dark and blighting influence and made this a necessity, so much more is it to be deplored, and we would ask if there is not sufficient sympathy and humanity in our State to reserve that spot from the blighting effect of penury, and the destroying influence which will soon efface another of the landmarks of California. "Sutter's Fort" is no more. Over that spot the up-turned furrow has almost removed the outlines of what was once dear to many. A few ruins; here and there the brier and tangled weeds, and the wreck of what was once a shrine to the traveler, is now marked by ruin and desolation. Alas! how speak such things for the history of our State? We have spent millions for State Prison walls, and wasted it upon reckless politicians. Cannot our State spare a trifling sum to preserve those spots that are identified with the history of our State. We do not ask, nor do we expect a gift for the brave Old Pioneer, for humanity's pulse has been chilled by a love of gold. But we would invoke an interest in those spots sacred to history, and if we cannot restore Sutter's Fort, and make it a landmark for coming time, in heaven's name let us preserve Hook Farm from now becoming a place where noise and drunkenness shall run riot. Deeply as our sympathies have always been awakened to the Old Pioneer for his many good and generous deeds in days of prosperity; and quickly as we would pass by any shades in his character (the sun has spots), we would now plead in the name of our State, its history now and in coming time, and for truth's sake, let us preserve this last relic of one who, in a few brief years at most, will pass from his sorrows and trials, and then he will be remembered better than he is now. We know that regrets will arise that these places were not preserved, and that justice was so slow in awarding to Gen. Sutter a mead of honor and praise for the good he has done.

### The Glorious Fourth.

THIS DAY was celebrated in all our principal cities and towns with becoming joy and regard. The bells sent forth their merry peals, the cannon roared, bonfires and rockets lit up the sky, merry children crowded the streets, and the usual hurry and bustle gave assurance that it was INDEPENDENCE DAY! Everybody was independent and everybody seemed happy. The procession made a fine display. Marshal Johns was prompt and executed his part exceedingly well and with dispatch. The cars containing the children might well be called the "Golden Cars of California," for they held the treasured hopes of our State; they contained the future Fathers and Mothers of California. These cars were emblematical of our future. Perfect order was observable everywhere; the day drew out an immense assemblage, on the Plaza, to witness the Fire-works, which were very excellent, particularly the last, the "Liberty piece." Thus may the day always be kept—in joy, in peace, and in mutual good will and happiness, by the people of our land.

### Stock Committees at Fairs.

THE vast increase of valuable stock in our State demands of all who feel an interest in our prosperity more than a passing notice. The fine stock that is now an honor to our State, and a high credit to the owners, should have a perfectly just estimate and true character at the approaching Fair, in order to have it duly appreciated by the public, and to awaken a true interest in its value, which now amounts to a sum far beyond any conception that can be put upon it. When it shall be remembered that California can boast, the present year, of something like four thousand fine colts, all from stock horses of value, many of them of the "Black Hawk," and the fine racing stock of the Union, some idea may be had of the value of our stock of horses.

In addition to this, our Dairy Stock has largely increased, and has been improved by the introduction of some of the finest stock of Durham and Devon blood known; and the present year will add some two thousand young stock, all of the highest order.

When we speak of Sheep, we think our State can well boast of advancing in this branch of stock. No State in our Union, in fact no place in the world, has accomplished so much in so short a space of time in improving and increasing the interest of sheep raising and wool growing, as our own State. The French Merino flocks, and the Southdowns will compare favorably with the best of Europe or America; and although not so great in numbers, yet the animals born in our State show the advantage we possess here; for half-breds appear to the eye equal to the original type. The exhibition of Sheep at the approaching Fairs will surprise every one.

In Swine there is not so marked an improvement. We have too many still of the long-nosed gentry; but there are a few fine Berkshires, Suffolks, and Irish Graziers, that will command admiration. In this department there is room for improvement, and fortunes will be made, for no country can excel ours for climate or facility in this respect.

Such being the facts connected with this valuable branch of our industry, it is all important that the Committees at the State Fair and at all the County Fairs should be men fully qualified, by a knowledge of stock in all its features, to judge correctly. They should be men, too, who will act disinterestedly. No man should serve on a Committee who is interested in the class of stock of which he is called to judge, nor should he be under any bias, the great and grand object being to decide upon the true merit of the animals exhibited. Where so much depends, as in the case of breeding stock, to which thousands are looking for future use, it is all important that Committees fully qualified to act should be appointed months before the exhibition, so that they may be known to the community; and that the Committee, either in a body or by their chairman, may gather information of the stock upon which they are to act, and to visit it, and thus prepare themselves on these points. The chairman, too, of all important Committees, should have power to fill vacancies in his Committee. By such means Committees can gather much information previous to the exhibition, and come prepared to act with greater efficiency, and accomplish much more for the good of all interested.

We sincerely hope this matter will receive early attention from those who appoint Committees, as great complaints have always been made relative to the qualifications and judgment and decisions of Stock Committees, and unless a better system is adopted, many who have fine stock will not exhibit at all. We speak from knowledge of facts. Every State Agricultural Society but California has long since sent forth its Premiums and the lists of their several Committees, and why should California be behind others in this matter, when her advantages are greater.

### Reclamation of Land at Santa Clara.

Those familiar with the lands along the Almaden road, leading from Santa Clara to San Jose, will remember the large amount of wet land that formerly existed, covered with lakes here and there, and almost bottomless bogs. By the change which has taken place, resulting, as we believe, by means of the draining off this large quantity of water by the innumerable artesian wells of that section, large and valuable tracts of lands have been reclaimed and brought into a high state of cultivation.

"Cook's Cottage" is one of the "beauty spots" along that beautiful drive. It is, indeed, one of the prettiest places for a summer hotel that can be found in that region, and we wonder the proprietor does not make it a place of resort for all who love a quiet and lively rural retreat. It was beneath this grove that the late Collegiate exercises of the University of the Pacific were held.

"Fenton Ranch" is another redeemed spot, and the truth that "Industry makes the country" is verified by the great improvements made on this once wild place, by the untiring industry and persevering labor of an old citizen of San Francisco, now the happy resident of a very highly improved farm, the result of his own honorable industry and labor. "Show me an industrious man and I will show you a prosperous one," is here verified; and we are firm in the faith that it is our working-men of this character after all that will "enter on and possess this land;" after all the idlers and politicians have died off; for the "Vine and fig tree" are growing, and ere long the working-men will enjoy the fruit of their labors, and eat from the well-stored hives when all the drones are destroyed.

**SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.**—J. C. Taylor, of Holmdell, N. J., writes us (says Sec. N. Y. Ag. Society) that he has sold from his fine flock of Southdown sheep, since November last, quite a number of his choice sheep for California, all of which have arrived safe, and are giving great satisfaction. Mr. Taylor has imported the prize buck at the Paris Show, of Jones Webb, which arrived out in August last, and proves a first-rate stock getter, and although costing £400 (\$2000), will prove a most fortunate investment for Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor purchased largely at Col. Morris' sale of Southdowns of the choicest sheep, and he has no occasion to regret the liberal investments he has made.

### Crying Children and Tobacco.

PERHAPS two subjects so widely different in their use and value, yet equally annoying when out of place, may induce a more careful reading of this article than it might otherwise receive, if placed under separate heads.

Children and Tobacco are, under the circumstances in which we now place them, inharmonious and discordant elements in the social institution. Our object is to speak of them, as we say, *when out of place*; consequently, "out of time" and "out of tune."

The College exercises at San Jose and Santa Clara, the present year, were more largely attended than at any previous year, numbering hundreds of ladies; among them, many mothers and little children, and some infants. Here, these children were out of place, and, if we have any music in our soul (much as we love children), we must say they were "out of tune," and most discordantly so.

We select these cases at San Jose and Santa Clara, with reference to "children out of place," from the very fact that very large audiences were repeatedly and constantly annoyed by crying babies and fretful young children; and we earnestly desire, for the good of these children, the comfort of the mothers, and the success of all Exhibitions of Colleges and Schools hereafter, that the directors of such institutions shall cause a placard to be posted on the doors of the Colleges and Schools, and inserted in the advertisements with the following words: "Children in arms, and those incapable of understanding the Exhibition, or not under a proper control of parents, not admitted." We would except, however, all obedient children of early years, and have them wear blue sashes, as marks of honor and obedience.

We have thus spoken upon the subject of taking little children and infants to such places, from a sense of duty we owe to the cause of education. In all its features, it is exceedingly annoying to an audience to be interrupted in the most interesting portion of the ceremonies, and, as Richelieu says, of one who "knew how to applaud in the right place," so these little musicians know how to cry in the wrong place; for it almost always happens, that in the most interesting scenes or speeches, they break out with their speech. Besides the great annoyance to large audiences, those who have charge of them cannot enjoy the occasion; and besides, it is not good for such little ones to be in a crowd, the atmosphere, the position in which they are held for a long time, as well as all the circumstances, militate against their well being; and, above all, the persons who take them have no moral right thus to infringe upon the rights of others. If parents cannot so arrange as to provide proper care for them at home, while they are absent, they should remain with them. It may appear hard, in some few cases, but the great good of the public demands the sacrifice of a little by each individual. In thus urging a correction of this great annoyance, we believe we shall be joined by thousands. We seek the good of the masses; and we know that complaints have frequently been made to us of these annoyances, and visiting Schools and Colleges, as we often do, we have thus spoken from a high sense of duty in this matter. And now close with a brief allusion to the other evil—Tobacco, and the use of it in public assemblies.

This offense (the use of tobacco) against comfort, decency, and good breeding, which is manifested in public assemblies by those who, from the inveterate use of it, in its worst form, destroy the health-giving properties of the atmosphere around them by their breath, as well as the dresses of visitors by their habits. We have seen the floor of a public assembly-room so offensive, that ladies could not enter with any safety. And what notice should be given by the officers of a College to prevent such an evil, we leave them to devise; but, by all means, we would have it in all the languages, so that all may read. With a hope, that this essay may not be misunderstood, but taken as intended, with the best motives, for the good of all, we hope the little ones, in all our Schools and Colleges may, as they grow up, avoid the fault and censure arising from the last reproach, for "As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

**WARM SPRINGS, MISSION SAN JOSE.**—The residents of our cities are so apt to be engrossed in the accumulation of wealth as not to enjoy any portion of the blessings of life that are within their reach. The Warm Springs, near the Mission of San Jose, is one of finest retreats, either for health or pleasure that can be found in the State, and we desire to call attention to it that it may be better known. The Warm Springs Hotel is announced in another column of this paper, and is one of the best and most genteel hotels of the day, fitted up in elegant style, with spacious saloons, fine hall, dining-rooms and sleeping-rooms. The table is always supplied with every luxury. This retreat is one of quiet rural beauty: gardens, walks, fountains, rides and drives, fishing and hunting, with an atmosphere genial enough to restore the sick, without medicine. The baths alone are a luxury, and the waters as a beverage highly restorative. Mr. Davidson, the proprietor, acts the host in that most happy way to make one feel at ease and happy. Mr. Johnston, his gentlemanly cashier, will always please. Billiard-rooms and stables are attached to the hotel, so as to afford every facility for recreation needed. We esteem the Warm Springs Hotel one of the best in the State, and worthy a liberal patronage.

**THE GREAT HARVESTER.**—"Peck's" great header is now at work among the grain fields of the great county of Santa Clara. Like the scythe of old father Time

"It sweeps down all,  
Both great and small."

Persons can hardly imagine the execution one of these harvesters will perform unless they should see one at work. From sixteen to twenty and twenty-five acres in a day of grain are cut, thrashed, cleaned, bagged and sewed up. The harvesters are now made and sent from the agricultural implement works of T. Ogg Shaw, and the demand for them far exceeds the supply. Shaw could have sold thrice the quantity, if he could have made them.

### Horace Greeley.

THE following rancorous exhibition of feeling is too unworthy, and too unmanly, to have originated in any journal laying claim to respectability:

"A number of flunkies in this State are endeavoring to get up a reception for Horace Greeley, an Abolition editor from the East, who is soon to arrive in our midst. We trust no Democrat will be seduced into giving his countenance to any proceedings in honor of this low demagogue. There is no man in the United States who has tried to do so much harm, who has uttered so many malignant falsehoods as this fellow, Greeley, in his crusade against the Constitution and the Union. We will mark the men who are prominent in doing honor to this wretched fanatic."

We have copied the above paragraph, which appeared in the San Francisco Herald, and feel called upon as an editor of a journal devoted to the workingman's interest, to say we regret most sincerely to know that a long-established journal, like the Herald, should permit so unworthy a paragraph to appear in its columns.

Horace Greeley may be a political editor; but Horace Greeley can be, and has been, the bold and fearless champion of a goodly number of measures to aid our State. He has always been the advocate of the Pacific Railroad; and, by his voice as well as his efficient pen in the columns of the Tribune, has been the unflinching friend of the Industrial Interests everywhere; and the workingmen, in every part of the Union, love and acknowledge him as such.

The columns of this journal have never been used yet to advocate any partisan doctrine, or partisan leader, but it has always been bold and free to speak of the good deeds of every man, without regard to party or sect, or whether of the North or of the South; and when we see a man, a set of men, a party, or a journal, strike a blow for California, we will bless them for that blow. We have watched the course of the Tribune, and have often applauded its generous interest for California; and when we heard of the intended visit of the talented editor of the Tribune to our State, we hailed it as a good omen. We believed that no other man in the United States could do more to make known the vast resources of California, and we believe so still.

Possessed, as Mr. Greeley is, with great perceptions, vivid imagination and glowing thoughts, he will throw the electric fire of a Californian atmosphere into his pen, and the columns of the Tribune will send world-wide those conceptions of his mighty mind which shall awaken tens of thousands of persons in every part of the world to the greatness of our resources as a State. "Let us speak of a man as we find him." Do we wish well to California? Then let us encourage and honor those that labor in her behalf.

We rejoiced to know that the press of California were about to pay a becoming mark of respect to one most truly deserving such a token; there is as much honor in paying a just tribute of respect to another as in receiving it from another. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and we know and believe that with very few exceptions, the editorial fraternity of California will so far show their just and true appreciation of merit, and their freedom from all selfish or partisan bias, as to receive our truly distinguished editor in a truly becoming manner.

The greater facilities that shall be offered to Horace Greeley to acquire all needed information of our resources as a State, the greater will be the benefit our State will receive. We are perfectly willing to have a mark placed upon us as the advocate of the workingman's interest, and to have it known that we would honor merit, wherever found. We publish in this number of our journal the letter of Mr. Greeley. It is worth reading many times; it speaks for itself, and shows the object of his visit. We shall do all we can to facilitate all such enterprises.

Horace Greeley comes to California as a statesman as well as an editor, and he will not sleep on his way. Horace Greeley wields a pen, and can make his mark; and his mark will stand too. He will show the world a picture of California that shall bring to our shores not only thousands but tens of thousands; and shall we not welcome such laborers to our state? We think we know the spirit that is abroad, and we venture the assertion that Horace Greeley will have such a reception as will be acceptable and flattering to him, and most honorable to the editorial fraternity of our State.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—Now readers, in this instance we do not mean Dr. Hewitt's Grain Sower, but something that *sews much finer stitches* than any doctor ever took in his life, and they do their work just as true as the needle is to the pole. We spent a few moments yesterday in the new rooms where the "Grover & Baker" machines are now operating, and we saw some of the handsomest finished machines ever yet imported. To show the ease with which they are worked, we saw a little Miss, of thirteen, at work, and within her first two hours trial she could hem a linen cambric kerchief very neatly. This was under the direction of that most excellent directress of these machines, Mrs. Rogers, who is ever present at these rooms. We learn that Mr. Brown, the efficient agent, has sold nearly one hundred machines within the last month, and that all of them are giving great satisfaction.

**THE TULARE RECORD, No. 2.**—Right pleased are we to receive this paper from one who has been in our employ as a type. Faithful to us as a journeyman printer, we know he will be true to his patrons and friends as an editor and proprietor, and we wish him the highest degree of success and prosperity in his new position. We find in No. 2, the following item:

**Genius.**—Genius is well defined to be the power of making effort, the ability to try, and the patience to keep trying.

Our friend Carpenter as editor and proprietor of the Record, we know to be a genius of the right kind. He has ability and patience in ample supply. He will not only try to please his patrons, but will keep trying, and we hope the citizens of that region will all try in earnest to give him a handsome support.

### Public Fairs—Public Exhibitions.

THERE is one great annoyance; nay, we will call it by its right name, *evil*, and a serious one too; an imposition upon courtesy and generosity that has always been practiced upon the managers of Public Fairs, and also upon the proprietors of any Artistic Exhibition, that has now reached the very height of wrong; so much so, as to become unbearable; and unless it can be checked, can be rebuked down, all courtesies of this kind should be held back. We allude to the wrong practised by those who receive complimentary tickets. These courtesies are intended only for those to whom they are addressed; and any person, who having received a courtesy and kindness of this kind and abuses it, by "passing" others with it, is guilty of a flagrant wrong; taking from the proprietors so much money wrongfully, as the number of persons they thus stealthily pass with a "complimentary ticket?" and the same rule will apply to a "season ticket." And we venture the assertion, that at every Fair and Exhibition that is held the loss that accrues, by means of this fraud, is greater than any gain arising from their sale; and we have recently heard those who have made estimates upon this point, declare that they felt confident by actual observation, that they lost more by those who came in under this guise than the value of the original tickets. This fact once established, and all season tickets should be abolished; and persons who, often thoughtlessly and without reflection, use the privilege of a card of invitation to convey a dozen outsiders, should receive a rebuke that will be remembered.

There are other evils that it is necessary to remedy: The too free use of Tobacco in crowded assemblies, where ladies' dresses are frequently spoiled, their health affected, and their comfort interrupted; and "crying children." Of these we will speak in another place, or at another time. We hope the first evil will be remedied.

### Solomon's Temple.

This great work of art and genius will remain in this city, one week longer, and will open on Monday at the low price of 25 cents each, to enable all to visit it who have not either had time or felt able to do so before. It is to be hoped that all who feel any interest in this great work will bear in mind that as this temple is to be removed so soon to the States and thence to Europe, this will be the last chance, it all human probability, of seeing it in our natural lives. Persons in the interior will not regret a special visit to our city to see it. Parents should take their children, by all means, before the opportunity is gone for ever. We have received a sketch of the temple from a young lady of Sacramento, after a visit to the same, which will appear next week.

**FAIR COMMISSION HOUSE.**—The present time and the approaching fruit season of peaches, apples and pears, as well as the great product of our own vineyards, requires that the growers of fruits have some established commission house, where their fruit can always be found in good order, at wholesale. To this end, we take great pleasure in calling attention to the firm of Graves and Williams, on Merchant street, who have now been thus established for two seasons, and have done a large and satisfactory business for their patrons, giving universal satisfaction, so far as has come to our knowledge. We know that they give strict attention to the interest of those who consign goods to them, and they do only a commission business, thereby insuring a ready and just sale to all goods consigned to their charge. We take pleasure in commending Messrs. Graves and Williams to all the fruit growers of our State.

**EXHIBITION OF EMBROIDERY, NEEDLEWORK, ETC.**—One of the best exhibitions of embroidery, Needlework, Worsted-work, etc., ever shown in this State, was made at the "Academy of Notre Dame," at their late exercises. The collection completely filled a large exhibition-room, covering the sides and ends of it with embroideries and works in frames, and filling two large tables with very choice specimens of this most honorable evidence of the skill of the young ladies of California. We counted the various specimens, and they numbered three hundred and thirty-four; all so creditable, and several of them really so beautiful, that we had rather class them all together, as a monument to female taste and skill, than to be partial and particularize, where all have done so well.

**TOWNS OF MILPITAS.**—This quiet, but industrious and thriving place, is about six miles from San Jose, and situated upon a broad and rich belt of prairie land, cultivated by earnest and practical farmers. There are, however, many Spanish-Californians and foreigners, who are in possession of land that is not in so high a state of cultivation. Recently a new hotel has been fitted up by Mr. J. B. Keeney, who will do his best to entertain travelers. Rathbone's store has been enlarged; a billiard-room and hall attached, where, on the Fourth, the day was celebrated by a ball. Mr. Rathbone is one of the permanent men of the place, highly esteemed, and doing a thriving business. Excellent farmers and excellent farms show real prosperity.

**MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM.**—We were honored, at our sanctum, by a call from this distinguished lady, who has just arrived by the Uncle Sam. Most truly do we welcome the lady to California. As an earnest and true friend of her sex, she has labored by her pen, by word and deed, to elevate Woman to her true and appropriate sphere. Mrs. F. is not an advocate of "Woman's Rights," as the slang phrase would intimate, but to place her in the relation God intended her to occupy—the educated friend, companion, and solace of man. In this work all true hearts will bid her, God speed!

**NEW SCHOOL.**—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the card of Rev. Albert Williams, in our columns. Mr. Williams is one of the early pioneers in the cause of religion, morality, and human progress. He has been absent, in the old States, studying their systems of education, and returns to put in practice the best methods. We trust he will be liberally sustained.



## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The Big Tree route from Murphy's to Carson Valley now clear of snow, and passable for heavy freight wagons.

Thousands of dead crows, says the Marysville Democrat, may be found lying on the plains and under the trees in Sutter county, killed by the heat a few days ago.

Jacob Levy has been arrested at Tehama, and committed to prison in default of \$2000 bail, on a charge of arson, in causing the great fire at Tehama.

Lange and five apples which were grown on the premises of Mrs. Wheeler, in Martinez, are reported by the Gazette of the 24 instant.

A quantity of hay was destroyed in San Mateo county, by fire caused by using phosphorus to kill squirrels.

In the San Gabriel Gold Mines are about two hundred and fifty men engaged in mining, and in preparing races and sluices. It is estimated that those now at work are getting from four to eight dollars per day.

A Soap Manufactory has been established at Los Angeles, by A. M. Dodson & Co., which produces different varieties of very superior soap, in quantities sufficient to supply not only that but other markets.

The Alameda County Agricultural Society have decided to hold a fall Fair in the city of Oakland, commencing on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1859, and to continue for ten days.

The Sonoma Journal claims that Petaluma Engine, No. 1, was the first who hoisted a thirty-three star flag. The occurrence took place June 23, in honor of Oregon, that day being the one on which her general election was held.

The excessively warm weather at North San Juan, says the Hydraulic Press of July 23, does not seem to check the operations of our industrious miners, who labor on with their usual energy and success, and we hear of good gold yields from every locality.

The weather at North San Juan, says the Press of the 24 inst., since our last issue has been quite breezy and endurable. A most grateful change. Several heated days in succession, such as we suffered from lately, always produce a breeze in the end.

As apricot ripened June 28th, in Stockton, measuring 6 1/2 inches in circumference. Peaches and apples are said to be abundant, and will be in market in a few weeks almost as cheap as potatoes. Pears are a drug, and so are blackberries—three pounds for fifty cents.

The July term of the Supreme Court of California has been adjourned to the first Monday in October. The Court give notice that cases may be submitted, by consent, on written arguments, at any time in the interval, by filing stipulations in writing to that effect with the Clerk of the Court.

Rich gold discoveries are reported on Walker River. The new diggings are apparently in the debris of the old quartz lode, which is so effectually decomposed that the quartz is rotten and crumbles like pipe clay. Several of the claims which are now being worked in this old lode are yielding from \$50 to \$500 per day to the hand. The vein has been traced to a considerable distance, and there is reason for believing that the diggings are extensive, as well as marvelously rich.

The Marion Rangers, composed of the yeomanry of Bodega, Anny, Bloomfield, and the surrounding country, and which was called into existence by the late aggressive acts of Mr. Curtis in Sonoma county, celebrated the Fourth in Petaluma, under the command of N. L. Allen. Although hastily called together, and necessarily acting without any regular organization, the Rangers turned out upon this occasion about one hundred well-mounted men, uniformed in gray woolen shirts, black pants, and blue cloth caps. It is the intention of the Rangers to effect a permanent organization, and for the accomplishment of this object, a meeting will be held at Bloomfield on the last Saturday of this month.

The Union states that John Alexander, a practical geologist, has been experimenting on a vein of coal on the eastern border of Sacramento county, and proved it to be extensive and valuable. The seam is fifteen feet thick, variety of coal brown and highly bituminous, burns with a brilliant flame, and is admirably adapted for generating steam and for parlor grates and stoves. Fossil resin exists in the coal, and is easily distinguishable to the taste as well as to the eye.

The steamer Anna, built at North Point about a month ago, returned on Monday, the 4th instant, from a voyage up the Sacramento, some fifty miles above Red Bluffs, and within ten miles of Shasta, under the command of Captain Trueworthy. We believe, says the Call, that the only instance on record of a steamer successfully navigating the Upper Sacramento as far as Shasta, was when, in 1852 or '53, the little Belle steamed through the Iron Canon, and finally reached that point.

Mass in Tulare county, the Record says, will be very plenty this year, so that the Gentile world may well rejoice and be glad, for the quantity of fat pork will undoubtedly be much greater this fall than heretofore; indeed in some places the trees are so loaded with acorns that the limbs are falling to the ground, unable to support the weight of their own fruit. In front of Billap's hotel some evenings since, a solid limb, some six inches in diameter, broke off near the trunk of the tree, and it was found on examination that it contained an almost incredible amount of acorns. The raising of pork is considered here as the most profitable investment of capital which can be made. And there are probably at present in this country more than fifty thousand hogs, which will be ready for market this fall, hence this season appears to be particularly favorable to dealers in this kind of stock.

Encke's Lake Ditch Company's reservoir, at the head of Canon Creek, gave way last Monday week, and sent pouring down the South Yuba a flood of water which carried everything before it, and was not exhausted for several hours. The flood is described to have traveled like a tide, with a breast to it six or seven feet high, when many miles below its outbreak. Tree trunks a hundred feet long were tossed on it like toys, and shot by with the greatest velocity. At Mexican Bank, about a mile below Missouri Bar, three men who were constructing a dam in the river were carried off and drowned. The reservoir which gave way was dammed to a great height and covered a surface of about a mile square.

At Red Bluff the farmers have mostly finished harvesting, says the Beacon of the 6th inst., and quite a number are engaged in thrashing their grain. The yield will be a little over an average one. Some crops are very heavy, while others are scarcely worth cutting. On the whole there is not near so much smut as last

year, but still some crops are nearly ruined by it. Owners of thrashing machines are charging ten cents a bushel for thrashing. Wheat this year is twenty-five per cent cheaper than last, yet thrashing is the same price. It should be reduced to eight cents in order to make things on an equality. Our friend, Mr. A. G. Toomes, presented us a few days since, a branch of an apricot tree containing forty-nine apricots in a cluster, all in a space of less than ten inches. The weight of the fruit, though not more than half matured, broke the limb. Truly our country is one of the most prolific on the earth.

## Walking Horses.

While a great and commendable zeal is everywhere being manifested for horses having great speed and bottom, and for all the best points of a roadster, there is one characteristic or trait in the horse that should not be lost sight of; we mean fast walking horses. We hold this to be one of the greatest desiderata that should be in the minds of our horse-breeders. The thousands of acres of our broad prairies that are to be annually plowed, and that too by horse-power until the steam-plow shall be successfully introduced, should lead us to a just calculation of the difference between a horse of strong muscular power and a great walker, and one who though a good horse and willing worker, can only get over one-half or three-fourths the same ground per day of another and better animal. We hope this subject will demand the thought and action of the several county agricultural societies as well as the State Society, and that premiums will be offered for the best walking horses as well as the best trotters and racers.

RECEIVED.—Prospectus of the Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, for the year 1858-9, list of officers and students, and distribution of premiums, showing the success of this excellent institution. Also, Prospectus of the Academy of Notre Dame, San José, with names of pupils and distribution of premiums. This institution is in a very flourishing condition also. The catalogue and list of pupils of the Bascom Institute, which is among the prosperous schools of knowledge for our State. Such are the Beacon lights for California.

The work on "Physical Perfection" we desire to call to mind again, as one of the best books ever published.

For the cause of Agriculture we have received the Annual Circular of Premiums of Maine State Agricultural Society; also, Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. Each of these, and all other State Society publications we have received, contain the lists of Awarding Committees. So it should always be.

We have been favored with Catalogues of the nurseries of Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., of Paris; A. Frost & Co., Ellwanger & Barry, and H. E. Hooker & Co., of Rochester, N. Y. Also, the Catalogue of D. M. Dewey, horticultural bookseller and dealer in colored fruit plates, Rochester, N. Y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We must ask the very kind indulgence of our correspondents and readers for any seeming neglect of their generous favors, for during our temporary illness our table has been piled up with many valuable gifts, solid and literary, which will demand due acknowledgment. We have several very valuable and interesting essays from the several colleges for publication, which will all appear. We have also several letters from our esteemed lady correspondents on file, all duly accepted. Some of these we had hoped to have published ere this, but matter of a very pressing kind, that would not do to delay, prevented us. We return our sincere thanks for the testimonies of appreciation we have received, and the goodly lists of names received as new subscribers, within the last few weeks. We shall place them all for our new volume, beginning with volume XII, number 1, the present numbers being gratuitous. We still hope the friends of this journal will forward generous lists, so we may commence volume XII with a heavy issue.

New Music.—We have received new music from the house of Waters & Co., of New York; and also from Kohler & Co., of this city; from the latter the new and beautiful ballads, "You'll soon forget Kathleen," by J. G. Hiller, and "When the stars in splendor golden," by W. Langton Williams, both choice and beautiful ballads.

ARRIVED.—The steamer Washington, a mate of the unfortunate steamer Herman, arrived at this place, after a passage of 257 days from New York. The steamer touched at St. Catherine's in Brazil, Jamaica, Valparaiso, Panama, Aspinwall, and other places.

SAN JOSE MISSION CLAIM REJECTED.—The claim to 30,000 acres of land at the Mission of San José, has been rejected by Judge Hoffman of the United States District Court.

INSTINCT OF THE HEN.—A friend has just related the following amusing incident (says New York American Agriculturist), which occurred in his fowl-house, in Brooklyn, showing more perceptive power in the hen than she is usually credited with. The family, when boiling eggs for breakfast found a cracked one in the water, which, upon examination, proved to be bad. It was taken to use for a nest-egg, but a hen, when going to lay, spied it, and at once, with feet and bill, threw it out upon the floor, and proceeded to demolish it by pecking and scratching, not eating it however. She then resumed her place, and after very carefully looking over a new egg, placed in the nest, proceeded to business, and was soon cackling over her success.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS, AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento—Leaves daily (except Sundays), at 3:30 PM. Arrives daily (except Sundays), at 10:30 PM.  
Stockton—Leaves daily (except Sundays), at 3:30 PM. Arrives daily (except Sundays), at 10:30 PM.  
San José—Leaves daily, at 8 AM. Arrives daily, at 3 PM.  
Petaluma—Leaves daily, at 8 AM. Arrives daily, at 3 PM.  
Oakland—Leaves daily, at 8 AM. Arrives daily, at 3 PM.  
San Diego—Leaves on 3d and 5th of every month, at 9 AM. Arrives on 5th and 7th of every month, at 3 PM.  
Atlantic via Panama—Leaves on 5th and 20th of every month, at 9 AM. Arrives on 7th and 22nd of every month, at 3 PM.  
Overland via Salt Lake—Closes every Thursday, at 3:30 PM. Overland via Los Angeles and El Paso—Closes every Thursday, at 3:30 PM.  
Oregon and Northern Coast—Leaves upon the arrival of the steamer from Panama.  
Three cents will pay the postage on a single letter, via Overland, as far as Chicago, Ill., and Cincinnati, O. Beyond those points, the postage will be ten cents.

RAIN ON THE FOURTH.—There was a slight fall of rain in this city, during the forenoon, just enough to cast the atmosphere and make it comfortable. The same event was noticed elsewhere; in Stockton there was quite a shower in the afternoon.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Summer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence on Wednesday, 27th July.  
MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

A Card.—The undersigned, in view of an open and inviting field, and desiring in accordance with the expressed desire and flattering encouragement of others, takes pleasure in announcing his purpose to devote himself to the effort of rearing in this city a University upon a broad and permanent basis, to supply to young gentlemen the highest order of educational training for professional and scientific pursuits. The selection of San Francisco as the seat of the University, has been made in view of the fact that great cities are grand centers of intelligence, wealth, and power, and hence the legitimate patrons of institutions of learning. It will be the steadfast aim of the undersigned to present to his fellow-citizens, in the unfolding processes of his plan, a scheme of education which may command their confidence and favor.

With this ultimate object in view, a preparatory Grammar School will be opened on the 11th inst., in the Chinese Chapel, corner of Stockton and Sacramento streets. Parents and others interested, wishing to place their sons or wards in this school, may make application by letter or in person.  
ALBERT WILLIAMS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, San Francisco, July 6th, 1859. 23m

Patent Office Business.—All persons having inventions or improvements upon inventions, and desiring of securing a Patent for the same, can be greatly aided in expediting the same by calling on us; having received from Messrs. MUNN & CO., of the Scientific American Office, their rules of procedure in all cases, so that expedition and safety may accrue to inventors.

Letters addressed to us will receive immediate attention.

Superior Sheep Dogs.—We have some superior Sheep Dogs for sale, from original French stock. They are now of the right age to take away, and are the best and handiest dogs that have ever been offered for sale. Apply to the editor of the FARMER. 23

Importation of Stock.—The wonderful advantages of our climate for the breeding of stock and the certain success which has attended all the efforts made to improve the different races of animals have elicited a more particular attention to this subject from the best stock-raisers of Europe and America. To secure to themselves the market of California for a sale of valuable breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, they have addressed us letters of inquiry, and have already sent us their catalogues of stock, together with the pedigree of the finest animals now for sale. We shall prepare a list of the same so as to have it completed by the time of the autumn Fair, when those parties desirous of purchasing the best blood stock of the world, will have an opportunity of doing so. We therefore invite stock-raisers abroad who have not already done so, who have fine stock for sale, to send us their lists that we may register the same. A full pedigree, with all particulars of the stock and the cash price, will be registered and offered for sale. We have already about one hundred head of stock registered, that can now be purchased and guaranteed a safe delivery here at a given time. Those who want will do well to make early application.

Address Editor California Farmer, San Francisco.  
SWARMS OF BEES.—Very full and excellent Swarms of Bees, now ready for delivery, can be had on application at the Office of the FARMER. These Swarms are of a very extra quality, and such as are not to be had very often. Persons in want of Bees will do well to make early application, as good Swarms are not plenty. 19

## To Nurserymen.

We would call the attention of Nurserymen and others in California and Oregon, who purpose to plant largely, to our

California Wholesale Catalogue, No. 6, for 1859, which will be published on the 15th of June. This Catalogue will give the prices and description of

Seedling Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum, as well as

QUINCE AND MAHALEB STOCKS,

which we can furnish in any quantity. Also,

STANDARD AND DWARF

Fruit Trees in bud, or one year from bud or graft.

## SMALL FRUITS

In great variety, as well as an extensive stock of

## ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES,

BULBS, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ETC.,

of small size, suitable for transplanting.

For further information concerning our stock, etc., would refer parties to our general advertisement in another portion of this journal.

Our Catalogue will be mailed FREE, upon application, as well as our more general Catalogues Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

A. FROST & CO.,

Proprietors of the Genesee Valley Nurseries, ROCHESTER, New York.

18-3m

The Ladies' Electro-Chemical Bath—

Exactly so—as a suite of Baths, with a well furnished reception room, has been assigned exclusively to the ladies who patronize his institution, by Dr. BOVANT, on Sansome street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where order, neatness and cleanliness predominate in every department. A skillful, kind and attentive lady has charge of this department of the Doctor's business, and our lady friends assure us that we cannot too highly praise nor too highly recommend these baths to universal use by our lady readers, whether as aids to cure neuralgia, rheumatism, and the other "ails that flesh is heir to," as for the purpose of promoting comfort, enjoyment, and the continuance of good health. They are indeed a luxury; and to one suffering from disease, sweeter far than "sugar-coated pills," and how much better, those can most truly tell who have "thrown physic to the dogs," and cleave to these health-giving baths. 16

MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the state, and at all the Fairs been awarded the highest Premium, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 118 Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best style of the art.

BOLTING CLOTHS prepared for Flouring Mills, with neatness and dispatch.

THE GENUINE PITTS' MACHINE.

T. OGG SHAW, is the only place where the Genuine

Pitts' MACHINE, made by John A. Pitts, can be had.

Farmers will please note the above, and call at my Agricultural Implement Manufactory, corner of Davis and Sacramento streets. [13] T. OGG SHAW.

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photography; we are ahead of the world in Daguerotypes. We have documents to prove the whitewashing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding the palms of whose lands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "Vergil."

My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brings so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest artists.

R. H. VANCE.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

1

## FRENCH-MERINO BUCKS.

THE undersigned, being informed SHEEP RAISERS, that he is now permanently located on the SALINAS PLAINS, AT DEESE'S RANCHO, and is now prepared to supply them with MERINO BUCKS from the celebrated Bucks "Samson," "Louis Napoleon," and "Brigham Young," imported into this country by Messrs. SEARLE & WYNN, and purchased by them of J. D. PATTERSON, Esq., of Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y. The RAMS can be contracted for either delivered here or on the Rancho.

J. B. WYNN, At Messrs. FALKNER, BELL & CO'S, California street.

San Francisco, July 8, 1859.

N. B.—COL. WARREN, Editor of Farmer, is authorized to contract for the sale of these Bucks.

## WARM SPRINGS HOTEL.

Twenty-eight Miles from Oakland.

THE undersigned, having leased for a term of years the hotel and premises known as the Warm Springs, situated in Alameda county, near the Mission of San Jose, respectfully informs the public that he has re-furnished the house throughout, in the best style, and is now open for the reception of visitors.

No pains nor expense will be spared to provide most amply for all the wants of the guests of the house. The table will be abundantly supplied with every delicacy in its season—fruits, berries, game, etc., and every effort will be made to render this house the most pleasant and agreeable place of resort in the State.

The waters of these Springs are unsurpassed for bathing purposes (for which extensive facilities exist), and their medicinal and sanative qualities have been long and firmly established.

The proprietor hopes that by strict attention to the comfort and accommodation of those who may visit his house, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

A Livery Stable is connected with the house.

PETER DAVIDSON.

## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

This Magnificent Work of Art,

NOW COMPLETED

According to the most perfect style of architecture, as described in Sacred History,

will be opened for the approval of the public, on

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30th,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The proprietors believe they can claim for the public their deserved approval and support.

When it shall be remembered that this great enterprise commenced amid many doubts respecting the ability of our State to furnish all the requisite workmen and materials, and when it is known that the cost of the Temple has amounted to THREE TIMES the first HIGHEST ESTIMATE, a just appreciation will be accorded to the energy, perseverance, and public spirit manifested by the proprietors, who, from the moment of its commencement, have seen that it should be completed whatever the amount of labor it should require, or the cost it should involve. And faithfully has that resolution been kept; and to that public the proprietors believe they can confidently appeal for their appreciation for a generous support. The TEMPLE will be

EXHIBITED IN THE PAVILION

Recently occupied by the

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE,

On Montgomery street, near Market street.

The whole interior of the Pavilion has been handsomely fitted up with

## SKETCHES OF THE HOLY LAND

which will give to the visitors an additional interest, and carry them back to the time and place when, by the mighty genius of Solomon, the original Temple was built. These views have been designed and painted by Mr. C. Rogers, and comprise twenty scenes of the most interesting character, covering over

TEN THOUSAND FEET OF CANVAS.

The proprietors cannot give a full description of this great work of art, in the limited space of a newspaper, but they will furnish all the details in appropriate handbills describing minutely this temple. Suffice it to say that all and

EVERYTHING RECORDED IN THE BIBLE

will be found completed in this Temple perfectly, and in accordance with its size.

The Temple has been commenced and completed under the superintendence of A. Slabough, as master builder, competent artist for carved work, A. Moline glider and finisher, together with about forty of the best mechanics that could be employed.

The prices of admission will be as follows:

Season Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady... \$5 00

Single Tickets..... 50

Children under 12 years, half price.

The Pavilion will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

P. S.—Tickets can be had at Tyler's Bookstore, Washington street; Kirby & Byrne's, Clay street, and at the Pavilion.

Appropriate lectures or addresses will be had at the opening, and on all suitable occasions.

17-3m MRS. C. SHADE, Proprietress.

## THRASHING MACHINES, HALL &amp; WOODBURY'S SEPARATORS,

With Hall's Improved 10-Horse IRON-POWER.

THESE MACHINES HAVE been enlarged and many valuable improvements added to them the past season.

They are now as they always have been, THE BEST MACHINES IMPORTED.

Purchasers will do well to call and see these Machines before purchasing, as they will be sold low.

EXTRA CASTINGS, of all Descriptions, for repairs.

For prices and particulars, apply to or address

WM. LYNE,

118 Front street, corner of Oregon, SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE APIARIST.

THE undersigned, Agent for the sale of the Harbison

Bee Hive, would take this means of informing the citizens of Santa Clara Valley, that he is prepared to Sell Rights to persons to use this very best Hive. He is also prepared to give full and complete directions relative to the Care of Bees and the use of these Hives.

Having given much study to the nature and habits of the Bee, he is able to give such directions for their care, and their propagation, as will be of great service to the grower of Bees.

The undersigned will visit, professionally, all who desire his aid in this County. Hives for Sale.

H. HAMILTON, near the College, Santa Clara, Santa Clara county.

19-3m

## The Genuine DRY PULU

IS IMPORTED FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND SOLD ONLY BY

JACOB SCHRIEBER,

180 Jackson street,

Next door to International Hotel.

DRY PULU is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest, and most Durable material for Bedding now in use.

Please will not live in Peru Bedding. 25-3m

Budding Knives.—Those who desire a very superior Budding Knife, can secure one by sending \$1 50 to our Office.

## AGRICULTURAL. 125 McCormick's Chicago Reapers!



Three Sizes—5 1/2, 6 and 7 feet Cut.

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT PATTERNS, from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the Manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.]

2500 sold in 1855, 4000 sold in 1856, 4000 sold in 1857, 4900 sold in 1858.

15,000 Sold in the last Four Years.

No single Establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and cutter, superior to any other for simplicity, durability, and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Reaper in my machine (as patented), upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their Reapers on the platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the wheels of the little platform wheel, which makes the ride, necessarily, rather a disagreeable one. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my Machines as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.

Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.

Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in '57.

Highest Prize of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in 1857.

## As the best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Massey

machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FALSE.



## Miscellany.

## SCATTER THE GERMS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful  
By the way-side let them fall,  
That the rose may spring by the cottage-gate,  
And the vine on the garden-wall;  
Cover the rough and rude of earth  
With a veil of leaves and flowers,  
And mark with the opening bud and cup  
The march of summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful  
In the holy shrine of home;  
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful there,  
In their loveliest later come;  
Leave not a trace of deformity in  
The temple of the heart,  
But gather about its hearth the gems  
Of Nature and of Art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful  
In the temple of our God—  
The God who started the uplifted sky,  
And flowered the trampled sod  
When He who built a temple for himself,  
And a home for his priestly race,  
He reared each arch in symmetry,  
And carved each line in grace.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful  
In the depth of the human soul;  
They shall bud and blossom, and bear the fruit,  
While the endless ages roll;  
Plant with the flowers of charity  
The portals of the tomb,  
And the fair and the pure about the path  
In Paradise shall bloom.

## Hints for Husbands.

There is an article afloat in the papers entitled "Golden Rules for Wives," which enjoins upon the ladies a rather abject submission to their husbands' will and whims. Iron rules, not golden ones, we should call them. But the art of living together in harmony is a very difficult art; and, instead of confining the positions of the author of the rules aforesaid, we offer the following as the substance of what a wife likes in a husband:

Fidelity is her heart's first and most just demand. The act of infidelity a true wife cannot forgive—it rudely breaks the tie that bound her heart to his, and that tie can never more exist.

The first place in her husband's affections no true wife can learn to do without. When she loses that, she has lost her husband; she is a widow; and has to endure the pangs of bereavement intensified by the presence of what she no longer possesses. There is a living mummy in the house, reminding her of her loss in the most painful manner.

A woman likes her husband to excel in those qualities which distinguish the masculine from the feminine being, such as strength, courage, fortitude and judgment. She wants her husband to be wholly a man. She cannot entirely love one whom she cannot entirely respect, believe in, and rely on.

A wife dearly likes to have her husband stand high in the regard of the community in which they reside. She likes to be thought by her own sex a fortunate woman in having such a husband as she has. She has a taste for the respectable, desires to have a good-looking front door, and to keep up a good appearance generally. Some wives, it is said, carry this too far; and some husbands, we know, are dangerously complaisant in yielding to the front-door ambition of their wives. But a good husband will like to gratify the ambition of his wife in this respect, as far as he can, without sacrificing more important objects.

Perfect sincerity a wife expects, or at least has a right to expect, from her husband. She desires to know the real state of the case, however it may be concealed from the world. It wrings her heart and wounds her pride to discover that her husband has not wholly confided in her. A man may profitably consult his wife on almost any project; it is due to her that he should do so, and she is glad to be consulted.

Above most other things, a wife craves from her husband appreciation. The great majority of wives lead lives of severe and anxious toil. With unimaginable anguish and peril to their own lives, they become mothers. Their children require incessant care. "Only the eye of God watches like a mother's," says Fanny Fern in that chapter of "Ruth Hall" which depicts with such power and truth a mother's agonizing anxieties. And besides her maternal cares, a wife is the queen-regent of a household kingdom. She has to think, and plan, and work for everybody. If, in all her labors and cares, she feels that she has her husband's sympathy and gratitude—if he helps her where a man can help a woman—if he notices her efforts, applauds her skill, and allows for her deficiencies, all is well. But to endure all this, and yet meet with no appreciating word, or glance, or act from him for whom and whose she toils and bears, is very bitter.

A wife likes her husband to show her all due respect in the presence of others; she cannot endure to be reproved or criticised by him when others can hear it. Indeed, it is most wrong in a husband thus to put his wife to shame; and we cannot help secretly admiring the spirit of that French woman, who, when her husband had so wronged her, refused ever again to utter a word, and for twenty years lived in the house a dumb woman. We admire her spirit, though not her mode of manifesting it. Husbands owe the most profound respect to their wives, for their wives are the mothers of their children. No man has the slightest claim to the character of a gentleman who is not more scrupulously polite to his wife than to any other woman. We refer here to the essentials of politeness, not its forms; we mean kindness and justice in little things.

A wife likes her husband to be considerate. Unexpected kindness and unlooked-for favors touch her heart. She appreciates the softened tread when she is sick; she enjoys the gift brought from a distance, and everything which proves to her that her husband thinks of her comfort and her good. Husband, reflect on these things. Your wife has confided her happiness to you. You can make it unspeakably wretched if you are ignoble and short-sighted. Let the contest between husbands and wives be this: Which shall do most for the happiness of the other.—[Life Illustrated.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT BABYLON.—A London paper states that Col. Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library, not indeed printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks, containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology, and several other most important branches of knowledge. These treatises contain facts and arguments which, in his opinion, will have no small operation on the study of the sciences to which they relate, and which throw great light upon biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

**American Farmers' Daughters.**  
In his "North America: its Agriculture and Climate," Robert Russell, a Scotch farmer of great intelligence, though a bachelor, is frequently constrained to compliment American farmers' wives and daughters, not only for their beauty and accomplishments, but also for their intelligent and skillful performance of household duties. In company with Professor Holmes, he visited the farm of the President of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, at Prairie Round, and says:  
"The President was from home; but his daughter, a pretty and intelligent girl, acted as hostess. As all rise early in America, dinner is usually served up about noon. The Americans are commonly good cooks, and great mechanical skill has been displayed in adapting the kitchen stoves for cooking. I do not think our fair hostess had any help to prepare our excellent dinner, with a great variety of dessert; but things went on so smoothly, that one could hardly believe that both the cook and the lady were combined in the same person. After having had some good music and native airs from our entertainer, Mr. Holmes and I found our way in the dark to Kalamazoo, highly pleased with our visit to Prairie Round."

**LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.**—It is one great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her conversation, you must give her something to talk about; give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead, and we have little comparatively to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is and improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political, and religious improvements of our times. Let the gilded annals and poems on the center-table be kept part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the family—men, women, and children—read the newspaper.—[Exchange.]

**DRINKING.**—The Philadelphia Sun says indiscriminate drinking among young men eventually makes its mark upon the population of our cities. We can see it betraying itself in the rising generation. It is impossible for any man to drink even pure liquors six or seven times a day without suffering severely in constitution. And when he transmits this impaired constitution to his son, who in turn imparts it still further by the same course, it requires but little foresight to see that we are preparing a population for our cities that will not in physical frame be much better than the wretched Aztecs. This love of drink and bar-rooms is every day increasing. Every day sees our youth becoming more and more the victims of this habit; for we really think it more a habit than a passion. It is no love of joviality that tempts them, except in a few cases. It is not the hot exuberance of youth; it is not the evanescent impulse of the gay young fellow who is sowing his wild oats. It is, as has been said, a cold, deliberate, confirmed habit. No atmosphere of recklessness surrounds the drinking group, except on occasions; and no peals of merriment alone for the act by proving that it is at least unusual. A grim and melancholy air pervades each countenance. The drinks are poured out; the glasses are raised and touched with a loathsome air of custom, and each man swallows his portion with the same impassive countenance he would wear if he were drinking a glass of plain water. All the concomitants that partially redeem or excuse, are wanting in this sad and formal ceremony.

**FACTS ABOUT COTTON.**—The quantity of cotton wool consumed in 1850 by the chief cotton manufacturers of the world, was 795,000,000 pounds, more than half of which was used up in Great Britain. The total value of the latter, when manufactured, has been stated by Mr. Henry Ashworth to be \$307,400,000, of which only about one-third may be estimated as the value of the raw material; the cost of labor, machinery and profits, being estimated at about \$187,500,000. The effect of a temporary cessation of the wanted supplies of cotton would be to throw hundreds of thousands into beggary; and all the landed property in the north of England would soon be swallowed up to maintain the population thus thrown upon the poor-rates for support.

**Ladies' Dress Trimmings, HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN, HOOP SKIRTS,**  
And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.  
MRS. D. NORCROSS,  
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

**Pacific Fringe Manufactory!!!**  
DRESS TRIMMINGS CORDS,  
GIRDLES, TASSELS, &  
Constantly on hand and made to order.  
D. NORCROSS,  
144 Sacramento street above Montgomery.

**REMOVAL.**  
**DR. D. BURBANK,**  
**DENTIST,**  
**HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE**

**No. 125 Montgomery Street,**  
(Over J. W. Tucker's Jewelry Store),  
Where he will be glad to see his friends and former patrons, and all those who wish to have

**THEIR WORK WELL DONE.**  
[103m]  
**FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.**  
**W. M. H. MOORE,**  
**San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,**  
**NO. 63 HALLECK STREET**  
(Near of American Exchange),  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**MANUFACTURERS OF**  
**BRASS, ZINC,**  
**And All Kinds of**  
**Castings,**  
**Steam, Liqueur,**  
**Soda, Oil and Water**  
**COCKS,**  
**And Valves of all**  
**descriptions made**  
**and repaired.**  
**HOSE**  
**And all other joints,**  
**Spellers, Solder,**  
**Copper Rivets, &c.**  
**LIFT PUMPS.**  
**Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,**  
**Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles**  
**FOR MINING PURPOSES.**  
**COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes.** v10-93m

**Rags Wanted.**  
**THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH for Paper**  
Rags at the Office of the Pioneer Paper-mill, No. 25  
California street. Our friends in the country are invited  
to send in their Rags, and send them to us. Printers,  
publishers, book-binders, etc., can be supplied with extra  
sized Paper, at short notice.  
9-16 3m  
**TAYLOR & POST**

GROVER & BAKER  
SEWING MACHINES.  
REMOVAL.

THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY HAVING  
assumed the business heretofore conducted by  
**MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,**  
For the Sale of our Machines in this City,  
Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the  
premises lately occupied by him, to the more

**COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE,**  
**No. 118 Montgomery Street,**  
AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF  
**Ladies,**  
And all who have an interest in  
**DOMESTIC ECONOMY,**  
And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the  
wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the  
**NEEDLE,** to our varied Styles of

**FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,**  
The superior Excellence and unmistakable Advantages  
of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot  
fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer.  
We have lately perfected, and introduced into this  
market, several

**NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES,**  
Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive  
qualities secured by the Original

**GROVER & BAKER PATENT,**  
Have in addition many New and Valuable Improve-  
ments, and are more simple in construction;  
make less noise, run faster, and perform

**A Greater Variety of Sewing,**  
than any other Sewing Machine extant.  
The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any  
particular description of Cloth Sewing, but ex-  
ecute with the most wonderful rapidity and nicety,  
**Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing,**  
UPON ALL FABRICS.

**A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT**  
Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of  
**Family Machines.**  
That our Machines may dispense their benefits through-  
out the State, in the shortest possible time, we  
**HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION**  
from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce  
our Prices—from  
**\$75 to \$160;**  
Varying, according to size and finish.

**For Bag-making,**  
And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our  
**MANUFACTURING MACHINES**  
stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well  
known to require comment.

For Samples of Work and Descriptive Catalogs of  
Machines, Prices, etc., sent per mail. All Machines  
warranted. All orders for NEEDLES, DUPLICATE  
PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash.  
**GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY,**  
No. 118 Montgomery street.  
R. G. BROWN, Agent. 11-3m

THE "NE PLUS ULTRA"  
OF  
SEWING MACHINES.

THE PATENT LEVER SEWING MACHINE.  
(Under Howe's License).  
MANUFACTURED BY THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
**339 Broadway, New York.**

MAY BE TRULY REGARDED as the "Ne Plus  
Ultra" of Sewing Machines, and all who are wish-  
ing to find a Machine which is capable of doing any  
kind of Sewing for Tailors and Housewives, with a sat-  
isfaction heretofore unknown—should lose no time in  
ordering one of the PATENT LEVER MACHINES,  
which are to occupy a similar position towards other  
Sewing Machines, that a PATENT LEVER WATCH  
(and every one knows its value) occupies towards a  
Locket or other second-rate watch.  
This Machine makes the "Lock Stitch," which looks  
the same on both sides of the fabric, and which cannot  
be ripped.

**PRICE \$50.**  
In all respects equal to Machines heretofore sold at a  
hundred dollars and upwards.  
Specimens of Sewing done by the PATENT LEVER  
MACHINE, will be forwarded to any part of the country,  
upon the receipt of a postage stamp.

N. B.—An energetic and reliable Agent is wanted in  
every town and village of the United States and Cana-  
da, to sell the above named Machine. An advantageous  
arrangement will be made with the right kind of Mer-  
chant who is willing to have the exclusive agency.  
Address  
**GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
12-3m 339 Broadway, New York.

**Wm. Mansfield. T. M. Wood.**  
**MANSFIELD & WOOD,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,**  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
**WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.**

A full and complete stock of  
Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings,  
And every description of

**Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods,**  
Also, Brooks' celebrated Calf, Patent-leather, Dress and  
Water-proof Boots, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,  
Umbrellas, &c., etc.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Officers  
of the Army and Navy, and all who wish the BEST  
CLOTHING, made in the most approved styles.

**159 and 161 Montgomery Street,**  
21-6m Opposite Montgomery Block, San Francisco

**JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS  
AND  
**MANUFACTURERS**

**FURNITURE,**  
128 Washington street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR  
**FINEST FURNITURE,**  
and would invite the attention of the public to  
**OUR PRESENT STOCK.**  
The Largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast.  
Oct. 1. 93m  
**JONAS G. CLARK & CO**

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROVER & BAKER  
SEWING MACHINES.  
REMOVAL.

**HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,**  
**SACRAMENTO.**

**NEW GOODS,**  
**FASHIONABLE CLOTHING**  
**MADE TO ORDER,**  
**AND**  
**LATEST STYLES.**

**CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,**  
Corner of J and Second streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

**The Undersigned**  
PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THAT BY THEIR LONG  
experience, their "Skill in Making," and their facilities for  
Purchasing, they can present one of the  
**BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING**  
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Their aim has been and ever will be, to give their  
patrons the **BEST MATERIALS, THE LATEST STYLES**  
and **THE TRULY NATURAL FIT OF THE**  
**GARMENT.**  
**EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE WARDROBE READY.**  
**HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,**  
9-3m Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

**WM. B. HUNT,**  
DEALER IN  
**HIDES, SKINS,**  
**WOOL AND TALLOW.**  
Office on Second street, near M,  
SACRAMENTO.

**Premium Marble Works!**  
**P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,**  
K street, corner Sixth,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and  
Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Free-  
stone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c.,  
&c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable  
terms.  
All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.  
Also, Calcined Plaster for sale. v8-19-3m

**Pioneer Establishment.**  
FOR Curing of FISH of all kinds;  
also for the curing of prime HAMS  
AND BACON. Always on hand, the best article  
of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted  
of superior quality, in packages to suit.  
The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is  
desirous of extending the business; for that purpose he  
will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity.  
The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at  
this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT  
—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China  
Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER,  
Front street, opposite Water Works Building.  
Also, Washington Market, J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,  
v10-1 Sacramento

**CUT THIS OUT AND PRESERVE IT,**  
AND WHEN YOU WANT THE  
**BEST DOUBLE-ACTING, Lifting and Forcing**  
**PUMPS**  
TO BE HAD IN THE STATE,

YOU WILL KNOW WHERE YOU CAN FIND THEM.  
**THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR SHALLOW OR DEEP**  
**WELLS, to be worked by Hand or Power, for**  
**House, Factory or Mining Use,**  
AS WELL AS FOR

**Fire-Engines, and Irrigation.**  
Prices according to size, from \$15 to \$450. Every Pump  
warranted to give satisfaction.

**DOUBLE-ACTING**  
**COPPER PUMPS,**  
Made to order, for Salt-Water, Distilleries, Etc.

**Three-ply Rubber Forcing Hose,**  
All sizes Lead-Pipe, Couplings, and other Fittings  
Also—the celebrated GRENABLE HEMP HOSE.

For sale by **JOS. S. PAXSON,**  
48 California street, San Francisco.  
N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers.  
Descriptive pamphlets may be seen at this Office. [11-3m]

**Stock's New Galvanized-Iron**  
**LIFTING-PUMP.**  
PATENTED VALVES AND PLUNGERS.

**T. & J. STOCK, - - SAN JOSE,**  
Desire to call the special attention of  
**Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Vine-Growers, and**  
**ORCHARDISTS,**

to the newly arranged Pump, for which they have re-  
cently received the patent of the United States. This  
valuable improvement, for which they have received the  
patent, consists in the form and working-power of the  
pump valves and plungers, by which an immense vol-  
ume of water is easily raised in a perpetual stream. This  
pump was exhibited at the recent Fair, and carefully  
examined and awarded the award of the Industrial Society  
of this country. This pump can be adjusted to Artesian  
wells that fall, or to any well. The Pumps are made of  
galvanized-iron, the valves with the plungers being  
attached at the lower end of the pump. Thus arranged,  
they can freely lift water from any depth even to two  
hundred feet.

A No. 3 Pump will give from 30 to 40 gallons a minute.  
" 4 " " " 50 to 60 " "  
" 5 " " " 70 to 100 " "  
" 6 " " " 100 to 125 " "

These PUMPS are so SIMPLE and thoroughly  
made that every person can take them apart and put  
them up and keep them in order themselves. The very  
best references can be given of their excellence.  
The cost of these Pumps is very moderate, being only  
from 75 cents to \$1.25 per foot, according to the size of  
the pipe—the valves extra.

All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing  
upon the patent rights of the undersigned.  
Made to order—GALVANIZED IRON PUMPS, Artesian  
Well Pipes, and all needed materials for Artesian wells  
always on hand or made to order.  
San Jose, June 17, 1859. T. & J. STOCK.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL  
Machinery, Seed-machines and Reapers.—All such who desire to  
make their business known over the entire State of California,  
should send their business advertisements to us, and we can  
spread the news for them.

## GROCERIES, DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC.]

FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.,  
CROCKERS,

**Steamboat Block,**  
Corner Front and Jackson streets,  
IMPORTERS JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS,  
And Dealers In  
**FLOUR, PROVISIONS,**  
**FINE WINES, TEAS,**  
**WOODEN-WARE, &c.,**  
**Families', Hotel, Ship, Farmers'**  
**and Ranchers' Stores,**  
Put up to Order, and at the Lowest Rates.  
Goods delivered as usual.  
(9-10) **FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.**

J. Bryant Hill. Lewis Little.  
**J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,**  
COMMISSION DEALERS IN

**FRUITS, BUTTER,**  
**CHEESE,**  
**POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC.**

**63 Merchant Street,**  
(Opposite Washington Market),  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

REFERENCES.—J. C. Fall, G. G. Briggs, Marysville; Gen.  
C. L. Hutchinson, Sacramento; Col. Lansing, J. Smith, C. W.  
Kirtland, Oakland; N. W. Palmer, Alameda; Cullen Bros. &  
Co., Toms, Fallon, San Jose; W. F. White, Fresno; Judge  
Blackburn, H. W. Peck, Santa Cruz; J. G. Maxwell, W. B.  
Atterbury, Santa Clara; H. H. Tibbels, O. L. Crandall, Fena-  
luna; Fred. Rohrer, A. G. Oakes, Sonoma; John B. Scott,  
Napa; L. G. Little, Sulphur Springs; A. & G. Mead, J. S. Brack-  
ett, Maria county; John Center, San Francisco. 9-1f

**LEWIS GIBSON,**  
DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,  
ALSO,

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,**  
No. 26 Battery Street (near the corner of Pine),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Advances made on consignments of Country Produce and  
Merchandise. 12-3m  
**FOR SALE, BY LEWIS GIBSON, 26 Battery street—**  
600 bags Oats, 100 bags Rye, 100  
barrels of Extra Flour;  
Together with a general assortment of Wines and Liquors,  
Groceries and Provisions. 12-4f

**A. L. EDWARDS & CO.,**  
NEW STOCK OF CHOICE

**GROCERIES,**  
At 81 Clay street, above Front,

**A. L. EDWARDS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED**  
a fine assortment of  
**Choice Family Groceries,**

which they offer at the lowest rates:  
**FLOUR**—Superior brands of domestic.  
**CORN-MEAL**—Fresh, in 10, 25 and 50 lb sacks.  
**BUCKWHEAT-MEAL**—Hominy, coarse and fine,  
Corn-starch.

**COFFEE**—Old Government and Green Java, and  
superior Rio.  
**TEAS**—Superior Fresh Green and Black, in 6, 12,  
and 30-lb boxes.

**CANDLES**—Chemical, Sperm, Wax, and best qual-  
ity Adamantine.  
**SUGAR**—Crushed, Powdered and Brown.

**CHEESE**—California and Durham Farm.  
**PICKLES**—English and California Pickles, in jars  
and quarts.

**PIE-FRUIT**—English and American Pie-Fruits, in  
glass and tin.  
**Oil**—China Nut-Oil, in tins and jars.

**YEAST POWDER**—Preston & Merrill's, Hope Mills  
and California.  
**MUSTARD**—California, English and French.

**OLIVES**—The most desirable brands.  
**Cocoa**—Paste, Shells, and cracked Cocoa, Broma,  
Chocolate, &c.

**Straw**—Glennfield Patent.  
**Mince Meat**—In quarts and half-gallon jars.  
**Cream Tartar** and Soda.

**Preserves**—all kinds Jams, Jellies, Sauces, &c., in  
glass and tin.  
Our customers may rely upon every article sold by us.

**The Prices, in every respect, Low.**  
Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.  
**A. L. EDWARDS & CO.,**  
10-3m No. 81 Clay street, above Front

**CHEENEY'S**  
**IMPROVED FIELD FENCE.**  
PATENTED JANUARY 25, 1859.

**PERMANENT OR PORTABLE.**  
It is made of boards or rails in the following manner: Take  
two sticks or posts of timber 2 1/2 inches square, and about  
6 1/2 feet long, either sawed or split, their length may be va-  
ried according to the height intended for the fence. Lay them  
across each other in such a manner that the ends which rest  
on the ground, will be about 5/8 of 6 feet apart, leaving about  
18 or 20 inches of each post above the point of intersection to  
receive the top-rail, board, or pole. They may be fastened at  
the point of intersection by having and nailing; or if the  
posts are split, by bolt and screw. A mixer box may be used  
to saw and split the posts. Next take two cleats about 1  
inch thick and 3 inches wide; nail the short cleat across  
from one post to the other, so as to leave a triangular space  
large enough to receive the rail or board. Then nail the long  
cleat to the posts parallel with the short one, and about 12 or  
14 inches below it. These cleats serve to strengthen the post,  
and the rails or boards rest on them.

For board fences use a stick 2 1/2 inches square and 2 1/2 feet  
long; nail it to the cleats, also to one of the posts about one  
inch from the point of intersection; this is to stand perpen-  
dicular, and the boards are to be nailed to it. For rails, two  
perpendicular strips of board about 2 inches wide should be  
nailed to the cleats to keep the rails in place, or a loop of  
wire attached to the posts or rails, can be used if preferred.

The lower rail may be suspended, and in place, or a loop of  
nailed to the cleats to keep the rails in place, and brace the posts;  
thus enabling the fence to withstand the effects of wind, and  
preventing it from being thrown down by animals, and making  
it stronger. Where fencing timber is scarce, the rails may  
be dispensed with by substituting a low mound of sod or  
turf, or stone wall.

Expenses per 12 feet: lumber \$10 per 1,000; rails, \$3  
per 100; posts, including lumber (8 feet) nails and making,  
14 cents each; five rails at 3 cents each, 15 cents. Cost per  
12 feet, 30 cents; or if two boards, six inches wide, and three  
rails are used, the cost will be about 55 cents per twelve feet.  
Cost per rod, from 30 to 50 cents.

The superior method of hanging a gate to one of these posts  
is worthy of special notice.  
A few remarks may here be proper in respect to the general  
principles of my improvement. A careful inspection of the  
mode of drawing or of the fence itself, will show that the  
particular form and construction of the posts and rails has  
been adopted with reference to their simplicity, economy,  
strength and durability. The posts are started on the ground, not  
in the fence; hence, no digging or post-holes or rotting of posts,  
or sagging over; it is not effected by frosts or winds. This  
fence is believed to be the best—all things considered—ever  
offered to the public.  
Town, County, or State Rights, for sale on the most favorable  
terms. Address  
Klamath, Chem. Co., N. Y., Patentee.  
H. WINCHESTER, Iowa.  
Agent for California.  
Letters addressed to Editor Farmer, will receive immediate  
attention. 17-3m

**Gardeners Wanted.**  
GOOD experienced, practical Gardeners can always find  
good situations by making application at our office. No  
charge is ever made for procuring places for them unless they  
desire special advertising.







Letter from France. BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. The War in Europe—Cause of the War—France disavows the desire of conquest—Russia will unite with France—Character of the Austrian Government—Its Tyranny—Respect to the King of Sardinia—Final freedom of Italy.

PARIS, France, May 29, 1859. EDITOR FARMER: The game is made. The war has commenced. The Austrians have crossed the Ticino; they have invaded the territory of Sardinia, and France is rushing her legions to the rescue. Each Emperor has issued an address to the people. That of Napoleon to the French is short, simple, and to the point. Austria, he says, has violated treaties, has broken the law of nations, has acted against the protest of all the great Powers, and by force and secret alliances has extended her power over the whole of Italy, from the Alps to the gulf, and from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. France disclaims any intention of conquest, or of aggression upon neutral States. The object of the war is to restore Italy to herself and not a change of masters, as his enemies pretend to believe. The facts stated in this manifesto, are true, and well known throughout Europe.

The proclamation issued at Vienna, by the Emperor, Francis Joseph, is neither concise, simple, nor truthful. Indeed, it is said to contain more than one direct falsehood, as where it says: "The mediation of the friendly powers failed because Sardinia made the conditions unacceptable," whereas the truth was, Austria having assented to a Congress and a general disarmament, took the responsibility of dealing with Sardinia separately, justifying herself, and annulling all the efforts of the great Powers to obtain a peaceful settlement. Russia will side with France, and assist Sardinia when it becomes necessary. A treaty to that effect is already in existence.

Germany is all alive, and the Federal Diet has received official notice of the declaration of war, from Austria, but has not yet decided what course to pursue. England, Prussia, and the Swiss have each declared themselves neutral for the present, at the same time placing their entire soldiery on a war footing.

The war has made but little progress yet. No battle has taken place; each one is maneuvering and concentrating its forces on the Po and its tributaries.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duchess of Parma have both abdicated and taken themselves off to Vienna. They were advised to leave by both the people and the army. There was no bloodshed, no rioting, and business was not disturbed. The Tuscan army joined the Sardinians, and many thousands of volunteers from Rome and Naples, indeed, from all parts of Italy, have rallied around the standard of Victor Emmanuel.

Austria is the most detestable government in Europe, the open and armed enemy of constitutional liberty and the rights of the people. Its subjects are composed of six or seven distinct nationalities, Germans, Hungarians, Bohemians, Italians, many of whose capitals and chief cities have been bombarded, their nobles hung, their men shot, their women flogged, and political prisoners tortured in chains and dungeons.

The King of Sardinia is the most respected and enlightened sovereign in Europe; faithful to his word, true to the constitution of the kingdom, he is trusted by the Senate and the people to the fullest extent. That he may be equal to the task of freeing Italy from the political and ecclesiastical tyranny under which she groans, must be the prayer of every man of intelligence, and who hates oppression.

Le Docteur.

From the Atlantic Side.

LETTER BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, June 6th, 1859.

EDITOR FARMER: Time is precious with me at this moment, and my letter must be short indeed. The general aspect of matters on this side is about the same as per last advices. The weather is warm and reasonable; plenty of rain, but not too much. There was a prospect of a dry May; the first of the month was quite free from moisture, but then our good friends, the Quakers, had to have their meeting in that month, and so we had plenty of rain. The Hicksites had a dry meeting, but the old Orthodox wing could not get along without rain. Well, it came, and so did any quantity of oil-silk bonnet-covers and blue cotton umbrellas from the country. The Quakers after all are a very useful institution. If you could get enough in California, so that they could have a real old-fashioned "yearly meeting" every month in the summer, you would be pretty sure to have plenty of rain. Suppose you try it.

In every section of the country, and New Jersey, the crops are looking finely, and promise an abundant yield.

Our specie is going to Europe very rapidly; some three or four millions per week. Never mind, they will be obliged to buy their bread of us before the close of the year, and we shall make them pay as they go in time of war, as it would not be right to trust them when they may become bankrupt any moment, and shut up shop, and leave all creditors to whistle Yankee Doodle or Old Hundred, as they may choose.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Has begun in earnest. One battle has been fought. The Austrians have been defeated in their first conflict. The allies have driven them from the most important points of the base of their operations, and they will be obliged to re-construct the plan of their campaign, or do worse. There is no telling where this contest will end. It is the general impression here that the house of Hapsburg will be upheaved from its lowest foundation, and perhaps the whole of Europe revolutionized before the olive branch of peace will be seen waving around Europe's trembling thrones. There is little doubt but Prussia, Germany, and Russia will soon buckle on their armor and go forth to the conflict. Hungary will make her mark in the general melee.

In the mean time the Danubian Provinces, Wallachia, Bosnia, and others, are showing symptoms of revolt. The Sultan will have work to do to

hold them in check. Russia may seize upon the rickety empire of the Sultan, who will be content to hear from the clustering minarets of Constantinople, the shout that "God is great and Mahomed is his prophet."

But it is useless to speculate on what may be, when I have not time to tell half of what is already known; and so I will leave the Austrians smarting under their discomfiture, and the French rejoicing over their victory, and promise to write more next time, if I have the time. Adieu. B.

INTERESTING TO SETTLERS.—The maps of township 5 north, of range 7 east, and of township 7 north, of range 1 west, were received by the Stockton Land Office, from the California United States Surveyor General's office, on the 25th May, says the Republican. That settlers may fully understand what course to pursue in regard to their claims, we give the following:

Settlers upon unsurveyed lands, who settled previous to March 1, 1850, are required by the act of Congress of March 3, 1853, to file their declaratory statement within three months from the date when the maps of the survey are received at the office in their district. Those who have settled upon public land after it is surveyed, and which public land has not been offered for public sale, must file their declaratory notice within three months of the date of their settlement. Those who have settled on land which has been offered for sale, must file their preemption notice within thirty days from the date of their settlement. This latter class have twelve months from the day of settlement, in which to pay for their land. Others can pay for their land at any time before the day of sale. A sale is always advertised six months before the day appointed for the sale.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.—The Call says there are now engaged in the manufacture of cigars in this city, one hundred and twenty men, who work up from 3,000 to 3,500 pounds of tobacco per week. There are also manufacturers in active operation in Sacramento, Marysville, Columbia, Grass Valley, Nevada, and Los Angeles; but we have no data whereby to judge of the amount of tobacco consumed by them. It is highly probable, however, that all the others combined, use on an average, as much as San Francisco, making a total of 7,000 pounds worked up every week. Each cigar-maker will turn out on an average, 2,000 cigars a week, so that the total weekly manufacture in the State cannot fall far short of 240,000 cigars. The average price at which these cigars are wholesaled (for it must be remembered that only the best tobacco can be profitably used here) is \$40 a thousand. In this little article of manufacture, therefore, there is a sum of \$8,400 saved to the country per week, and this is exclusive of one-eighth of the whole, which goes to pay for the raw material imported. The keenness of the pioneer manufacturers foresaw the importance of this branch of industry, and about a year since organized into a corporate association under the Statute of Incorporations.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

July 8. Wheat, #1, 2 3/4 @ 2 3/4; #2, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #3, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #4, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #5, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #6, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #7, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #8, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #9, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #10, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #11, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #12, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #13, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #14, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #15, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #16, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #17, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #18, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #19, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #20, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #21, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #22, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #23, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #24, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #25, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #26, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #27, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #28, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #29, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #30, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #31, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #32, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #33, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #34, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #35, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #36, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #37, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #38, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #39, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #40, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #41, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #42, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #43, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #44, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #45, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #46, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #47, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #48, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #49, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #50, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; #51, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; 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[For the California Farmer.]

#### PRACTICAL HUSBANDRY—No. 1. Summer Fallowing.

EDITOR FARMER: The practice of plowing late in the Spring, for the purpose of sowing the land so plowed, next winter, as followed and recommended by Mr. Henley, Mr. Morley, and others, is an advance in our agriculture which has much to plead in its favor, and which, it is to be hoped, will not stop till it has introduced entirely different views, in regard to so important matters as the utility and proper management of Summer Fallows. At present, it would seem that many regard the advantage thus secured as confined to the accomplishment of so much labor, at a season when there is more time for performing it than in winter; and some view with distrust a practice which, it is feared, will not so cover up the natural weeds of the soil but that they will grow up again during the Summer; and, consequently, they anticipate that the whole work of plowing will have to be done over again.

In this dilemma, we feel disposed to look across the Atlantic, for the purpose of ascertaining the practice of Europe in regard to Fallowing land; and also would inquire, if philosophy can assign any reason for the continued working of such lands, which is there prevalent.

When a field is subjected to a naked Summer Fallow in England, no one supposes that one plowing would keep down the weeds during a whole season. It would be a very poor soil, indeed, where it would. The greater the natural disposition of a field to grow weeds, so much the greater its natural fertility; for they are its indigenous productions. It is not the having a soil where weeds show little disposition to grow that is to be desired, but having by our industry succeeded in subduing them. The English farmer plows and harrows, and re-plows and re-harrows, his Fallow land throughout the Summer, as often as he perceives weeds making their appearance, and is rather gratified at seeing so evident an indication of its fertility. To this it may be objected, that his case is not applicable to California, where the expense of labor is so much greater than in England, as must interpose a barrier against the introduction of so refined a practice here.

If we could grow wheat and weeds simultaneously, without the growth of the latter impeding or diminishing the crop of the former, the objection would have more force; but, if for every weed which we exterminate another stalk of wheat may be grown, we are induced to suppose that an additional plowing of our Fallow lands might well repay the labor; nay, that in some cases, it might be advantageous to plow and harrow such land (in English fashion) so long as weeds make their appearance. Let us suppose that the cost of plowing and harrowing an acre of land is equal to the price of three bushels of wheat, and that the use of the money thus expended, till the crop is brought into market, is worth to the farmer one bushel more. If on such acre of land he can grow, by his superior husbandry, four bushels of wheat more than when it is cultivated in the usual way, he is repaid. If he can grow five bushels more, he is the price of one bushel a gainer. I believe, where the soil shows a disposition to throw up weeds during the Summer, by keeping them perfectly under, he might calculate on having at least ten bushels more per acre.

But the benefit of Summer Fallowing is not confined to the extermination of weeds. By such means the original vigor of the soil is restored. Paring and burning, though a practice as old as Virgil, who takes notice of it, is not much in favor with practical farmers, because, by such means, much vegetable matter is destroyed; and yet, it must be admitted that the advantages thus derived are so conspicuous, as to make us hesitate in condemning it. The benefit thus derivable, in addition to the ashes thus furnished as manure, is, owing to the half-burnt soil being more absorbent of the ammonia and fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, which are washed down by every shower of rain, and contribute to the immediate nourishment of plants, as well as the liberation of potash from the crumbling fragments of rocks in the soil, by which in its turn its silica is rendered more soluble; by which means, dormant and half-exhausted soils are invigorated. The turning over and over, to the rays of our intemperate suns, the half-dormant soils of fields which have become full of weeds from negligent cultivation, has a similar effect, with this advantage, that the vegetable matter in the soil is preserved in a dried state for future use, instead of being evaporated by combustion.

By a well-wrought naked Summer Fallow, the

soil is thus not only rendered more capable of absorbing those gases from the atmosphere, which tend so much to its productiveness, but its own mineral constituents are provided and accumulated to an extent which otherwise it would have taken years to accomplish; and besides, it is in a proper condition for growing crops, for which it was formerly less suited, as I shall endeavor to point out next week.

AGRICOLA.

Millerton, July 5, 1859.

[For the California Farmer.]

#### Experience with Bees.

EDITOR FARMER: I promised you, when you was at my Apiary, that I would give you a brief sketch of the history of my success in the bee business: Three years since my partner (Mr. Hopper) bought three hives of bees, and let them to me on shares. The first season I saved nine swarms; two went to the woods. From that stock, last season I saved twenty-seven; three of my first swarms went to the woods. I then had a man to assist me, who professed to understand bees. He went into the "dividing system;" and I lost five, that went off, and in the winter four others—the families being too small to lay up a sufficiency of food for winter; I had to feed several others. I then gave the man I had employed two hives, that were in good condition, and two others, that he afterwards lost. So by this operation, I consider I was damaged not less than two thousand dollars, owing to losses of bees, feed, trouble, etc.

This season, from twenty-seven swarms, I have saved, up to this time, ninety-four. My practice is to let them have their own way, pretty much. I have had as high as nine swarms from the old stock, and as high as three from several of my first swarms; and, in one instance, a swarm from the first swarm's swarm.

I am of the opinion that the All-wise Creator made the bee the most ingenious being that he made on the earth; at least, they are the most industrious, and the best mechanics on the face of the globe.

I would have "backed down" from this task of writing you, had I not made the promise to you I did.

P. C. EASLEY, of Hopper & Easley.

San Jose, California, July 6, 1859.

[We are pleased to receive the above note; for it is just what we want—the simple, practical story of the Apiarist. We wish to know of the success of these enterprises; and here we have the practical results of two years' trial—one on the "dividing system," and one following nature. And, as we have said and believe, we think God's plan with the bees is the best, decidedly. We should think the natural increase is abundant enough to satisfy the most craving desires of man for gain; but, if like the fable of the "goose that laid the golden egg," the lovers of money will have the eggs faster than the natural way, let them kill the goose, and try it!]

#### Grasshoppers and Crickets.

The grasshopper, langosta or chapulin (chapule singular, and chapulis plural in California), was called in the different Indian languages of Alta California as follows, as ascertained from some of the Indian vocabularies we have collected: The Indians of Orleans Bar and vicinity, on Klamath River, Klamath county, called it *Chans*. Those of San Luis Rey Mission valley called it *To-mow*. Those of Ynez Mission valley (Cas-cil), in Santa Barbara county, call it *Tuk-ha*. Those of the vicinity of Tehama, on the Sacramento river, called it *Wec-tik*. Tehama is the Indian name of the Sacramento river. Those of the Mission of San Gabriel (the Tobiscanqas) call it *Way-et*. Those of the island of Santa Cruz (native, Limoo), opposite Santa Barbara, call it *Pana-washoo*. They speak nearly the same language as those of Santa Barbara. Those of Carmelo and Monterey (the Ealenes) called it the *Po-to-kus*. Those of Campo Seco and vicinity of Stanislaus river, in Calaveras county (the Taa-kins), called it *Lima-nuk*. The Yo-bios, of Petaluma and vicinity, in Sonoma county, called it *Cha-ko*.

In some notes on the Indians of California, published in the April, 1859, number of Hutchings' California Magazine, it is stated that, "Grasshoppers are a great luxury to the Indians (particularly those of the Sacramento and Sierra Nevada Valleys), and are used as meat, and eaten in various ways. Sometimes they are caught, threaded on a string, hung over a fire until they are slightly toasted, and then eaten from the string. At others, the grass is set on fire, which both dries and cooks them, when they are picked up and eaten, or laid aside for future use. The most popular method of providing these, however, and which we have seen most frequently, is, in first digging a hole deep enough to prevent their jumping out; after which a circle is formed of Indians, both old and young and male and female, who, with a bush in each hand, beat from side to side, now with the right then with the left, when the insects keep jumping toward the hole, into which they fall and are caught. They are then gathered into a sack and saturated with salt water. A trench is then dug and in it a fire is built, after which the ashes are cleaned out, and the grasshoppers put in, and then covered with hot rocks and earth until they are cooked. They are then taken out and eaten in the same manner as we eat

shrimps; or put away to mix with acorn or seed meal, after being ground into a paste."

In June of the present year the grasshoppers made their appearance in Honey Lake, Carson, and other valleys of Utah, at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, and committed great destruction to the crops of the American settlers, and injured the cattle pastures very materially. They have been also found, this summer, very destructive on Cache Creek and the country around Tehama.

The editor of the Yreka Union says that crickets as large as mice, and twice as destructive and ravenous as grasshoppers, have been extremely abundant and annoying in the Shasta valley during the month of June.

#### Artesian Wells a Curse.

We speak in strong language, yet we mean what we say. Artesian wells rightly used, were a blessing, but abused, they become a curse. The agriculturists are now beginning to find that the doctrines we have advanced in the "FARMER," against this unnatural irrigation, this flooding orchards, gardens, etc., has proved and will prove the greatest curse that has ever afflicted a people to whom God in his good providence had committed a "rich inheritance." The valley of Santa Clara is one of the finest valleys in all California, or it was before the advent of "artesian wells," with a soil and climate equal to any county in our State, and superior to many. If the cultivators had well and wisely understood the command of God when he said: "Thou shalt dig the earth an *subdue* it;" if those to whom was committed the many "Eden spots" of that lovely section had cultivated instead of irrigated, the many places which now look so dry and desolate, would have been "blossoming with the rose." But alas! man in his avarice, dreamed that heaven had sent a new and unlooked-for blessing in the artesian well, so that he might "rest from his labors;" that the "earth would yield her increase" without the "sweat of the brow," and thus with this plan the "rivers of water" have been turned over the "dry land." But alas! not being *subdued*, the earth is "parched and baked," and a famine is in the land. Perhaps we speak in riddles, but that we may be understood, we would say we have made critical examination of the result of this flooding the land, this profuse irrigation, and not a solitary instance have we found where we do not see a blight in some degree, and it is rapidly increasing. We venture the assertion that within two years many fine and flourishing garden spots will have become so diseased as to literally die out. This system as now practiced, is contrary to all principles of science, and we hope most earnestly that the cultivators of that great valley will communicate with us freely and fully upon this subject, giving us all important facts relative to artesian wells and their influence. We know this fact: The fruit raised by the irrigation system is neither so high colored or so rich and juicy; and the trees that produce the fruit look succulent in their branches; they do not ripen their wood well and thus become subject to be destroyed by cold and frost. Trees and plants raised under this system make long naked "tap-roots," and consequently bear fruit upon the extremities of their limbs. We ask cultivators to examine our statements, and they will find them so. We do not believe there is a single gardener, nurseryman, or orchardist that will not soon deplore the error he has committed in thus being led into this unnatural system. God said "fountains shall spring up in the desert;" across which in his own time he will "make a highway for our God;" and then across the desert will long be found for the coming thousands to our land, the artesian well, and there they will be a "blessing for man and beast;" and here too, they would be a blessing were it not for man's avarice. Artesian wells, if here and there only, would be well enough; but the system of irrigation should only be in accordance with nature's plans; the earth must not be deluged; gentle showering over the foliage at the evening hour to cleanse and refresh, is always good, and that is about all that is needed. But there is a great evil that will soon be felt at Santa Clara; in fact, it is now felt. The earth is parched up, and bitter and grievous complaints come from all quarters, for it is found that the evil is increasing. And yet, "men have eyes, but they see not." All the surface water of the entire county is drawn off by means of artesian wells—drawn down to their channels and then sent up again in one stream instead of ten thousand through all the pores of the surface earth, and then carried off into the bay. Millions of gallons of water are hourly carried from the surface earth of Santa Clara Valley, and emptied into the bay, thus changing all the plans of the Deity, impoverishing and drying up the earth's surface, and unless this system is banished, the land of that famed valley will become almost worthless. We feel this subject to be one of vital importance, and we ask for it a careful consideration, and hope our numerous patrons in that valley will communicate freely with us, giving their experience and belief.

COPY DEFERRED.—We have a large amount of copy prepared, intended for this issue, which we are obliged to defer, so that we may insert the PREMIUM LIST of the State Agricultural Society. This must be our apology for deferring valuable matter,

#### Gardens and Fountains.

Nature serves so much to beautify a Garden, that is well designed and kept in good order, as a handsome Fountain, from which, in the quiet of evening, the streams of spray shall send forth its cooling and refreshing breath; in addition to which, in our climate, every plant and shrub within its influence feels its restorative power. Not only does the vegetable kingdom receive new life, but all the humans within its atmosphere inhale the freshness of its cooling breath. How little do the denizens of cities and towns dream of the real economy of such "beautifiers of Home!" Money-loving, they dream of the cost in money only, and deny themselves and their families these blessings, but pay double the cost in doctor's bills, by living in an atmosphere burned up by the long, hot days of our summer.

We rejoice to know that we are improving in this respect, and that many of our wealthy citizens, and those even in humbler circumstances, are realizing what Home should be, and are now giving their means and energies to this sanctuary of hope and happiness. Would that we could see it so everywhere!

Many persons who now suffer in comfort and health, by reason of heat and dryness, even to a serious degree, could be restored and refreshed by means of this highly valuable invention and ornament; besides, there is no excuse, by reason of exorbitant cost of these fountains. They are now made here by our own citizen-mechanics; and we had the pleasure to examine some beautiful patterns, now building at W. H. Moore's Brass Foundry, near the American Exchange; and, what is highly important, Messrs. Moore & Brother can get up handsome styles than any imported, and adapted to our tastes and wants, and at a less price than the New York patterns. The handsome fountain in the Hall at the Young Men's Christian Association Fair was the work of the Messrs. Moore, voluntarily placed there for the cause.

We ask, at this season of hot weather, a due consideration of this all-important subject. By means of a Fountain, and the cisterns to supply, a great benefit arises to all the adjacent grounds, increasing their beauty and fruitfulness, while adding largely to comfort, health, beauty, and happiness. We shall note the residences where they are found hereafter, and the practical good resulting from them.

#### Fox's Nursery, San Jose.

We know not when we have been more highly gratified than at a recent visit we paid to the Nursery of Mr. B. S. Fox, near San Jose. Whatever we may have said, in our earnestness, of the rapid progress of the Agriculture and Horticulture of California, was more than verified, from evidence before us, in our visit and careful examination of the Fruit-trees and Garden-plants, from the first deposit of seed to the tree in full bearing. Without the least disparagement to any other Nursery in our State, we know for extent, for excellence of culture, for variety, and true scientific and systematic arrangements, this Nursery cannot be surpassed, if it can be equaled.

Mr. Fox was long engaged in the extensive Nurseries of the Messrs. Hovey, of Cambridge, Mass. He is himself an educated Nurseryman, fully understanding his business, and the climate, soil, and materials of nature, which are under his control. Mr. Fox needs no other word from us, to prove his capability and the excellence of his Nursery-stock; than for us to invite all persons to his Nursery. There his works will praise him.

We wish the Messrs. Hovey, and other eminent Nurserymen of the Old States, could come and see this Nursery, and other excellent establishments that are scattered over our State. All would bespeak the coming triumphs of California in this science. We think it would startle experienced men abroad, if we should say to them that a Nursery of nearly a million of trees could be found, the greater portion of them (say more than half) were ready for market, upon ground that was uncultivated a little more than two years ago; yet, such is the fact.

The grounds of Mr. Fox is laid off in squares; each variety in the soil and situation most appropriate for them—pears, cherries, apples, plums, and other kinds. We have never seen them excelled, and rarely equaled, in beauty of form and thriftiness of growth. Mr. Fox has taken great pains to grow the best varieties. His ground covers about forty acres—a deep, rich alluvial, perfectly free from weeds, and highly cultivated. Its excellence of condition is the mark of the true Nurseryman. Mr. Fox is a workman himself, and he has every reason to be proud of his work.

We saw many new varieties of trees, plants, shrubs, roses, etc.; all of high character. We can only repeat, Go and see this Nursery.

FINE MERINO BUCKS.—We invite the particular attention of all who desire to purchase extra Merino Bucks, from the stocks now advertised by us, to call and see our lists: Those from the splendid Bucks Samson, Louis Napoleon, and Brigham Young; the first of which produced the great sample fleece of thirty-two and one-half pounds (which can be seen at our office), are of extraordinary excellence. The half-bloods being, to the eye, equal to many full-bloods in the older States. The entire lists we have now for sale have never been equaled.

#### Temperance.

We give place in our columns to the appeal of the Dashways with sincere pleasure. The noble efforts now making to redeem and restore the fallen, and save the erring, is worthy of all praise, and we hope a generous response will be given to the call of those who ask the aid of our citizens. These are the institutions we should build up. Save men from intemperance, and we save men from crime. Build up the Home for the Inebriate, and we shall not need to build prison walls for the criminal. Intemperance is the source of crime and misery all over our land. Every generous and humane heart will respond to the call, we trust; and soon will the song of the reclaimed echo over our land, and wives and children bless God for a new Home to them, in a reclaimed husband and father. Here follows the document:

#### ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

THE undersigned desire to make known to the public the progress they have made in establishing and organizing the Home for the Care of the Inebriate, in order that they may fully appreciate our efforts in this movement, that we believe will result in great relief to suffering humanity, and the decrease of crime throughout our City and State.

Through the generous aid of a few of our citizens, we have been enabled to rent a house and make sufficient preparations to accommodate a limited number of persons, who, through the excessive use of alcoholic liquors, required our aid; and have already been the means of relief to several such persons, who are now restored to society free from the disease of intoxication, and bid fair to become, as they were formerly, good and useful members of society.

Our interior arrangements are so far completed, as to be provided with a suitable Superintendent and Matron, to take care of and watch over the sick; also, a Medical Board has been established, through the voluntary tender of services of Drs. Aldrich and Woodland, that guarantees the medical attendance that is necessary in such cases.

We have but commenced the great work of reformation, but are satisfied from its workings thus far, if our good citizens will continue to aid us by their contributions, that in a very short time we shall be able to show the results of our labor to be of such general good as to establish the Institution as a permanent one in the State.

We are satisfied that no movement of a philanthropic character appeals more strongly to the sympathies of our people than does this, having for its sole object the restoration of lost persons to their families and society; thus causing a diminution in crime, as well as a reduction in the expenses in the administration of public justice.

Already, from the efforts of the Institution (the Dashways) from which this one springs into existence, the effect is observable in the falling off of business in the Police Court and the quiet that reigns in our streets, and when the uses of this one are known, and our citizens will assist us in taking the unfortunate inebriate to this Home, in lieu of being thrown into the city prison, amongst criminals of every dye, we may reasonably look for a still greater change to take place; and San Francisco, from being the receptacle of the most abandoned persons, will compare favorably with the best regulated cities in the Union.

Now, that we are ready to receive patients in the Home, we earnestly call upon all good citizens to come forward, witness the commencement of the work, and assist us in carrying out the design by donations of the sinews of war, for without the necessary means, our exertions will be of little avail, and instead of producing a great and permanent good, but little benefit will be derived from it.

San Francisco being the great metropolis of the State of California, it is natural that here a greater necessity obtains for such an institution than at any other point, as business and pleasure calling so many of our neighbors here, where all kinds of amusements are thrown before them, to lead to their ruin, we may reasonably expect a large share of our care to be bestowed upon them. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to our neighbors throughout the State to assist us by donations of money, assuring them that they shall ever be remembered by those whose only object is the amelioration of their fellow-men.

In accordance with the above, we respectfully invite the public to visit and view the premises dedicated to this work on Wednesday, the 19th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

F. B. R. WHITNEY, M. R. ROBERTS,  
JAS. E. WAINWRIGHT, JAS. DONAHUE,  
WM. H. JONES, HENRY M. HALE,  
JOHN B. URM, M. HALL, JR.,  
Board of Managers.

#### Guide-Boards in the Country.

We desire to call public attention to the necessity of guide-boards in the country. We believe it to be as much the duty of the Supervisors of a County to see that guide-posts are erected upon the high roads, pointing out to the traveler the course of the several roads as it is to build those roads, or to build bridges or any other public work for the County. The present unsettled titles to land, has caused many large valleys to be thrown open by the removal of fences, from occupiers having gone to some better place, where they could establish Homes; and thus it is often found that persons who are called to pass such places, may find a valley of ten miles in extent, with a score of cross-roads, and not a possibility of knowing whither any one leads. We know, too, that the masses of people are so engaged in their own pursuits, that they do not learn the topography of their own neighborhood; and it is very difficult for a stranger to gain the necessary information of the direction of towns and places by inquiring; and the cost of suitable guide-boards would be trifling to each County, while the public benefit would be very great. We hope each County will act on this suggestion, and voluntarily carry out so good a measure; if not, we hope the next Legislature will pass a Law that will require the officers of each County to do so.



### Massachusetts Conservatory of Art, Science and Historical Relics.

Massachusetts is now preparing to open an Institution bearing the above name, which shall be an honor to her and to the whole Union. The work has been commenced in earnest. It was ably presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts the last winter by Gov. Banks [we published his noble appeal], and memorials poured in from all classes and bodies of men by the thousands and tens of thousands. All the various Scientific Societies, the Clergy, Christian Associations, Merchants, the shipping interest connected with all parts of the world, the Manufacturers, Mechanical, and Agricultural Societies, and citizens from nearly every town in the State sent in their memorials asking the State to grant the prayer of the people, and build such an institution where all the "natural histories" of the State, by specimens in every department, could be gathered and there made the means of instruction to the people, and an honor to the State. A paper called the "Conservatory Journal" has been established at Boston, numbers of which have been sent us, which contains the organization of the Society, from which we take the following as the doings of the preliminary meeting, which shows the glorious enthusiasm in this cause:

"A meeting of gentlemen representing the Associations of Agriculture, Art, and Science, and various Industrial, Educational and Moral Interests of the city, was held at 3 1/2 p. m., on February 18th, at the library of the Boston Society of Natural History. The meeting was organized by the choice of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder as Chairman, and Dr. S. Kneeland Jr., as Secretary.

"The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take steps for memorializing the present Legislature for a grant of land belonging to the Commonwealth, in aid of a plan for a Conservatory of Art and Science, and he invited the representatives of the different interests to state their views. A reading of a portion of the Governor's message, in which he refers to the value of the public land, and advises a certain disposition to be made of it, brought the subject fairly before the meeting.

"Hon. A. H. Rice gave a sketch of the rise and progress of education in this community, and traced the connection between education and science and the mechanical and fine arts. He considered that some such plan as the one presented, for the enlargement and practical application of science in its various branches to the useful and ornamental arts of life, was imperatively demanded as an educational measure. Boston must have it: he considered it not a question of fact, but merely a question of time. He considered the present a favorable opportunity to make application to the Legislature in aid of a plan which would be of great advantage to the State in an educational point of view, and which would add to the value of the public land. He thought the mercantile interest especially concerned in the object contemplated in this plan, which could not fail to make Boston doubly attractive to strangers.

"Prof. Agassiz spoke in favor of the plan, which he thought of great importance, as occupying the middle ground between abstract science and its practical application. Science, in the abstract, must go alone, not hampered with any considerations of practical application, assisting, but not interfering with each other; the moment they are combined in the same association, science must languish. Hence the importance of some institution occupying the ground of an interpreter between the two, which he thought the plan proposed would do.

"Mr. M. D. Ross said that the cause of the present movement was the fact that this unoccupied Back Bay land was in the vicinity of the city; in order to make valuable what now is mere water it must be developed by the citizens, must be used for some purposes of public improvement. From conference with persons owning land in the neighborhood, he thought that they would generally cooperate in the carrying out of a plan of the kind, for uniting the various associations of art and science. He thought the main thing at the present time was to secure ample territory, a like opportunity to obtain which would never occur again. Its value must depend on the use made of it, and he knew of nothing which could so enhance the value, as the reservation of space for the educational, scientific, artistic, and other practically useful purposes embraced in this plan.

"Rev. Dr. Blagden expressed his approval of any plan which promises to develop the relations between science and art; such an institution as the one proposed he thought would elevate the intellectual standard in the community, and meet a great public want.

"Dr. A. A. Gould alluded to the frequency of such institutions in Europe, and thought they were imperatively demanded here; he mentioned particularly the Museum of Practical Geology and the Kew Gardens—the one presenting the wonders of the mineral and the other of the vegetable world to public observations; such are not only attractive to strangers, but exceedingly useful to every citizen. He mentioned the project of a magnificent gentleman of St. Louis, who intended to make for that city a miniature "Garden of Plants" solely at his own expense.

"J. D. Philbrick, Esq., President of the American Institute of Instruction, spoke in favor of such a plan as an educational agent; he thought a collection of objects illustrating education, from the primary school to the university, a most desirable thing. Such an one has been commenced in Toronto, Canada. There was no Polytechnic Institution in America worthy of the name, and he hoped Boston would take the lead in this, as she had in the primary and high schools.

"Wm. E. Baker, Esq., said that he had conferred with various parties interested, and he thought all would favor this plan. The Water-Power Company would be disposed to favor it, taking other land in exchange for their own, if the site selected were upon their domain; and he saw no insurmountable difficulty in carrying it out. In order to act as speedily as possible, he moved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, in favor of the reservation of a sufficient space of the Commonwealth land for the purpose of the contemplated Conservatory of Art, Science, and Historical Relics. The motion was adopted. The following gentlemen were chosen by nomination: Messrs. Marshall P. Wilder, Geo. W. Pratt, Samuel H. Goodkin, A. Ordway, Wm. E. Baker, B. F. Edmonds, and M. D. Ross.

"In addition to the gentlemen named above, parties having a large interest in the Boston Water-Power Company, the Mill-Dam Corporation, the contractors for filling the Back Bay, and many others representing the mercantile interests, were present, and great harmony and unanimity of feeling existed as to immediate and decided action.

"The Committee appointed by the Boston Society of Natural History, who had presented a memorial to the Legislature for the reservation of land for these general purposes, and the general Committee of seven above mentioned, had a hearing before the Committee on Back Bay lands at the State House on March 10, 1859.

"Hon. M. P. Wilder opened the hearing before the Committee on behalf of the interests of Agriculture, and spoke of the increase of agricultural

colleges, and the need for something practical to be presented to the people. Mr. Wilder, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the value of an agricultural museum, and the lead Massachusetts had taken in the establishment of valuable societies. The Horticultural and other societies stood ready to build; and when it was known that land could be had, probably building after building would go up, and where one society could not build, two or more might unite to erect one. Many societies might thus be located, and yet there be room for more.

"Mr. Joseph F. Breck, President of the Horticultural Society, appeared on behalf of the Society, and spoke of the objects which they had in view; they did not wish to establish a nursery there; it would take too much room; but they certainly needed room for exhibition and library rooms, and whatever land was granted, could be put to excellent use for the exhibition of rare and beautiful plants of native origin. There were many splendid plants which were native here, but had been taken abroad and cultivated and then brought hither, as rhododendrons, phloxes, and the like. This Society had already been of great benefit to all parts of the country in disseminating information, and the presence of its collections here would have a beneficial effect on the moral tone of the city.

"Dr. Cabot, on behalf of the Natural History Society, spoke of its need for increased accommodations. The botanical collection consisted of some hundred thousand specimens, at present badly stored, and in danger of mould. The collection of birds had increased from 500 to 3,000. There were many collections in the hands of private individuals, and our collection would double in a week if we had a suitable fire-proof building. Some of the collections were unique—as the fossil sand-stone of the Connecticut Valley, the foot-prints of the past, which if destroyed, could never be replaced; and so it might be said of other collections. Some of the collections were from men of great celebrity of our own and other countries, all obscured, hidden, or stored for want of room.

"Dr. Charles T. Jackson supported the remarks of the previous speaker in reference to the value of the collections of the Society, and of its services to science. The Society consisted of 300 active resident members, 200 corresponding members, and 100 honorary members. Dr. Harris' magnificent insect collection was spoken of. The inclosed nature of the present building rendered it damp, and the Society's richest treasures had to be kept in private hands in sunnier locations.

"Dr. Kneeland, the Secretary of the Society, spoke of the fine private collections which would be presented to the Society by friends, and of the facilities of the institution for educational purposes. They would like, if they could obtain, an institution like the *Jardin des Plantes* of Paris.

"Mr. Flint, the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, stated that the rooms in the basement of the State House, containing the beginning of a collection of the natural history of the State, were already crowded, and there were 2,000 species of insects, 200 of birds, and it was intended to make a complete collection at some future day.

"They based their application on the fact that the institution proposed would form a grand and much needed educational establishment for all classes and interests of the State; and also maintained from the experience of Boston and other large cities, that the leaving of open spaces rendered the adjoining land so much more valuable than it otherwise would have been, that it really amounted not only to not giving anything away, but would actually add to the total value of the Commonwealth land.

"The Horticultural Society had already prepared a memorial in aid of the general one; and other associations would come in due time to its assistance; the State Board of Agriculture was also represented by its Secretary, Mr. Flint, who approved highly of the plan."

We give also the excellent remarks of Geo. B. Emerson, Esq., at the second meeting, which are worthy of a careful perusal.

"George B. Emerson, Esq., thought that the Legislature would be false to the feelings of the people, and to the spirit of our legislation for the last twenty-five years, if they should neglect the present opportunity to raise the standard of practical education in the Commonwealth.

"The Legislature of Massachusetts gives liberally every year, \$40,000 or \$50,000, for the aid of the Common Schools, for the education of all her citizens. What do they do in return? They voluntarily tax themselves, as they did last year, twenty-nine times as much as the State gives them for this purpose. So it has been wherever the State has given. For Harvard College, for example, though the State has done well, private munificence has done twenty times as much. And so it will be in this case, if the State will give the land asked for. We may trust to the well tried generosity of an enlightened public to give, in buildings and collections, over many times the value of the land. And this treasure of science and art so collected, will be open, not only to the inhabitants of Boston, but to members of the Legislature and to all strangers.

"A most important object, in a comprehensive system of education, is to bring the powers and resources of the highest science within the reach of those who are engaged in the practical arts of life. This great object the Legislature have now the opportunity and the means of attaining; and such an opportunity may never present itself again. Men of science almost necessarily live in cities. They can act with the greatest efficiency only near the collections and museums which exhibit to the eye, not only objects of nature, but conclusions from the observations and experiments of many observers for many years. Science thus being naturally in cities, can be made freely accessible to the people who need it, and are asking for it, through the agency of such institutions as those contemplated in the memorial.

"This is true, even of those sciences which have for their object the improvement of the processes for the cultivation of the earth, and the working of mines. The largest and most valuable collections of whatever relates to the culture and products of the soil are in, or very near to, Paris and Berlin, and the other great capitals of the Old World. Mr. Emerson mentioned particularly a course of lectures upon the cultivation of fruit trees, which he attended at the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers*, in Paris, by Du Breuil, who unites to the most exact and comprehensive science, great and intimate practical knowledge of the subject of his lectures. Half of the audience consisted of strangers like himself, from all lands, attracted by this rare and beautiful combination of the treasures of science and the methods and resources of art. He sat by the side of two gentlemen from South America, and saw about him Spaniards, Russians, Swedes, Italians, natives of the British Islands and of the United States. The remaining half of the audience was made up of working-men, farmers, gardeners, nursery-men, who had come to get a practical lesson in their own art. For illustration, the lecturer had, opening from his lecture-room, vast halls of specimens and life-like models of all the fruits and other products of trees, and of all the tools used in cultivating them—everything which could have been furnished, if the lecture had been given in the middle of the largest garden in the world.

"The present Legislature has the opportunity of laying the foundation for precisely such lectures, and for lectures of a kindred nature upon kindred subjects, which shall be accessible to their suc-

cessors in future years, many of whom will be representatives of the agricultural population of Massachusetts, and to multitudes of others, who will flock in from distant parts of this State and from other States. What an added value would such an institution, or rather such an association of institutions, so established, lend to the pleasures and advantages of a great city. There would naturally grow up, not only courses of instruction upon the arts which aim to beautify and render more delightful the surface of the earth, and more easy and productive the labor bestowed upon it, but courses which would make more interesting and intelligible the processes of every other practical product, and lighten every form of toil, from the mining of iron to the search for stars in the skies, with ready access to the collections which would be formed, and to the instruction for which they would furnish the occasion and the means, a winter's residence in the capital of Massachusetts would be rendered more pleasurable and more profitable, not only to every person interested in any of these useful pursuits, but to all who sought to elevate and dignify the leisure of prosperity, or of age, by indulging their love for the beautiful in nature or in art.

"Mr. Emerson stated that 340,000 persons visited the Kew Gardens last year; the greater part of these passed by the Conservatory of rare and costly plants, to examine the practical applications of the products of the earth to the purposes of common life."

We ask our citizens, why California shall not have a Conservatory of Art and Science? No State in the Union could equal ours. We shall speak further on this theme.

### About Strawberries.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, the following letter from the veteran vine-grower and wine-maker of Ohio, was read upon the subject of the strawberry. Many points are of interest and it may lead to a better knowledge of their culture, therefore we publish it:

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1859.

To the Cincinnati Horticultural Society:

GENTLEMEN: As the English gardeners raise many strawberries under glass, I should not blame them for casting aside pure pistillates, from experience I have had in my grape-house this Spring. On an upper bench I had all hermaphrodites; on the lower, all pure pistillates. I have a hive of bees on the outside of the house. The weather has been so cold that some days no bees were seen and on many others but few in the house—then only in the middle of the day. The pistillates are Schneck's Seedlings; the blossoms very small—half the size of the hermaphrodites. On examining the plants, three days since, to my surprise, I found not one of the pistillates in twenty impregnated. In the hermaphrodite, not one in twenty that was not fully impregnated, and some of the berries ripening. I believe there are two reasons for this: one, that the large, handsome blossoms of the hermaphrodite leads them to light on that, and where they do, then go to the pistillate blossoms. The farina attached to their feet from the hermaphrodite blossoms, is apt to drop off before they reach the pistillate blossoms. Horticulturists, in England, did, for some time deny our doctrine of pure staminate and pistillate blossoms. They now admit that we may have them, but say this change is produced by our soil and climate; that if our pure staminate and pure pistillates are planted there, they would become hermaphrodites. If they will raise seedlings, they will find some pure staminate and some pure pistillates. They should be convinced without this evidence. If they refer to proceedings of their Horticultural Society, they will find a letter from their great strawberry cultivator, Mr. Kean, who raised their famous Kean's Seedling, saying: That some new seedlings of his, in a small bed, bore no fruit; that on examining the blossoms he could find no perfect stamens to impregnate them; that he put some of his other seedlings in the paw, when every blossom bore a perfect fruit. The subject has there rested since.

European gardeners assure me that their fine large-fruited hermaphrodites do not average much more than half a crop of perfect fruit; that many blossoms bear none, and some, defective fruit. Such is our experience with them. I would advise them to cultivate our Hermaphrodite Prolific. Where insects can reach the blossom, every one will bear a perfect fruit of good size. If they will raise many seedlings, they may find one in a thousand of this class. I have six hundred seedlings from our best Hermaphrodites and Pistillates, and some from English seed, that will show their character this season. If one shall prove perfect, in male or female organs, in all the blossoms, I shall be content. I write this, believing that for early forcing we should use Hermaphrodites only, and to inquire whether you have seen a like result. Certain it is, that under glass, where there are no insects, Hermaphrodites will bear no fruit unless impregnated by hand.

Respectfully,

N. Loxworth.

Mr. Graham remarked that he differed from Mr. Loxworth, that bees or insects were alone necessary for the fructification of the blossoms. The wind, no doubt, carried the fine pollen from the stamens to the pistils. He had planted pistillate plants without any staminate near, and he never then had any fruit. This system was known and practiced by Knight, in England, many years ago.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—Mr. T. J. Armstrong, of Ione Valley, left at our office (says the *Amador Sentinel*), of July 9th) five heads of wheat, which weighed one pound. This wheat is a peculiar kind, and the first of the sort we have ever seen. It is called the "Seven-headed, or Egyptian Wheat," and was introduced into this county by our fellow-townsman, B. D. Styles, Esq. The main head, or stem, is about six inches in length, and well filled with large, full grains of wheat; from the main stem, and forming a part of it, as it were, are thirteen auxiliary heads, about an inch in length, and also well filled with healthy grain—making the main head about two inches in width. Mr. Armstrong has a small patch of this wheat growing on his farm in Ione now. The seed from one head of this wheat was sowed on the farm of Mrs. Cheney, in Ione, last year, and nineteen bushels of wheat raised therefrom. Our authority for this statement is Mr. Styles.

Through the labors of the Rev. Prof. Huntington, of Harvard University, a liberal-minded gentleman, whose name is not given to the public, has made a donation of \$20,000 to that institution for a gymnasium. The building, in the form of an octagon, fifty feet in diameter, has been completed at a cost of \$80,000, and Mr. Cabot, of Boston, is about fitting up the apparatus.—[Exchange.

### Hunting Wild Bees.

H. L. Cousin, Oneida Co., N. Y., sends to the American Agriculturist a description of a contrivance for catching the bees, which we think the best of any, as we know it is simple and effectual. It is simply a small box about three inches long, two inches wide, and two inches deep, open at the bottom. A partition, parallel with the bottom, divides the box into two parts. The top of the box is covered with a small square of glass. In the partition is an opening about an inch square, with a slide over it extending to the outside of the box, so that the hole in the partition may be opened or closed at pleasure. The bee-hunter provides himself with a basket containing the box, a few pieces of dry comb, and a vial of honey and water, mixed in equal quantities.

Having found a bee at work upon a flower, the box is placed over him, and the bottom covered with the hand, when the bee will pass up through the opening in the partition toward the light, to escape. The slide is then closed over the opening, and the bee is fairly caught. A little of the honey in the vial is then poured upon a piece of comb, on a board or dish, and the box set over it, with one edge raised a little to admit the light. Then if the slide be drawn and the top darkened with the hand the bee will descend, and coming in contact with the tempting morsel, will go straight to work to load up, for he generally has an eye to business, however he may be situated. The box may now be gently raised, and his flight observed. After catching and liberating several bees from the same locality, one line of direction is soon found. Then a number more may be captured and carried to some distance before freeing them, by whom another line is formed, crossing the first, or rather running to it. It is then only necessary to observe a few insects in each line of flight, to find where the two lines will meet, which will of course be at the point where the common store-house of the bees is located.

### To Obtain Fruit from Barren Trees.

I wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear that I blundered on to. Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that leaned considerably. I drove a stake by it, tied a string to a limb and fastened it to the stake. The next year that limb blossomed full, and not another blossom appeared on the tree, and as Tim Bunker said, "it set me a thinking," and I came to the conclusion that the string was so tight, that it prevented the sap returning to the roots; consequently, it formed fruit-buds. Having a couple of pear trees that were large enough to bear but that had never blossomed, I took a coarse twine, wound it several times around the tree above the lower limbs, and tied it as tight as I could. The next Spring all the top above the cord, blossomed as white as a sheet, and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. A neighbor seeing my trees loaded with pears, used this method with the same result. I have since tried the experiment on several trees, always with the same result. I think it a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early Summer, say June or July, wind a strong twine several times round the tree, or a single limb, and tie it, the tighter the better, and you will be pleased with the result: the next Winter or Spring the cord may be taken off.—[Jas. R. Russell in Am. Agriculturist.

[Try this experiment now to increase the size of the fruit.]

### The Agricultural Fair at Marysville.

The public will no doubt be gratified to learn that the prospects of having a fine exhibition at Marysville, says the *Express*, are of the most encouraging and gratifying character. Much interest is manifested in the enterprise, not only by our people here, but by the good people of the adjoining counties. The officers of the Society are bending all their energies to make the enterprise not only successful but to have an exhibition here, such as has never been equaled in the State. They have been actively engaged in placing the matter properly before the people and have aroused a commendable interest among the farmers and other classes throughout the adjoining counties, so much so that they regard the success of the enterprise as beyond a doubt. We understand that the Visiting Committee will visit all the farms, orchards, &c., which have been entered for exhibition, within the next two weeks, and make the necessary examinations with a view to determine as to their respective merits. We are informed that the managers will appoint the various committees in a few days, and that the persons appointed will be immediately notified thereof, so that they may enter upon the discharge of their respective duties. Arrangements are already being made for fitting up the cattle grounds. Napoleon Square will be used for that purpose. It is the same location used by the State Fair last year for that purpose. The Pavilion on Cortez Square is also about to be enlarged and decorated preparatory to the Fair. We are assured no pains will be spared to render every thing in connection with the Fair pleasant and agreeable and make it interesting and attractive.

In view of these facts we hope our farmers, fruit-men, stockmen, mechanics, miners, &c., will lend a helping hand to the enterprise and strive to place something on exhibition.

We regard this as an enterprise second in importance to none to our portion of the State, for nothing is better calculated to develop the resources and advance its interests. All that is necessary is that the proper interest should be manifested in its behalf. We are, therefore, pleased to learn that although in its infancy, being a mere experiment, it has every indication of success.

### TRANSPLANTING RUTA-BAGAS—LARGE YIELD.

Wm. J. Pettie, Salisbury, Ct., writes that he has tried sowing ruta-baga turnips on a bed thickly, about the 10th of June, and when the plants are of proper size, transplanting them to the open field. He is pleased with the plan, as it saves the first weeding, and also the thinning. Taking into account the labor involved in re-setting, and the check they will receive in the process, it would not pay to do this upon a large scale, we suspect. The seed is cheap and may be sown freely, and the plants may then be easily thinned with a hoe after they have become well established. The plan would work better with plants having a shorter tap-root. Mr. Pettie says he gathered 900 bushels of ruta-bagas from an acre. The best quarter acre produced 325 bushels, or at the rate of 1,300 bushels to the full acre.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENT.—Take a sheet of coarse brown paper, and after holding it before the fire until it is perfectly dry, fold it up into a large strip of about two inches wide. The magnet is now complete. To exhibit the attractive power, cut some strips of writing paper about three inches long and about as wide as one of these lines; place them upon the table, three or four together. Now take the magnet and draw it briskly under the arm two or three times; its electro-magnetism is instantly developed, and becomes apparent when held over the small strips of writing paper, veritably by the wings of lightning.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. P. E. ROGERS—Family Sewing. We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. E. ROGERS, whose skillful operation upon the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE has elicited universal commendation throughout the State, and at the Fair been awarded the highest Premium, has again resumed her business at the NEW STORE of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, No. 119 Montgomery street, where a description of Plain and Ornamental FAMILY SEWING will be executed in the best style of the art. **ROTTING CLOTHS** prepared for Flouring Mills, with neatness and dispatch.

The Ladies' Electro-Chemical Baths.—Exactly so—as a rule of Bath, with a well furnished reception room, has been assigned exclusively to the ladies who patronize his institution, by Dr. BOWMAN, on Sansome street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where order, neatness and cleanliness predominate in every department. A skillful, kind and attentive lady has charge of this department of the Doctor's business, and our lady friends assure us that we cannot too highly praise nor too highly recommend these baths to universal use by our lady readers, whether as aids to cure neuralgia, rheumatism, and the other "ills that flesh is heir to," as for the purpose of promoting comfort, enjoyment, and the continuance of good health. They are indeed a luxury; and to one suffering from disease, sweeter far than "sugar-coated pills," and how much better, those who can truly tell who have "thrown physic to the dogs," and clove to these health-giving baths.

We are ahead of the world in Ambrotypes; we are ahead of the world in Photographs; we are ahead of the world in Daguerotypes. We have documents to prove it, the whitewashing of an unprincipled committee at Marysville, notwithstanding; the palms of whose lands, I presume, were peculiarly sensitive to the touch of "vera." My Ambrotypes were not exhibited at the last Fair in this city.

Please call and see the celebrated Premium Ambrotypes that my neighbor brings so much about, and it will be seen that the committee at the State Fair reversed the order of things, awarding First Premiums to the poorest articles. K. H. VANCE, Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Patent Office Business.—All persons having Inventions or Improvements upon Inventions, and desirous of securing a Patent for the same, can be greatly aided in expediting the same by calling on us; having received from Messrs. MUNN & CO., of the Scientific American Office, their rules of procedure in all cases, so that expedition and safety may accrue to Inventors. Letters addressed to us will receive immediate attention.

Superior Sheep Dogs.—We have some superior Sheep Dogs for sale, from original French stock. They are now of the right age to take away, and are the best and handsomest dogs that have ever been offered for sale. Apply to the editor of the FARMER. 23

Importation of Stock.—The wonderful advantages of our climate for the breeding of stock and the certain success which has attended all the efforts made to improve the different races of animals have elicited a more particular attention to this subject from the best stock-raisers of Europe and America. To secure to themselves the market of California for a sale of valuable breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, they have addressed us letters of inquiry, and have already sent us their catalogues of stock, together with the pedigree of the finest animals now for sale. We shall prepare a list of the same so as to have it completed by the time of the autumn Fair, when those parties desirous of purchasing the best blood stock of the world, will have an opportunity of doing so. We therefore invite stock-raisers abroad who have not already done so, who have fine stock for sale, to send us their lists that we may register the same. A full pedigree, with all particulars of the stock and the cash price, will be registered and offered for sale. We have already about one hundred head of stock registered, that can now be purchased and guaranteed a safe delivery here at a given time. Those who want will do well to make early application. Address editor California Farmer, San Francisco.

SWARMS OF BEES.—Very full and excellent Swarms of Bees, now ready for delivery, can be had on application at the Office of the FARMER. These Swarms are of a very extra quality, and such as are not to be had very often. Persons in want of Bees will do well to make early application, as good Swarms are not plenty. 19

### THE HOME OF BEAUTY.

"Creative Genius from thy hand,  
What shapes of order, beauty, rise,  
When waves thy potent, mystic wand  
To people ocean, earth, and skies!"  
What heart does not bow before the altar of Beauty, and worship at the shrine of Genius? Imagination can rear temples, and people them with gods; but Genius is required to make them live—to our vision, live before us models of themselves.

Here is our castle,  
And here our god;  
But they are mortal.  
Around these footstools bays  
The good, the great, the living and the dead;  
And yet they speak—speak as we speak  
"We cannot meet the speaking eye,  
But we are known, and, knowing,  
Fain would hold sweet converse."  
But as we gaze upon their closed life,  
We know that they are silent.  
While they speak, and gaze on us  
Creative Genius! raise thy wand  
And gather round us where we stand  
Within these halls, a living throng;  
That we may raise a glorious song  
To all who act the noble part;  
And tribute give to every art.  
Creative Genius! here's thy home!  
And here shall worded thousands come;  
Here spend a season free from care,  
To worship the beautiful, good, and fair,  
For is it not a freeman's duty  
To worship at the shrine of Beauty?  
Behold these flowers that run the land,  
These little children in groups they stand,  
While here and there, like angels, see  
They're smiling on their mother's knee.  
Men, in their prime, each like a brother,  
Joined hand in hand they're linked together;  
Here, too, the aged, the noblest show,  
They, hand in hand, together go.  
Young men and maidens, free from care,  
Single or plighted, like jewels rare,  
Are gathered round this gorgeous Hall,  
The Home of Beauty, in truth we call.

Creative Genius, raise thy wand!  
We now would ask, O! let him stand  
Before us, him who all this beauty planned.  
Behold, cries Genius, quickly glance!  
Enough! the artist, R. H. VANCE!

### Daguerrean Gallery,

Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

The Oxygenated Bitters.—For the cure of DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Cough, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Watery Brash, Acidity, St. Sickness, Scoury, Nausea, Headache, Excess, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion.  
These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Politicians, Farmers, and others testify are the only safe, certain, and scientific remedy for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phases or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race.  
These Bitters were discovered by Dr. George B. Green, and their formula differs entirely from that of any other preparation of Medicine. Containing no alcohol—no minerals—no poison—no noxious drugs; in their nature tonic, not stimulating; retaining their virtues in every climate; they are a "renewing" and a "form" indeed, of Medicine, and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter how long standing, or how induced or chronic in its character, the disease may be; no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and resisted the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will send the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is had to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.  
For sale by—HARRIS MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and RICHARDSON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine every where. 23



## THE NOBLEMAN OF EARTH.

The truest nobleman of earth, is he who loves to be  
The first companion of the good, the hero of the free,  
Who works undaunted for the poor, who sees no rank in  
names;  
Whose hopes ascend to heaven in crowds, as sparks fly  
up from flames!  
Give me that nobleman of mind, who loves a noble cause;  
The right of labor's sturdy sons, and freedom's right-  
eous laws!  
The hater of each evil scheme a tyrant may advance;  
A giant's strength about his heart, thoughts brilliant in  
his glance!  
I love the nobleman of earth, who strives to bless the age;  
And leaves a glory that is caught on history's faithful  
page!  
Whose name the millions love to lip, Truth's sure un-  
flinching guest;  
Who shines in love as does the sun in palace of the West.  
He's deathless as the mighty skies, when jeweled through  
with stars;  
Could feel God's beauty in a blaze burst through his  
prison-bars!  
No mandate from the tyrant breaks his spirit's upward  
bound;  
While high on every liberal creed his name is blazoned  
round!  
And perished kings may pass from earth, their pomp and  
luster fade;  
But Nature's nobleman undoes the cruel laws they've  
made.  
His worshiped monarch is his God, he leaves a name  
behind,  
Flushed with effulgence that reflects his majesty of mind!

## Horace Greeley's Letters.

NUMBER TWO.—NOTES ON KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, May 20, 1859.  
It resumed raining in Kansas, after a few dry  
days, on Thursday the 12th inst., and rained "off  
and on" till Saturday night. Sunday the 13th was  
cloudy and chilly, but without rain, until evening,  
when thunder-showers came up from every side,  
and kept flashing and rumbling and pouring nearly  
throughout the night. Kansas brags on its thunder  
and lightning; and the boast is well founded. I  
never before observed a display of celestial pyrotech-  
nics so protracted, incessant and vivid as that of  
last Sunday night. The country, already saturated  
with water, was fairly drenched by this deluge,  
which rendered many streams ordinarily insignifi-  
cant either dangerous or for a season impassible.

At 6 A. M. on Monday morning, four of us left  
Atchison in a two-horse wagon, intent on reaching  
Oswatimie (some eighty miles rather east of  
south—one hundred by any practicable route) next  
evening. The sky was still threatening; we knew  
that the streams were swelled beyond reason; but  
our pilot was a most experienced pioneer, who had  
forded, been ferried over or swam, every stream in  
Eastern Kansas, and was confident of his ability  
to go through by some route or other. So we went  
ahead in a southerly direction, across swells of  
prairie rather steep-sided for Kansas, and through  
ravines in which what were usually rills were  
swelled into torrents. From the high level of the  
prairies little but a broad sweep of grass on every  
side was visible; but soon we were descending  
into a new ravine, and now belts and spurs of  
timber were seen, generally widening as they de-  
scended. I noted that these wood spurs, composed  
mainly of Black Oak and Cottonwood (the latter  
a very poor but quick-growing timber, ranging  
somewhere between Poplar and Basswood), began  
to extend on every side wherever the annual fires  
were repelled from the adjacent prairie, whether  
by the interposition of a road or otherwise, and  
that the young trees that thus spring up along the  
sides of the ravines and run out into the level  
prairie, are quite often Hickory, White Ash, &c.,  
even where none such are visible among the ad-  
jacent timber. I was fully convinced that wood  
grows more abundant with the progress of settle-  
ment and cultivation. Of course, there is timber  
enough to-day in the Territory; but the better  
portion of it is too generally confined to the inter-  
valles of the larger streams, too far for their com-  
fort from most settlers on the prairies. Could  
prairie-fires be wholly arrested, the increase of  
timber would overbalance tenfold the annual use  
and waste; and the quality improves even faster  
than the quantity. This is real progress. For,  
though there is quite enough in the Territory, and  
a pretty good variety of all species except the ever-  
greens, which are lamentably deficient, there are  
points at which none is within two or three miles  
—the little that formerly ran up the small ravines  
which cut in upon the great high prairies being  
soon exhausted by use for building, fuel and fencing,  
and requiring years for its reproduction.

Twelve or fifteen miles south of Atchison, we  
struck the great California trail from Leavenworth,  
and thence followed it east by south into that city,  
some fifteen to eighteen miles. I should have liked  
Gerrit Smith as one of our party, that I might  
show him the practical working of his theory that  
Government has no other legitimate business than  
to keep one man's fingers off another man's throat  
and out of any pocket but his own. The great  
California trail, like the Santa Fé and all other  
primitive roads through this prairie country, keeps  
along the highest "divides" or prairie swells, avoid-  
ing the miry "bottoms" of the streams and (so far  
as possible) the ravines which the water falling on  
the high prairie has cut down to them, of course  
winding considerably, but making the best and  
most serviceable natural road that can be, and one  
that in dry weather is excellent, and in wet as  
good as possible. But each settler along this  
trail, in the absence of any legal establishment  
of the trail as a highway, is at liberty to run his  
fences right across it as the line of his land runs,  
and so crowd it off the high "divides" into all  
manner of angles and zigzags, across this ravine  
and into that, until the trail is fast becoming  
the very worst road in all Kansas. I have had  
a pretty full experience of bad roads during this  
week; but the very worst and miriest was that  
portion of the California trail (and United States  
military road from Fort Leavenworth west to other  
forts) which works its sinuous way through the  
region generally settled by thirty farmers, lying  
directly west of Leavenworth. And the worst hill  
for teams I have seen in Kansas is traversed by  
this road within five miles of Leavenworth, be-  
tween the Fort and the rich but miry valley of Salt  
Creek on the west. This road, unless it can be  
restored, will soon have to be abandoned, and  
thence Leavenworth must suffer.

As we neared the California trail, the white cov-  
erage of the many emigrant and transport wagons  
dotted the landscape, giving the trail the appear-  
ance of a river running through great meadows,  
with many ships sailing on its bosom. Most of the  
independent wagoners were still encamped by the  
wayside, unable or unwilling to brave the deep  
mud; their cattle feeding on the broad prairie;  
the emigrants cooking or sitting beside the wagons;  
women sometimes washing, and all trying to dry  
their clothing, drenched and soaked by the pour-  
ing rain of the past night. One great wagon-train  
was still in *corral* with its cattle feeding and men  
lounging about; the others might better have been,  
as it was clearly impossible to make their team,  
wild-looking oxen (mainly of the long-horned  
stripe, which indicates Texas as their native land,  
and which had probably first felt the yoke within  
the past week) draw them up the slightest ascent  
through that deep slippery mire. A great deal of  
yelling, beating, swearing, was being expended to

little purpose, as I presume each train corralled for  
the ensuing night within a mile of the point it left  
in the morning. These contractors' wagons are  
very large and strong, each carrying a couple of  
good extra axles lashed under a heavy jerk;  
in case an old one gives way under a heavy jerk;  
the drivers are as rough and wild-looking as their  
teams, though not so awkward at their business;  
but to keep six yoke of such oxen in line in the  
road, and all pulling on the load, is beyond human  
skill. It is a sore trial to patience, that first start  
of these trains on their long journey—to Utah,  
Fort Hall, Green River, and some of these to New  
Mexico, though this is not the Santa Fé trail. The  
loads are generally fifty hundred weight; the wag-  
ons must weigh at least fifteen hundred each; and,  
though this would seem moderate for twelve oxen,  
it must be remembered that they are at this season  
poor and at first unbroken, and that the road is in  
spots a very bad one. A train consists of ten to  
twenty wagons; each train has its reliable and  
experienced master or director; and when a team  
is stalled another is unhitched from its own wagon  
and sent to the aid of the one in trouble. The  
rate of progress is of course small-like; these trains  
will do well if they make twenty miles the first  
week, considering the weather. But then the feed  
of the teams (like the lodgings of the men) costs  
nothing, as they live on the broad prairie, and  
though they will often be fearfully hungry or dry  
in traversing grassless tracts on their route, they  
are said generally to gain in flesh (for which there  
is ample room) during a journey of three or four  
months. Of course, they improve in docility and  
effectiveness, being at first so wild that, in order  
to be yoked, they have to be driven into the *corral*  
(formed, as I may have explained, by the wagons  
closely ranged in hollow square, the tongue of  
each being run under its next neighbor, for defence  
against Indians or other prowlers). Very few  
wagons or cattle ever come back; the freighting is  
usually sold at or near their point of destination  
for whatever they will fetch—to be taken to Cali-  
fornia or disposed of as they best may.

We drove into Leavenworth City about 11 A. M.,  
and found that the delegates from this county had  
generally given up the idea of reaching Oswatimie,  
judging that the Convention would have to be  
adjourned, or postponed, on account of the  
swollen streams being impassible. Stranger Creek  
barred all egress by way of Lawrence, which we  
had intended to make our resting-place for the  
night; a creek, nine miles south of Leavenworth,  
had turned back the stage running in that direc-  
tion; in fact, no stage made its way out of Leaven-  
worth that day in any direction which was not  
forced to return, hampered by the high water. So,  
at 3 P. M., we shipped our horses and wagons on  
board the steamboat D. A. January, and dropped  
down the Missouri, some fifty miles, past the bleaching  
bones of several dead cities (not including Quindaro,  
which insists that it is still alive) to Wyandot,  
in the lower corner of Kansas, with Kansas  
City, Missouri, three miles off in plain sight, across  
the mouth of the Kansas or Kaw River. Wyandot,  
though hemmed in and impeded, like Quindaro, by  
an Indian reserve back of it, is alive, and is be-  
coming what it ought fully to be, the outlet and  
inlet between Southern Kansas and the Missouri  
river. It has a beautiful location, and decided  
natural advantages over Kansas City. We halted  
at Wyandot over night, and set forth at 6 next  
morning for Oswatimie (forty-six miles a little  
west of south by a bee-line, but over fifty by any  
practicable route), which we were desirous of  
reaching before night, as the Convention was to  
be held next day.

Our route led south-west over rolling woodland  
through the Wyandot Reserve, descending into the  
bottom of the Kansas or Kaw river; said bottom  
being from one to two miles wide, and very heavily  
timbered with Elm, Yellow Oak, Black Walnut,  
Hickory, Cottonwood, Sycamore, Basswood, &c.  
Nearly all the rivers and larger creeks of Kansas  
run through similar bottoms or intervals, from  
half a mile to three miles wide, and timbered much  
like this. These intervals are composed of a dark,  
rich mold, often over ten feet deep, but they are  
not so level that they could hardly be  
cultivated without drainage, even were it ad-  
visable to strip them by wholesale of timber, as it  
decidedly is not. The houses and barns that shall  
yet thickly dot the adjacent prairies are now mainly  
growing in these bottoms, and should stand there  
as trees till they are wanted. When cleared and  
drained (and in some places the rotting out of the  
stumps, and thorough plowing thereafter, will go  
far toward effecting the drainage required) they  
will yield bounteous crops of almost anything that  
does not dread frost. Though it seems hardly  
possible that their soil should be richer than that  
of the prairies, it is deeper, and probably contains  
a more varied and choice admixture of the elements  
of vegetation. But the Kansas or Kaw bottom was  
not only soaked, but covered with water; for it  
had rained here smartly only the preceding morn-  
ing, after it ceased at Atchison, and the bottom  
was, for the time, an all but impassable morass.  
I trust the citizens of Wyandot will not long leave  
it thus.

We crossed the Kaw on a fair wooden toll-bridge,  
twelve hundred feet long, just erected; or, rather,  
not quite completed. In default of a toll-house or  
gate-keeper, a man at work on the bridge in his  
shirt-sleeves took the toll. I believe no other  
bridge across the Kaw is now standing, though  
there has been one at Topeka, fifty miles up, and  
perhaps at other points. Bridges are sorely needed  
throughout Kansas, not only because the streams  
are addicted to rapid and vast augmentations from  
thaws or rains, but because their banks are almost  
perpendicular, and often miry toward the bottom,  
while the streams are nearly as deep at either  
shore as in the middle, making the attempt to ford  
difficult, even when it is not dangerous.

The Kaw was, of course, nearly full (all the  
rivers of Kansas have low banks), and was run-  
ning very swiftly; still, it seems of moderate size  
for a river three hundred miles long; but all the  
rivers of this region, the Missouri included, seem  
small, considering the area drained by them. The  
facts that they run rapidly, are apt to be deep, and  
that their depth is nearly uniform from side to side,  
account for this appearance.

Half an hour after crossing the river, we emerged  
from the road and the Reserve upon the high prairie,  
the clouds of the morning broke away, and the  
day was henceforth perfect. The young grass of  
the prairie, refreshed by the heavy rains, appeared  
in its freshest, tenderest green; the delicate early  
flowers were abundant, yet not so numerous as to  
satiate the pleasure of looking at them, and the  
panorama presented was magnificent. Passing  
Shawnee, a prairie village of twenty or thirty  
houses with a large hotel, our road bore more  
directly south, and soon brought us in sight of the  
great Santa Fé Trail, with its white-topped emi-  
grant wagons, and three great trains of contract-  
or's wagons, one of them still in *corral*, the others,  
with six pair of mules to each wagon, attempting  
to make progress toward New Mexico—attempts  
it, for the most part, in vain. The mules were  
small, and new to work (to this work, at all events),  
and drew badly; while the wheels cut so deeply  
into the yielding paste beneath them, that little or  
no advance was made. I presume they all *corralled*  
for the night within two miles of the places where  
we saw them.

Crossing the trail almost at right angles, we left  
the smart village of Olathe (county-seat of John-  
son county) a mile or so to the west, and struck  
off nearly due south, over high prairies sloped  
gently and grassed as richly as could be desired,  
with timber visible along the water-courses on ei-  
ther hand. Yet there was little or no settlement

below Olathe—for the next twenty miles that we  
traveled there was hardly an improvement to each  
four square miles of the country in sight. And yet  
if the Garden of Eden exceeded this land in beauty  
or fertility, I pity Adam for having to leave it.  
The earth was thoroughly sodden with rain; so that  
temporary springs were bursting out on almost  
every acre, while the water-courses, including  
those usually dry, ran heavy streams, each of them  
requiring skill in the chariot and good conduct  
on the part of the horses to pass them without  
balk or break. We must have crossed over a hun-  
dred of these "runs" in the course of this day's  
travel, each of them with a trying jerk on the car-  
riage, and generally with a spring on the part of  
the horses. These water-ways have generally a  
limestone bottom not far below the surface of their  
bed; but their banks are apt to be steep, and are  
continually growing more so by reason of the water  
washing away the earth which has been denuded  
of grass and worked loose by hoofs and wheels.  
Traveling by jerks like this, is not so pleasant as  
over a macadamized road, yet our day was a bright  
and pleasant one.

Thirty miles of progress, twenty of them over  
prairie, brought us to Spring Hill, a hamlet of five  
or six dwellings, including a store, but no tavern.  
Our horses needed to feed and rest—for the wagon  
with its four inmates was a heavy drag over such  
going—so we stopped and tried to find refreshment,  
but with limited success. There was no grain to  
sell, save a homoeopathic dose sold us for a quarter  
by a passing wagoner, and thankfully received;  
we gave this to our steeds, regaled ourselves on  
crackers and herring, and pushed on.

Our direct route led due south to Paola, county  
seat of Lykins; but persons we met here assured  
us that there was no crossing Bull Creek on this  
road, and that we must bear away to the west  
through Marysville (a village of perhaps a dozen  
houses, including a store and a tavern), so as to  
cross at Rock Ford, three miles beyond, which  
opened the only chance of getting over. We did  
so, and crossed in safety, with the usual jokes when  
we were over; but I confess that the wide im-  
penned stream, so impenetrable to the eye and so  
far above its average level, wore a vicious look to  
me when we approached and plunged into it. Its  
bottom is here hardly half a mile wide, but is cap-  
tally wooded with Hickory, Oak, Black Walnut,  
etc. Emerging from it, we rode over twelve miles  
more of high gently rolling prairie, with wood in  
the ravines on either side, which brought us to the  
village of Stanton (of twenty or thirty houses, in-  
cluding two stores and a tavern) which we reached  
before sunset, having traveled at least fifty miles  
since we started in the morning. Night and the  
Marais des Cygnes—here brought us to a halt—the  
creek being at this time impassable—and we had  
to forego our determination to reach Oswatimie  
before sleeping. So we halted at the little tavern  
where we found five or six others bound to Osa-  
watimie like ourselves, at least one of whom had  
swam three creeks since the morning. Fifteen or  
twenty others drove up during the evening; we  
had supper, a neighborhood meeting and a Republi-  
can talk at the school-house, and adjourned to  
fill all the beds and floors of the tavern as full as  
they could hold. The kind, active, efficient land-  
lady did her best, which was good enough; and all  
were snugly bestowed except another editor and  
myself, who accepted the kindly proffered hospi-  
tality of a Republican farmer, and were capitally  
entertained at his house, half a mile distant.

As night fell, the lightning had begun to gleam  
and flash nearly around the horizon; by 10 o'clock  
the thunder rolled; at 12, a high gale could be  
heard sweeping over the prairies some moments  
before it struck us. The lightning blazed almost  
incessantly for hours; yet the rain-fall at Stanton  
was very slight. But there were heavy showers  
at Marysville, at Paola, and almost everywhere else  
around us, still further raising the streams so that  
many who had come part way, were unable to  
reach Oswatimie next day.

We were early on the bank (a mile from Stanton)  
of the Marais des Cygnes, which was running  
heavy drift-wood and otherwise misbehaving itself.  
It had buried up the ferry-ropes, without whose aid  
the boat could not be propelled across its sweeping  
current; one of the trees to which that rope was  
attached was now nearly in the middle of the  
stream; and there had been no crossing for a day  
or two. But a new rope had been procured and  
somewhat stretched across the stream; whereby we  
were taken across in our turn, after waiting some-  
what over an hour. A mile or so of well timbered  
and too well watered bottom brought us again to  
prairie, over which we drove rapidly into Oswa-  
timie, which we reached before 10 A. M.

Oswatimie is a village of at most 150 houses  
situated in the forks of the Marais des Cygnes and  
Potawatimie, a somewhat smaller creek, which  
comes in from the south-west. The location is a  
pleasant and favorable but not a commanding one;  
the surrounding country is more considerably cul-  
tivated than any I had passed south of the Kaw.  
The two creeks supply abundant and good timber;  
an excellent steam saw-mill has taken the place of  
that burned; a flouring-mill, tannery, brewery,  
and a large hotel, are being erected or completed.  
I presume there is a larger town somewhere in  
what is known as Southern Kansas, though I do  
not know which it is.

## POLAR OIL.

30,000 GALLONS

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We will guarantee to suit ALL as to quality and price.

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BURNING FLUID, of superior quality.

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## Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &amp;c. Suitable for Shipment to California.

WE the undersigned desire to inform our patrons and the public generally in California, that our stock of FRUIT TREES, &c., for sale the coming fall, is very extensive, far exceeding in quantity and quality, any that we have ever offered before. We have given special attention to the cultivation of improved and reliable varieties of Fruit, &c., suited to the climate and circumstances of California. To those not acquainted with the extent of our business and the facilities which we possess, to fulfill our engagements, as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain over Three Hundred acres of land, wholly devoted to the cultivation of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, etc., in all branches, and we give employment to upwards of two hundred persons.

## OF STANDARD FRUIT TREES,

we have an unrivaled collection of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., in Bud, One year old from bud or graft, and Two years old.

## An immense stock of DWARF FRUIT TREES,

in Bud, and one year old from bud or graft, comprising Apples, Peaches, Cherries, and Plums.

SMALL FRUITS, &c., in great quantities, such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes (both Native and Foreign sorts), Strawberries, &c., &c., including all of the new varieties of the above species introduced up to the present time, which have been found to be an acquisition.

## In the Ornamental Department,

our assortment and stock is very extensive, including: both the Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, &c., as well as a large collection of new and rare species in the Greenhouse Department.

Our Stock of ROSES is unsurpassed in quantity and variety, occupying over six acres, and embracing more than 200 distinct varieties, including Hybrid Perpetuals, Bourbons, Teas, Noisettes, Bengals, Summery, Climbing Roses, &c.

HARDY BULBS furnished of every description, including the finest variety of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, &c. Every season we make large importations of the finest flowering bulbs from Holland, so that we can fill any orders however extensive or choice.

## FRUIT-TREE STOCKS

we have in large quantities, which promise to be unusually fine the coming autumn. We have given special attention to the growing of Stocks of every description, and can furnish in large quantities, including PEARS, APPLES, CHERRIES, PLUMS, one and two years old; also, QUINCE and MAHALED STOCK, for dwarfing the Pear and Cherry respectively, one and two years old.

## PACKING, &amp;c.

The greatest care and caution are given by us to the packing of Trees, the labor of which is performed by men who have had many years' experience in the business; so that parties can depend upon securing the articles in good order. The result of our experience in packing plants for California the past season, has been such that our customers have UNIVERALLY expressed themselves very much pleased with the condition in which the plants reached them.

N. B.—ORDERS should be sent EARLY IN THE SEASON AS POSSIBLE, to be received by us as early as the first of October, that we may have time to select and prepare the plants for so long a journey; and with a few exceptions, NO orders can be filled satisfactorily to ourselves, which are not received by us PRIOR to the 15th of November.

## Catalogues.

A WHOLESALE CATALOGUE, No. 6, is published in July of each year, expressly for the California trade, containing our lowest prices for quantities of our stock, and also a list of articles desirable to be shipped to California from the Atlantic States, copies of which will be mailed free to all applicants.

For more full and complete information, we would refer to the following full set of Catalogues, which we publish annually for circulation at home; copies of all will be mailed free to all applicants.

No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit.

No. 2.—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

No. 3.—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green-house Plants, &c.

No. 4.—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade list.

No. 5.—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, &c.

A. Frost & Co.,

Genessee Valley Nurseries,

Rochester, N. Y.

## CHENEY'S

## IMPROVED FIELD FENCE.

PATENTED JANUARY 25, 1859.

## PERMANENT OR PORTABLE.

IT is made of boards or rails in the following manner: Take two sticks or posts of timber 2 1/2 inches square, and about 6 1/2 feet long, either sawed or split—their length may be varied according to the height intended for the fence. Lay them across each other in such a manner that the ends which rest on the ground, keep about 3 1/2 or 6 feet apart, leaving about 18 or 20 inches of each post above the point of intersection to receive the top-rail, board, or pole. They may be fastened at the point of intersection by halving and nailing; or if the posts are split, by bolt and screw. A miter box may be used to saw and halve the posts. Next take two cleats about 1 inch thick and 3 inches wide; nail the short cleat across from one post to the other, so as to leave a triangular space large enough to receive the rail or board. Then nail the long cleat to the posts parallel with the short one, and about 12 or 14 inches below it. These cleats serve to strengthen the post, and the rails or boards rest on them.

For board fence use a stick 2 1/2 inches square and 2 1/2 feet long; nail it to the cleats, also to one of the posts about one inch from the point of intersection; this is to stand perpendicular, and the boards are to be nailed to it. For rail fence, perpendicular strips of board about 2 inches wide should be nailed to the cleats to keep the rails in place; or a loop of wire attached to the posts or hung on the second rail in which the lower rail may be suspended, can be used if preferred.

Now to set up the fence, set up two posts and put in the rails or boards, nail the boards on one post, the top rail in the crossings of the post. Lock-rails may be used by placing one end in the crossing of the post, the other end on the ground. These serve to keep the top rail in place, and brace the posts, thus enabling the fence to withstand the effects of wind, and preventing it from being thrown down by animals, and making it stronger. Where fencing timber is scarce, the bottom rails may be dispensed with by substituting a low mound of sod or turf, or stones for the post.

Expenses per 12 feet: lumber \$10 per 1,000; rails, \$3 per 1,000; posts, including lumber (8 feet) nails and making, 14 cents each; five rails at 3 cents each, 15 cents. Cost per 12 feet, 30 cents; or if two boards, six inches wide, and three rails are used, the cost will be about 35 cents per twelve feet. Cost per rod, from 30 to 50 cents.

The superior method of hanging a gate to one of these posts is worthy of special notice. A few remarks may here be proper in respect to the general principles of my improvement. A careful inspection of the model or drawing, or of the fence itself, will show that the particular form and construction of the posts and panels has been adopted with reference to their simplicity, economy, strength and durability. The posts stand up the ground, not in a trench; hence, no digging of post-holes or rotting off of posts, or sagging over; it is not effected by frost or winds. This fence is believed to be the best—all things considered—ever offered to the public.

Town, County, or State Rights, for sale on the most desirable terms. Address SETH CHENEY, Kiantone, Chemt. Co., N. Y., Patentee. H. WINCHESTER, Iowa Hill, Agent for California.

Letters addressed to Editor Farmer, will receive immediate attention. 173m

## Table and Pocket Cutlery.

THOMAS DAY,

No. 188 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,

HAS ON HAND, a large assortment of Fine IVORY

TABLE CUTLERY; also common Table Cutlery

with Cocoa Tip, Bone and Stag Handles, etc., suitable

for the country trade. POCKET CUTLERY—Pruning,

reced by every steady user of Wootenbom & Sons, Alex-

ander's, and Edward Barnes & Sons, Sheffield.

For sale, wholesale. 23-3m

## BELTING! BELTING! HOSE! HOSE!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Fulton's California Oak-tanned

## MACHINE-BELTING

AND

## FIRE AND HYDRAULIC HOSE.

WE are prepared to furnish Mill Owners, Miners and Fire Companies with the above articles of a better quality than ever before offered in this market, and at a LESS PRICE. The superior tanning qualities of the California Oak Bark, and the compact fibrous nature of the California Hide, combine to produce the best leather made for resisting continued strain and tension.

Both Belting and Hose are made from the solid part of hides, which are selected expressly for the purpose, in the most careful manner by Workmen of long experience in Eastern Manu-

factories; cold rollers only used in the tanning process. The Belting is three times stretched by Power Machines, built expressly for the purpose, and is warranted to run evenly on the pulleys. We especially call the attention of Fire Companies and Miners to the Hose. We offer to subject it to every required test before sale.

In buying of us, parties may be assured that they will get the real Oak-tanned article, and will not have palmed off upon them an inferior article of Hemlock Belting and Hose.

We do not compete either in price or quality. The above articles constantly on hand or made to order, of the required size, at short notice. THOS. OGG SHAW & CO., 33 Sacramento street.

N. B.—We submit the following certificates:











*[For the California Farmer.]*  
**"JENNIE."**  
*BY W. A. SARGES.*

She is as bright as a Fairy, that dances by moonlight,  
 On snowy white sands by the murmuring sea.  
 She is gay as a bird that is flashing in sunlight,  
 And kissing sweet buds on some dainty tree.

She is singing in free and melodious measure,  
 The song of a happy and untrammelled heart.  
 She is looking at life with the first glow of pleasure,  
 And sings with the freshness of Nature's own art.

She is graceful and quick as the fawn of the mountains,  
 Her laugh rings out clear on the listening air,  
 With a music like dripping of water from fountains,  
 As free from deceit as from sorrow and care.

May the crest of each pleasure e'er sparkle and bubble,  
 Its wine ne'er less spirit and sweetness of taste.  
 May she sail o'er the ocean of Life without trouble,  
 Nor think it at last, but a watery waste.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Berkeley, July, 1859.

*[For the California Farmer.]*  
**Solomon's Temple.**

Awoke the wonderful and magnificent production of beauty, genius, art, and perseverance, that has ever been constructed in the world, the elegant model of Solomon's Temple, which was planned and executed upon the golden shores of our young California, stands unsurpassed by any production of the older States. It is composed entirely of home material, and it has been pronounced, by the greatest artists of the land, a perfect imitation of the original. It certainly reflects great credit upon those by whom it was built, and is a source of pride to every inhabitant of this young and thriving State.

The Temple was built under the superintendence of Mr. A. S. Lathrop, employing from ten to twenty workmen for nine months, at a cost of twenty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars; constructed in the proportion of one foot to twenty-one, eighteen inches to the cubit; complying, in every particular, with the most accurate Scriptural details, which is given in first Kings, sixth chapter, and second Chronicles, third chapter. It was commenced and completed in the city of San Francisco, of cedar, olive, fir, gold, etc. The Temple is surrounded by the Court of the Gentiles, entered by nine gates: the gate of the beautiful, two gates of the women; water gate, gate of offering, gate of firstlings, gate of kindlings, Nitzour gate, and the gate of song. In the Women's Court the Law was read to the people. The Court of Women was one hundred and thirty-five cubits (or two hundred and two and one-half feet) square; at the inner corner there were four apartments, each being thirty by forty cubits, called the Court of the Nazarets—one for wood, one for the lepers or hospital, one for oil and wine; men and women both worshipped in this Court; from the Women's Court the Temple was entered by a stair-way of fifteen steps, through the gate called Nicanor; upon the steps were sung the Psalms of Degrees; the gate Nicanor was seventy-five feet high and sixty feet wide, requiring twenty men to open and close it; immediately within the gate was the Court of Israel, which was one hundred and thirty-five cubits long and eleven cubits wide; from this was an entrance to the Court of Priests, of equal length and breadth, surrounded by a railing for a partition between the two Courts; immediately within the Court of Slaughter and Offerings, and in front of the Temple, is the Altar of Sacrifice, twenty cubits square and ten cubits high; at the right was the place of slaughter, where the sacrifices were prepared, with the cattle, goats, sheep, and all the utensils belonging to the slaughter; on each side of the Altar of Sacrifice were five lavers, where the sacrifices were washed. The Temple was approached by three flights of stairs of twelve steps; in the Porch of the Temple stood the pillars, Jachin and Boaz, representative of beauty and strength. Then came the golden gate; immediately within, hung the golden censor; to the right and left were the ten golden candlesticks; near the center, on the south side, stands the seven golden candlesticks, near the Altar of Incense; on the right, the Table of Shew-Bread. This was all within the Holy Temple, in the rear of which was the Sanctum Sanctorum, or Holy of Holies, entered through the golden gates, in which stands the Ark of the Covenant, or Testimony, beneath the wings of the Cherubim and Seraphim. The walls of the Temple are immediately within the golden gates of the Temple; these walls were of blue, purple, and crimson, and fine linen, and wrought Cherubim thereon; gates and walls are all overlaid with gold figures, as described in the Bible.

This splendid Temple should be visited, examined, and encouraged, by all who feel an interest in the future welfare and advancement of California; all the noble daughters of this Western State should respect the name, and admire the perseverance, of their enterprising sister who planned this wonderful model; and they can manifest their interest, and improve their time, in no better way than by visiting this faultless imitation of King Solomon's Temple; and, while we call the especial attention of the fair ones to this elegant piece of workmanship and feminine mind that planned it, we would have both sexes of California's inhabitants remember with admiration, love, and respect, the artistical superintendent, skillful architect, and persevering workmen, who carried out with such perfection and dispatch this magnificent Temple. They used, from the commencement to the completion, only the Bible for their guide.

Again we repeat, that all persons should visit this wonderful structure while it remains here. The Rev. I. S. Diehl is giving lectures every evening upon it, and also renders explanations to persons through the day. We believe it is the design of the proprietors of this Temple to take it to Europe. None should fail to see it—all can be gratified. The common mind and unskilled eye (though unable to enter into the minute and perfect beauty of this Temple) can see and wonder at its magnificence; while those of refined taste and practiced eye, can contemplate and appreciate its transcendent grandeur.

As we gazed with astounded admiration at the

every part of this great work, we could but pause to reflect upon its peerless beauty, and were struck at the remembrance that it was built so long ago, and, ever since its destruction, the greatest artists and architects of the world have been constructing and trying to improve upon the ancient style of building; but, as yet, they have not been able to build any model that can equal in sublimity of beauty, and elegance of style, that of King Solomon's Temple.

*[For the California Farmer.]*  
**She Soulds.**

Aye, play the suffering virtue! recount the petty annoyances! dilate upon stray cat-hairs and disordered corners, until you forget the world is anything but an automaton of acute angles, for your especial discomfort. Then wonder that your hearth is joyless, and your husband moody; that your wayward, high-souled boy loves better the "way-side paths" of error than the quiet walks of understanding; he whose earnest, untold child's nature looked so simply to you for guidance, when he laid his head upon your lap, longing for something he knew not what; something to meet the thirtings of a *deathless* soul; something which your ripper judgment should have been quick to see; how might you have touched unopened fountains of uprightness, till they sent forth fertilizing measures; and you told him only of some little sorrow! Is it a wonder that flowers withered and gold became rust? Where should he find a main-spring for his life, if not at his mother's knee?

When your husband looks in vain for the loving smile, the kindred spirit, the cheerful tone, that should grace his home, is it strange that he loves it less? And yet, you wonder and complain that it is so! How is it, that having eyes we see not? Yet, poor woman, you are more to be pitied than blamed, for you have never told your heart that "God is love!" that from His tender mercy He has clothed the valleys, distilled the gentle dew, diffused the bright sunshine!

You have not learned, that it will never do for a woman to be selfish; never to be ignorant and indiscreet; that to "long suffering," with tender forbearance, is her legacy; patient, loving, wise, she must be, or she will find no "olive branch"—no resting-spot. Many, very many, are the trials a woman meets, known only to those who have experienced them; often augmented by the tyranny or thoughtlessness of man, they come to her as poisoned draughts. Many light hearts have hushed their song, toyed with by idle hands, the bitter desolation viewed alone by the Searcher of Hearts. Yet, that they are bitter portions, does not argue that they may be turned aside; they must be met, borne, judiciously acquiesced. What but a brave mind, a great, noble heart, can make *silent* victories, sup sweet from bitter, forget self, and bearing crosses, win the gratifying music that tells her she is "blessed," when her husband also praises her. So, poor woman, with your narrow mind and stunted heart, how may we pity thee! *IRVINE.*

CASTLE BANCH, June 17, 1859.

**Salt Rising Bread.**

HAVING seen a number of articles in the Ohio Cultivator on the subject of salt rising bread, and one in particular, in which the writer, in her Letters from the Kitchen, manifests a decided preference for hop-yeast bread, I would like to compete with her before a committee of impartial judges, she using her hop yeast, and I my salt rising. If the flour is good and the rising attended to at the proper time (that is as soon as light), it will never become putrid. I will now give you my manner of proceeding with that kind of bread:

Early in the morning, say as soon as five o'clock, take a vessel of about a quart size and fill it one-third full of water milk warm, adding three table-spoonful of new milk, and of salt and sugar, each, as much as you can hold between the thumb and forefinger, then stir in as much flour as will make a thick batter. Set it in a kettle of warm water if the weather is cool, and keep it at an even temperature till fermentation takes place, which will be in four or five hours; then take as much flour as will make two large loaves and a teaspoonful of salt added. Scald about one-third of the flour with water a little below the boiling point (this makes the bread sweet and moist), *the two main qualities in good bread*, then add enough milk and water to make the paste sufficiently cool, so as not to scald the rising, which will bear a pretty high temperature; then mix in your rising and knead quickly and thoroughly. Lay your loaves in good baking pans, set in a warm place, cover with a clean cloth and lay on the top of that a light pillow to keep the warmth from escaping. Your bread will be ready for the oven in about one hour. Bake till it is a light brown color and is thoroughly done.

Now if L. L. will follow my directions (albeit she came from the same direction that the wise men came from), I will guarantee that her "Autocrat" will have no reason to complain of bad bread.—[L. B. Garden in Ohio Cultivator.]

**How We Abuse Our Stomachs.**—No other civilized people, probably, are accustomed to abuse their stomachs so badly as we Americans of the United States. Our food is often badly chosen, still more frequently spoiled in cooking, and almost always eaten in utter disregard of dietetic rules. We eat far too much flesh-meat (and especially pork, in its most objectionable form), and too little bread, vegetables, and fruits. Our hot soda-battered biscuits, hot griddle cakes, saturated with butter, and the hot, black, intolerable coffee, which form the staples of our breakfasts, are, in the way in which they are taken, among the most deleterious articles ever put upon a table. Pies are another American abomination, and have no small share of our ill health to answer for. The mince pie, as it is generally made, is the abomination of abominations. Some one describes it, as "very white and indigestible at the top, very moist and indigestible at the bottom, and with untold horrors in the middle;" even our bread is unwholesome. It is made of the finest of fine flour, and either fermented till its natural sweetness and a large portion of its nutritive elements are destroyed, or raised with those poisonous chemicals, soda and cream of tartar. In either case it is unfit to be eaten. The rich cakes, which our good housekeepers deem so indispensable, are still worse, and so on. Now, add to our badly chosen dishes and our objectionable cookery, the rapid eating and imperfect mastication, and the continually interrupted digestion which our intense and feverish life necessitates, and we have a complication of abuses which would, one must believe, have long since utterly destroyed the vital stamina of any people not originally endowed with marvelous physical powers.—[Jacques' Hints towards Physical Perfection, etc.]

## GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.



THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY HAVING assumed the business heretofore conducted by MR. S. O. BRIGHAM,

For the Sale of our Machines in this City, Take this occasion to announce our REMOVAL from the premises lately occupied by him, to the more

COMMODIOUS AND CENTRAL STORE, No. 118 Montgomery Street, AND WOULD INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF Ladies,

And all who have an interest in DOMESTIC ECONOMY, And the Emancipation of the FEMALE SEX from the wearisome and overburdening Slave-work of the NEEDLE, to our varied Styles of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, The superior Excellence and unmistakable Advantages of which over those of all other Manufacturers, cannot fail to be apparent to the most casual inquirer. We have lately perfected, and introduced into this market, several

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES, Which, while embracing all the essential and exclusive qualities secured by the Original

GROVER & BAKER PATENT, Have in addition many New and Valuable Improvements, and are more simple in construction; make less noise, run faster, and perform

A Greater Variety of Sewing, than any other Sewing Machine extant. The capabilities of our Machine are not limited to any particular description of Cloth Sewing, but execute with the most wonderful rapidity and accuracy, Every description of Fine or Coarse Sewing, UPON ALL FABRICS.

A NEW HEMMING ATTACHMENT Can be procured of us, for either Old or New Styles of Family Machines.

That our Machines may dispense their benefits throughout the State, in the shortest possible time, we HAVE MADE A LARGE REDUCTION from our former Rates, and with pleasure announce our Prices—from

\$75 to \$160;

Varying, according to size and finish.

For Bag-making,

And all Manufacturing where Sewing is required, our MANUFACTURING MACHINES stand pre-eminent, and their qualities are too well known to require comment.

Samples of Work and Descriptive Cuts of Machines, Prices, etc., sent per mail. All Machines warranted. All orders for NEEDLES, DUPLICATE PARTS, COTTON, Etc., must be accompanied by Cash. GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY, No. 118 Montgomery Street. R. G. BROWN, Agent. 11-3m

## THE "NE PLUS ULTRA" OF SEWING MACHINES.

THE PATENT LEVER SEWING MACHINE. (Under Home's License).

MANUFACTURED BY THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 339 Broadway, New York.

MAY BE TRULY REGARDED as the "Ne Plus Ultra" of Sewing Machines, and all who are willing to find a Machine which is capable of doing any kind of Sewing for Tailors and Housewives, with a satisfaction heretofore unknown—should lose no time in ordering one of the PATENT LEVER SEWING MACHINES, which are to occupy a similar position towards other Sewing Machines, that a PATENT LEVER WATCH (and every one knows its value) occupies towards a Lepine or other second-rate watch.

This Machine makes the "Lock Stitch," which looks the same on both sides of the fabric, and which cannot be ripped.

PRICE \$50. In all respects equal to Machines heretofore sold at a hundred dollars and upwards.

Specimens of Sewing done by the PATENT LEVER MACHINE will be forwarded to any part of the country, upon the receipt of a postage stamp.

N. B. An energetic and reliable Agent is wanted in every town and village of the United States and Canada, to sell the above named Machine. An advantageous arrangement will be made with the right kind of Merchant who is willing to have the exclusive agency.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 12-3m 339 Broadway, New York.

## Stock's New Galvanized-Iron LIFTING-PUMP.

PATENTED VALVES AND PLUNGERS.

T. & J. STOCK, - - SAN JOSE, Desire to call the especial attention of

Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Vine-Growers, and ORCHARDISTS,

to the newly arranged Pump, for which they have recently received the patent of the United States. This valuable improvement, for which they have received the patent, consists in the form and working-power of the pump valves and plungers, by which an immense volume of water is easily raised in a perpetual stream. This pump was exhibited at the recent Fair, and carefully and thoroughly examined and tested, and received the full approbation and award of the Industrial Society of this country. This pump can be adjusted to arduous work, that fall, or to any well. The Pumps are made of galvanized-iron, the valves with the plungers being attached at the lower end of the pump. Thus arranged, they can freely lift water from any depth even to two hundred feet.

A No 3 Pump will give from 30 to 40 gallons a minute.

" 4 " " " 50 to 60 " " " 5 " " " 70 to 100 " " " 6 " " " 100 to 125 " " " 7 " " " 125 to 150 " " " 8 " " " 150 to 200 " " " 9 " " " 200 to 250 " " " 10 " " " 250 to 300 " " " 11 " " " 300 to 350 " " " 12 " " " 350 to 400 " " " 13 " " " 400 to 450 " " " 14 " " " 450 to 500 " " " 15 " " " 500 to 550 " " " 16 " " " 550 to 600 " " " 17 " " " 600 to 650 " " " 18 " " " 650 to 700 " " " 19 " " " 700 to 750 " " " 20 " " " 750 to 800 " " " 21 " " " 800 to 850 " " " 22 " " " 850 to 900 " " " 23 " " " 900 to 950 " " " 24 " " " 950 to 1000 " " " 25 " " " 1000 to 1050 " " " 26 " " " 1050 to 1100 " " " 27 " " " 1100 to 1150 " " " 28 " " " 1150 to 1200 " " " 29 " " " 1200 to 1250 " " " 30 " " " 1250 to 1300 " " " 31 " " " 1300 to 1350 " " " 32 " " " 1350 to 1400 " " " 33 " " " 1400 to 1450 " " " 34 " " " 1450 to 1500 " " " 35 " " " 1500 to 1550 " " " 36 " " " 1550 to 1600 " " " 37 " " " 1600 to 1650 " " " 38 " " " 1650 to 1700 " " " 39 " " " 1700 to 1750 " " " 40 " " " 1750 to 1800 " " " 41 " " " 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## BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail arrived on Wednesday night, at 9 o'clock, with St. Louis papers to the 19th of June. The news from Europe is of intense importance. Below is the latest dispatch from the seat of war:

## THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta on the 4th of June, between the allied army under the Emperor Napoleon and the Austrian army under Gen. Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides. The Emperor Napoleon, in his dispatches to the Empress at the Tuilleries, claimed a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7000 prisoners, disabled 12,000, and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at 3000, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9000 and 12,000. It is reported that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 130,000 French engaged in the battle. The Austrian accounts differ widely from the French. Their bulletins speak of several battles being fought, with varying success on both sides. It was still undecided on the night of the 4th, as to who had gained the victory. Great losses on both sides are reported.

In regard to the Generals of Division, Espinasse, of the second corps d'armee, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, Commander of the third corps, was mortally wounded. Gen. Maurice McMahon, Commander of the second corps d'armee, has been created a Marshal and Duke of Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle-field. Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded. Marshal Count Bismarck d'Almeida had been succeeded in the command of the first corps d'armee by Gen. Forey. Four Austrian Generals and five staff-officers were wounded at the battle.

Later rumors detract from the French claim to the victory at Magenta. [Magenta is a small town about one mile to the east of the river Ticino, where it is crossed by the celebrated Belfor Bridge. It was formerly a city of some note, but has recently degenerated into a village of minor importance.]

There had been a general revolt at Milan, and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia. The Austrians retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French. It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French army into Milan. The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the victory of the French arms at Magenta. The Paris Bourse was active, and 3's advanced.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
The Queen's speech was delivered in Parliament on the 7th of June. It contains nothing very important. A motion was pending of the want of confidence in the Ministry.

All qualities of breadstuffs had slightly declined. Provision market dull.

Consols were quoted, on the 7th of June, at 93. The American mare (Priores) won the Great Metropolitan Stakes on the 23d of May, at Epsom Downs, by three lengths.

[Later Foreign News, via Telex.]

**LONDON, June 11.**—After the debate on the motion, by the Opposition, expressing a want of confidence in the Government, a division took place, when the Ministry was defeated by a majority of thirteen. It was expected that the Ministry would resign at an early day.

**LONDON, June 12.**—The Derby Ministry handed in their resignation to the Queen, and requested her to select new advisers. The Queen summoned Lord Palmerston, as the leader of the Opposition, to form a new Cabinet. A new Cabinet has been formed, with Lord Palmerston as Premier, and Lord John Russell as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

A dispatch from Vienna announces the death of Prince Metternich, who, during nearly half a century, was Prime Minister of Austria.

In consequence of the successful laying of the Red Sea Cable, transactions between Asia and Europe will be greatly accelerated. Despatches from India and China will hereafter be anticipated a week.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have held a meeting and accepted the offer of the British Government, consisting of a guarantee of the capital stock and a large amount of dispatches. The company are determined to raise the necessary capital at once, and have issued shares of £5 each to the amount of £600,000, the holders of which are to enjoy a preferential dividend of 8 per cent.

**WAR NEWS.**—The army of Prussia is mobilized, and it is reported that Prussia is soon to take part in the conflict.

During the retreat from Magenta the Austrians were pursued by the Allies, and when at Melegnano an engagement took place, during which the Austrians lost 1500 killed and 1200 were made prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours, when both armies ceased operations. At the latest accounts they were preparing for a general engagement.

After the engagement at Melegnano, the Austrians retreated to Lodi, on the Adda river (the Bridge of Lodi), and had stationed themselves. The Allies were advancing upon that point.

An Austrian steamer in the Adriatic captured the French ship Raoul, bound from Cuba to Trieste.

The latest dispatches from Magenta state that Marshal Canrobert is not dead or wounded. The Austrian official accounts of the battle of Magenta have been received. The differ widely from the Sardinian and French bulletins. They state that at the battle of Magenta their loss did not exceed from 4000 to 4900. They also state that the loss of the Allies was not less than 37,000. Field-Marshal Baron von Hess has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army.

The Austrian army has withdrawn beyond the Adda, in excellent order, and are continually receiving strong reinforcements from the reserve corps. The army, far from feeling discouraged at the result of Magenta and Melegnano, enjoy excellent spirits, and are longing for a decisive battle. All accounts agree that the glory of Magenta is to be ascribed to Gen. McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but hearing the roar of battle there, he advanced with his division, and arrived in time to turn the fortunes of the fight.

Paris, June 11.—After the entrance of the Allies into the capital of Lombardy (Milan), a grand mass, with *Te Deum*, was sung at the cathedral on the 9th June, when Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel attended. After the church services, their Majesties rode through the principal streets, which were crowded with people. All the houses were decorated, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation to the people as King of Lombardy. He promises that a liberal government will be inaugurated.

Five thousand Austrian prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

**WASHINGTON, June 16.**—The views of the Administration as to the rights of naturalized citizens who may return to Europe, and showing how far they are entitled to the protection of this Government, were yesterday promulgated by Gen. Cass, in a letter from the State Department to A. B. Hofer, of Cincinnati. The Secretary states that this Government will not interfere in cases where individuals voluntarily return to countries to which they owed military service at the period of their departure to the United States.

The sum of \$2,700,000, of the five millions U. S. Treasury loan, authorized by Secretary Cobb, was awarded, on the 21st of June, at 54 to 55 per cent. The balance of the loan is to be apportioned among the various bidders at 6 per cent.

**New York, June 16.**—There was a large attend-

ance to-day at the Eclipse Course, L. I., to witness the great trotting match between Flora Temple and Princess, the celebrated mare that won so much money for her owner, Mr. Teakley, during her short and brilliant sojourn in California. Flora beat Princess in two straight heats of three miles each. She made the second heat of three miles in 7:59. The stakes were \$5000. It was the first of two agreed on matches between these celebrated horses; the other is to be a two mile race.

**New York, June 18.**—In the race which came off yesterday afternoon, on the Fashion Course, between Tar River and Bill Cheatham, the former won the match, for \$5000, in two straight heats of three miles each. Time: first heat, 6:14; second, 6:17.

**New York, June 23.**—The second great trotting race between Flora Temple and Princess came off on the Eclipse Course to-day. The race was for two miles, and was won by Princess in two straight heats. Time: first heat, 5:01; second, 5:02. There was a large attendance on the ground, and money changed hands freely.

The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat says that an official letter from Kossuth to a Hungarian exile at that place, has been received, requesting him to take immediate steps towards embarking for Hungary. From the tenor of the letter, it would appear that Kossuth was engaged in raising an army.

Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi (recently of California), was married to Mrs. Rachel D. Smiley, of Nashville, on the 14th of June.

**SALTETTER** is found in the mountains in the neighborhood of Jones's on the Los Gatos creek, between Santa Cruz and Santa Clara. Some of the globules or crystals, were collected and taken to Santa Clara, and underwent a chemical process by one of the professors of the University of the Pacific, and the true character of the mineral was determined.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, of Washington street, San Francisco.)

July 15.	
Wheat, per cwt. \$2.30-2.40	Potatoes, per cwt. \$1.25-1.50
Barley, .. 1.30-1.37	do new, .. 1.24-1.26
Oats, .. 2.50-2.75	do Sweet, .. 1.00-1.05
Corn, .. 2.25-2.50	do California, .. 2.25-2.50
Best Beans, .. 3.00-3.50	do Onions, .. 2.25-2.50
Flour, per bbl. 7.50-8.00	Squash, per ton, 25.00-30.00
Cornmeal, .. 6.00-6.50	Peanuts, .. 2.25-2.50
Hay, per ton 15.00-20.00	Beets, .. 1.25-1.50
Guano, .. 3.00-3.50	Carrots, .. 1.25-1.50
Turnips, .. 1.25-1.50	Cabbage, .. 1.00-1.25

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.	
Dry Hides, each 3.00-3.50	Sheep skins, wool on 18-25c
Common coarse wool, 6-8c	do plain 12-15c
Best quality, .. 10c	Goat skins, each 3-7c
Extra Merino do 25-30c	Rough Tallow, .. 4-5c

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

July 15.

The market for Beef is still on the decline, although the demand has been better during the past week, a greater number of Spanish cattle have been killed than for some time past. American Beef is so low in price that none are slaughtered, and our quotations are only nominal. Sheep and Pork remain about the same.

We quote slaughterers' prices as follows:

Beef—American, 1st quality, 9c per lb. Spanish, 1st quality, 8c per lb; 2d quality, 6c per lb; 3d quality, 4c per lb.  
Mutton—Choice, 10c per lb.  
Lamb—At 9c per lb.  
Pork—Un-dressed, 9c per lb; dressed, 14c per lb.  
Veal—6c per lb.

## Retail Prices at Washington Market.—July 15.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, old, .. 25c	Cauliflower, per doz. \$1.50
do new, .. 30c	Cranberries, per gal. \$1.25
Sweet Potatoes, .. 25c	Horseradish, per doz. 1.00
Lettuce, .. 20c	do do 1.00
Radishes, .. 10c	Pumpkins, .. 25c
do yellow, .. 10c	Tomatoes, .. 25c
do black, per bunch 15c	Onions, per doz. 25c
Cucumbers, each, .. 6c	Peas, per doz. 25c
Turnips, .. 10c	Marrowfat Squash, .. 25c
Cabbage, .. 10c	Mushrooms, per doz. 25c
Beans, .. 10c	do cultivated, .. 25c
Green Beans, .. 10c	Parasprigs, per doz. bunches 50c
Peas, .. 10c	Spinage, per bunch 75c
Carrots, .. 10c	Salads, .. 25c
Artichokes, per dozen 75c	Summer Squash, per lb 6c
Asparagus, .. 10c	Greens, .. 25c
Dry Onions, .. 15c	Red Peppers, per lb none
Green Onions, .. 10c	Green Peppers, .. 75c
Broccoli, per doz. 1.50	Dried Herbs, .. 50c
Egg Plant, .. 10c	Green Corn, .. 37c-40c
	Celery, per bunch, .. 12c

MEATS.	
Beef, Sirloin, tenderloin, .. 25c	Mutton, .. 20c
do rib pieces, .. 25c	Lamb, .. 25c
Pork, rib, etc., .. 25c	Pigs Tongues, each, .. 25c
Veal, .. 20c	Bacon, imported, .. 20c
Corned Beef, .. 12c	do California, .. 20c
Smoked Beef, .. 25c	do Oregon, .. 25c
Pork Chops, .. 25c	Hams, .. 25c
Mutton Chops, .. 25c	do imported, .. 25c
	Turkeys, each, .. 75c
	do smoked, .. 1.00-1.25

POULTRY.—GAME.	
Ducks, pair, .. 50c-60c	Snipe, per doz. \$2.50-3.00
Canada-duck, pair, .. 50c	Hares, each, .. 1.00
Geese, pair, .. 80c-1.00	Quails, per doz. 1.00
do largest, .. 1.00	Venison, per lb. 8c-10c
Chickens, pair, .. 2.00-2.50	Rabbits, each, time 75c-1.00
Turkeys, .. 2.00-2.50	Squirrels, per pair 37c-40c
Hens, each, .. 1.50	Rabbits, wild, .. 50c

FISH.	
Salmon, per lb. 12c-15c	Crabs, large, per doz. 25c
Smelt, .. 10c	do small, .. 25c
Perch, .. 10c	Soft Crabs, per doz. 50c
Rock, .. 10c	Macrel, pickled, each 15c
Codfish, .. 10c	do fresh, .. 10c
Smoked salmon, new, .. 25c	Shrimps, .. 10c
do herring, .. 10c	Flounders, .. 15c-20c
Tongcod, .. 10c	Sea Bass, per lb. 25c-30c
Oysters, .. 10c	Haddock, rare, per lb. 25c

DAIRY.—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.	
Cal. Butter, per lb. 25c-30c	Cheese, .. 25c-30c
Cal. Butter, in cans, .. 35c	Lard, California, .. 25c
Eastern, .. 25c-30c	do Eastern, .. 20c
Eggs, Cal. per doz. 25c-30c	Honey, in comb 75c-1.00
Duck-eggs, .. 25c	Maple Sugar, per lb. 50c

FRUIT.	
Apples, per doz. 50c-60c	Pine Apples, each, .. 50c
Pears, .. 50c-60c	Bananas, .. 40c-50c
Limes, per dozen, .. 25c	do bunch, \$2.00-2.50
Oranges, .. 25c-30c	Grapes, white, .. 25c
Strawberries, per doz. 25c	Grapes, Hamburg, .. 25c
Raspberries, .. 25c	Grapes, Cal., .. 25c
Lavon Blackberries, .. 75c	Almonds, .. 25c
Apricots, .. 25c-30c	Peanuts, .. 25c
Cherries, Black Tartarian, .. 80c	Filberts, .. 15c
do Gov. Wood, .. 80c	English Walnuts, per lb. 12c
Crab Apples, .. 25c	
Green Apples (cooking), 25c; Pears, 50c—(from the Southern Coast); Pears, "Madeline" (from Oak Knoll), for which 75c is asked at wholesale.	

## BANKERS, ETC.

**MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,**

**BANKERS,**

No. 100 Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA,

## Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, .. Boston.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our

Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent premium.

July 1.

**MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.**

## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

This Magnificent Work of Art,

NOW COMPLETED

According to the most perfect style of architecture, as described in Sacred History, will be opened for the approval of the public, on

**MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30th,**  
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The proprietors believe they can claim from the public their deserved approval and support.

When it shall be remembered that this great enterprise commenced amid many doubts respecting the ability of our State to furnish all the requisite workmen and materials, and when it is known that the cost of the Temple has amounted to THREE TIMES the first HIGHEST ESTIMATE, a just appreciation will be accorded to the energy, perseverance, and public spirit manifested by the proprietors, who, from the moment of its commencement ascertained that it should be completed what it should involve. And faithfully has that resolution been kept; and to that public the proprietors believe they can confidently appeal for their appreciation for a generous support. The TEMPLE will be

## EXHIBITED IN THE PAVILION

Recently occupied by the

## MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE,

On Montgomery street, near Market street.

The whole interior of the Pavilion has been handsomely fitted up with

## SKETCHES OF THE HOLY LAND

which will give to the visitors an additional interest, and carry them back to the time and place when, by the mighty genius of Solomon, the original Temple was built. These views have been designed and painted by Mr. C. Rogers, and comprise twenty scenes of the most interesting character, covering over

## TEN THOUSAND FEET OF CANVAS.

The proprietors cannot give a full description of this great work of art, in the limited space of a newspaper, but they will furnish all the details in appropriate hand-bills describing minutely this temple. Suffice it to say that all and

## EVERYTHING RECORDED IN THE BIBLE

will be found completed in this Temple perfectly, and in accordance with its size.

The Temple has been commenced and completed under the superintendence of A. Slough, as master builder, competent artists for carved work, A. Moise glider and finisher, together with about forty of the best mechanics that could be employed.

The prices of admission will be as follows: Season Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady... \$5 00 Single Tickets, .. 25c Children under 12 years, half price.

The Pavilion will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

P. S.—Tickets can be had at Tyler's Bookstore, Washington street; Kirby & Byrne's, Clay street, and at the Pavilion.

Appropriate lectures or addresses will be had at the opening, and on all suitable occasions.

17-3m

**MRS. C. SHADE, Proprietress.**

## STOCK HORSES.

## The Celebrated Trotting Stallion

## "GENERAL TAYLOR,"

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, commencing the 1st of April, 1859, at HUNTER'S POINT RANCH, four miles from the city, on the San Bruno Road. Terms—\$30 for the season; invariably in advance.

**GOOD PASTURAGE AND STABLING** can be had, if required. One thousand acres in grass, and low land, with abundance of water and feed for Brood Mares, all of the year. The fields are well fenced, and every care taken for the security and health of stock; but all animals are at the risk of the owners. Pasturage, \$3 a month; Stabling, with grain and hay, \$1 per day.

**P. S. HUNTER, Agent,**  
Hunter's Point Ranch, San Francisco county.

**N. B.—ORDERS** left at the Grocery Store, south-west corner of Mission and Third streets, will be promptly attended to.

12-3m

## The Imported Thorough-bred English

## RACE HORSE

## "LAWYER,"

WILL STAND THIS SEASON (TILL THE 1st of September), at

## TWELVE-MILE FARM,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Terms—\$100 for the season; \$50 the single leap.

Good pasturage and stabling, at the Twelve-mile Farm. Pasturage, .. \$5 00 per month. Stabling, .. 1.00 per day.

Well-fenced and secure, and every care taken, but all animals are at the risk of their owners; and all charges must be paid before horses leave the farm.

For pedigree, or further particulars, apply to

"Los Gulleros," Sonoma county.

Or, **JOHN CUMMING,** Twelve-mile Farm, or 141 Clay street, San Francisco.

## The Celebrated Trotting Stallion

## Black Hawk General Scott,

WILL STAND AT THE STABLES OF

**F. K. SHATTUCK & CO.,**

OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

At Fifty Dollars the Season, commencing April 1st, and ending September 1st, 1859—payable in advance.

## GENERAL SCOTT

Was imported by F. K. Shattuck & Co., in 1855, was sired by Vermont Black Hawk "Young Prince," his sire Old Black Hawk of Vermont, and dam by Lady Messenger.

For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned.

**F. K. SHATTUCK & CO.**

OAKLAND, April, 1859. 12-3m

## THRASHING MACHINES.

## HALL &amp; WOODBURY'S

## SEPARATORS,

With Hall's Improved 10-Horse

## IRON-POWER.

THESE MACHINES HAVE been enlarged and many valuable improvements added to them the past season.

They are now as they always have been, THE BEST Machines imported.

Purchasers will do well to call and see these Machines before purchasing, as they will be sold low.

**EXTRA CASTINGS**, of all Descriptions, for repairs, For prices and particulars, apply to or address

**WM. LYNE,**

118 Front street, corner of Oregon, SAN FRANCISCO.

## Gardeners Wanted.

GOOD experienced, practical Gardeners can always find charge is ever made for procuring places for them unless by desire special advertising.

**MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL**

Machinery, San Francisco and Alameda—All such who desire to make their business known over the State of California, should send their business advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

12-3m

**THOMAS DAY, Importer,** is constantly receiving GAS

CHANDLERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, Etc., and everything connected with the Gas business. For sale, wholesale and retail.

All goods sold in the city, put up by experienced workmen, and warranted.

**THOMAS DAY,**  
188 Montgomery street (near Jackson street),  
San Francisco.

23-3m







